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HISTORICAL SKETCHES

OF

THE TEN MILES SQUARE

FORMING THE

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA; and

WITH and

A Picture of Washington,

DESCRIBING

OBJECTS OF GENERAL INTEREST OR CURIOSITY

AT THE

METROPOLIS OF THE UNION:

ALSO,

A Description of the River Potomac—its Fish and Wild Fowl;
the proposed Route and Plan of the Chesapeake and
Ohio Canal, from Georgetown to Pittsburgh;
and an Account of Mount Vernon.

TOGETHER WITH

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS AND STATISTICAL FACTS,
TOUCHING THE AFFAIRS OF THE DISTRICT.

BY JONATHAN ELLIOT.

WASHINGTON,

Sold by all the Booksellers in the District of Columbia.

PRINTED BY J. ELLIOT, JR.

1839.

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 40 89

HISTORY

OF

The Ten Miles Square,

THE PERMANENT SEAT OF

THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

EDM. L. HICK,
Clerk of the District Court for the District of Columbia.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, to wit:

Be it remembered, That on the twenty-third day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the fifty-fourth, Jonathan Elliot, of the said district, hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of the District Court for the District of Columbia, the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

"Historical Sketches of The Ten Miles Square forming the District of Columbia; with a Picture of Washington, describing objects of general interest or curiosity at the Metropolis of the Union: also, a description of the river Potomac—its Fish and Wild Fowl; the proposed Route and Plan of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, from Georgetown to Pittsburgh; and an Account of Mount Vernon. Together with Public Documents and Statistical Facts, touching the affairs of the District. By Jonathan Elliot."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned" and also to the act entitled "an act supplementary to an act entitled, 'an act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the public seal of my office, the day and year aforesaid.

EDM: J. LEE,

Clerk of the District Court for the District of Columbia

148682

PREFACE.

From the rising destinies of this District it is evident, that a sketch of its history, and a description of the City, and the Public Buildings, may be acceptable to the citizens, as well as sojourners, at the Metropolis. In the following sheets this has been attempted, in the convenient size of a pocket volume.

As the collection of all the necessary materials could not be completed, before the first part of the work was put to press, some important matter was obtained during its progress, and introduced, not exactly in the order at first intended, and agreeable to the original plan; however, a reference to the index, at the end, will enable the reader, at a glance, to find any topic he may desire.

Most of the historical sketches, and statistical facts, are drawn from official papers, and other well authenticated sources. The intelligent reader will, occasionally, perceive some discrepancy in these statements, which it is very difficult, if not impossible, at this day, to correct.

PREFACE.

That great national work, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, has claimed particular attention, and a considerable number of pages has been devoted to give a full and satisfactory notice of an undertaking, in the successful prosecution of which, an immense subscription of stock, and the hearts of all true Americans, are earnestly embarked.

The original correspondence of Gen. Washington, for the first time in print, confers additional value on this volume.

I am under particular obligations to several gentlemen for much of the information embodied in this work: and I respectfully offer to them, individually, my grateful acknowledgements, for their courtesy and kindness.

With these brief remarks I can only add, in the language of Wordsworth—

“Go forth, my little book—

“Go forth; and please the gentle and the good.”

From the multifarious subjects embraced, it is impossible to avoid errors and omissions: any corrections that may be pointed out will be cheerfully made.

J. E.

City of Washington, March 24, 1830.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT CLERK
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The District of Columbia is a federal district, established by the United States Constitution, and is the seat of the federal government. It is bounded by the Potomac River to the south and east, and by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to the north. The district is divided into four counties: Montgomery, Prince George's, Anne Arundel, and Charles. The population of the district is approximately 600,000.

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HISTORICAL SKETCHES

OF THE

District of Columbia.

The territory which embraces the District of Columbia, contains a surface of *Ten Miles Square*, forming an area of 100 square miles, or 64,000 acres: extends to both margins of the Potomac, and was selected by General Washington as the metropolitan site for this great and growing empire. He did not, we learn determine on the spot, where the city stands, until he had bestowed unwearied pains, and made laborious and interesting reconnoissance of the country adjacent. Its situation is between $38^{\circ} 48'$ and $38^{\circ} 59'$ north latitude. The Capitol is in $76^{\circ} 55' 30.54''$ west longitude, from Greenwich.

The location of the District of Columbia having been determined, the first stone to mark its boundary was set in Jones' point, the uppermost cape of Hunting Creek, on the 15th April, 1791, in presence of a large concourse of spectators.

The diagonal lines of the Ten Miles Square are North and South, and East and West. Two of the lines run in a direction from N. W. to S. E. and the two others from N. E. to S. W. so that the angles are each towards one of the cardinal

points. The *North* corner is about a mile distant from Rock Creek, Maryland; the *South* point is at Jones' Point, at the mouth of Hunting Creek, on the right bank of the Potomac; the *East* about two miles East of the Eastern Branch, near Bladensburg, in Maryland, and the *West* corner is near Four Mile Run, in Virginia.

The District includes, within its limits, the City of Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria. At the time of the cession of the District, the principal proprietors on the eastern side of the Potomac were D. Carroll, N. Young, and D. Burns; who cultivated corn, tobacco and wheat, where the city now stands. The selection of this site enriched these proprietors, particularly the former: who, however, from a mistaken policy, has withered the growth of that section of the city in which the most of his property lies. The heir of the latter, Gen. Van Ness, pursued a different system, and by disposing of his ground on moderate terms, has contributed to the rapid improvement of his section of the metropolis, and to the consequent increase of value in property.

Of the aboriginal inhabitants of the district, we have a very imperfect account. In 1608 the first attempt to explore the Chesapeake and its tributary streams, was made by Smith. Forty principal and subordinate tribes, occupied the shores

of Virginia and Maryland at that time: of whom the Powhatans, the Manahoacs and Monacans were the chief. The *Powhatans* roamed from the shores of the Chesapeake to the Patuxent, in Maryland; the *Manahoacs* and the *Monacans*, on the territory contiguous to the York and Potomac rivers. The *Shawanees* probably inhabited that part of Maryland which lies between the Patuxent and the Patapsco rivers, and from the Chesapeake to the Alleghanies. The *Susquehanocks*, it is believed, lived on the banks of the Susquehanna in Harford county, Maryland, towards the westward, penetrating considerably into Pennsylvania. The *Tockwoks* and *Nanticokes* possessed Kent, Queen Anne's and Talbot counties, Maryland, from the Sassafras river to the Choptank; and the latter Dorchester and Somerset counties.

The Manahoacs and Monacans were in alliance with each other, and waged a confederate and perpetual war against the Powhatans. It is probable, and is generally admitted, that they were occupiers of the territory which forms the present District of Columbia. The *Manahoacs*, it is asserted by Colden, afterwards assumed the name of *Tuscaroras*, deserted their country in Virginia about 1712, and, repairing to the west, joined the *Iroquois*. In 1669, when a census was taken, it was found that in sixty-two years, one-third of their numbers were wanting.

The valley at the foot of the Capitol Hill, washed by the Tiber Creek, the Potomac and the Eastern Branch, it is stated, on the authority of some of the early Maryland settlers, was periodically visited by the Indians, who named it their *fishing ground*, in contradistinction to their *hunting ground*; and that they assembled there in great numbers in the spring months, to procure fish.—Greenleaf's Point was the principal camp, and the residence of the Chiefs, where *councils* were held among the various tribes thus gathered together. The coincidence of the location of the National Legislature, so near the scite of the council house of an Indian nation, cannot fail to excite interesting reflections in the mind of the intelligent reader. That Gen. Washington was informed of this tradition, is quite probable.

Connected with the history of the Powhatans, mentioned above, (the most prominent *red men* in Virginia and on the Potomac,) the following curious fragment of Capt. Smith's adventures, is well worth insertion in these sketches, from a book both rare and valuable, namely—

"The General Historie of Virginia, New-England, and the Summer Isles, with the names of the Adventurers, Planters and Governours from their first beginning, An. 1584, to this present 1626, &c. By Captaine John Smith, Sometymes Governor of those Countreies, and Admiral of New-England. London Printed. 1632." [EXTRACT.]

"Before she arrived at London, Captaine Smith, to deserve her former courtesies, made her (Pocahontas) qual-

ities knowne to the Queenes most excellent Maiestie and her court, and writ a little booke to this effect to the Queene: An abstract whereof follows.

To the most high and virtuous princesse Queene Anne of Great Britaine.

“*Most admired Queene*—The loue I beare my God, my king and countrie, hath so oft emboldened mee in the worst of extreme dangers, that now honestie doth constraîne mee to presume thus farre beyond my selfe, to present your Maiestie this short discourse: if ingratitude be a deadly poyson to all honest vertues, I must bee guiltie of that erime if I should omit any means to bee thankfull. So it is,

“That some ten yeeres agoe being in Virginia, and taken prisoner by the power of *Powhatan* their chiefe king, I receiued from this great saluage exceeding great courtisie, especially from his sonne *Nataquans*, the most manliest, comliest, boldest spirit, I euer saw in a saluage, and his sister *Pocahontas*, the king's most dear and well beloued daughter, being but a childe of twelue or thirteene yeeres of age, whose compassionate pitiful heart, of my desperate estate, gaue me much cause to respect her; I being the first Christian this proud king and his grim attendants euer saw: and thus intrahled in their barbarous power, I cannot say I felt the least occasion of want that was in the power of those my mortal foes to preuent, notwithstanding all their threats. After some six weeks fating amongst those saluage courtiers, at the minute of my execution, she hazarded the beating out of her owne braines to saue mine, and not only that, but so preuailed with her father, that I was safely conducted to *James towne*, where I found about eight and thirtie miserable poore and sicke creatures, to keep possession of all those large territories of *Virginia*, such was the weaknesse of this poor commonwealth, as had the saluages not fed us, we directly had starued.

“And this reliefe, most gracious Queene, was commonly brought vs by this lady *Pocahontas*, notwithstanding all these passages when inconstant Fortune turned our peace to warre, this tender virgin would still not spare to dare to visit vs, and by her our iarrs haue oft bene appeased, and our wants still supplied; were it the policie of her father thus to employ her, or the ordinance of God thus to make her his instrument, or her extraordinarie affection to our nation, I know not; but of this I am sure, when her father, with the vtmost policie and power, sought to surprize mee, hauing but eighteene with mee, the darke night could not affright her from comming through

the irksome woods, and with watered eies gaue mee intelligence, with her best aduice to escape his furie, which had bee knowne, hee had surely slaine her. *James* towne with her wilde traine she as freely frequented, as her fathers habitation; and during the time of two or three years, she next vnder God, was still the instrument to preserue this colonie from death, famine and vtter confusion, which if in those times had been dissolved, *Virginia* might haue line as it was at our first arriuall to this day.—Since then, this business having beene turned and varied by many accidents from that I left it at; it is most certaine, after a long and troublesome warre after my departure, betwixt her father and our colonie, all which time she was not heard of, about two yeeres after shee her selfe was taken prisoner, being so detained neere two yeeres longer, the colonie by that meanes was relieved, peace concluded, and at last reiecting her barbarous condition, was married to an *English* gentleman, with whom at this present she is in *England*; the first Christian euer of that nation, the first *Virginian* euer spake in *English*, or had a childe in marriage by an *Englishman*, a matter surely, if my meaning bee truly considered and well understood, worthy a princess vnderstanding.

“ Thus most gracious Lady, I haue related to your Maiestie, what at your best leasure our approued histories will account you at large, and done in the time your Maiesties life, and howeuer this might be presented you from a more worthy pen, it cannot from a more honest heart; as yet I neuer begged any thing of the state, or any, and it is my want of abilitie and her exceeding desert, your birth, meanes and authorite, her birth, virtue, want and simplicitie, doth make mee thus bold, to beseech your Maiestie to take this knowledge of her, though it be from one so unworthy to be the reporter, as my self, her husbands estate not being able to make her fit to attend your Maiestie; the most and least I can doe, is to tell you this, because none so oft hath tried it as my selfe, and the rather being of so great a spirit, howeuer her stature: if she should not be well received, seeing this kingdome may rightly haue a kindome by her meanes; her present loue to vs, and Christianitie, might turne to such scorne and furie, as to diuert all this good to the worst of euil, where finding so great a Queene should doe her some honour more than she can imagine, for being so kind to your seruants and subjects would so ransh her with content, as endeare her dearest blood to effect that your Maiestie and all the kings honest subjects most earnestly desire. And so I humbly kisse your gracious hands.”

“ Being about this time preparing to set saile for *New-England*, I could not stay to doe her that seruice I desired, and

shee well deserved; but hearing shee was at *Branford* with diuers of my friends; I went to see her: After a modest salutation, without any word, she turned about, obscured her face, as not seeming well contented; and in that humour her husband, with diuers others, we all left her two or three houres, repenting my selfe to haue writ she could speak *English*. But not long after, she began to talk: and remembered mee well what courtesies shee had done: saying, You did promise *Powhatan* what was yours should bee his, and he the like to you: you called him father, being in his land a stranger, and by the same reason must I doe you: which though I haue excused, I durst not allow of that title, because she was a kings daughter: with a well set countenance, she said, Were you not afraid to come into my fathers countrie, and caused feare in him and all his people (but mee) and feare you here I should call you father: I tell you then I will, and you shall call me childe, and so I will be for euer and euer your countryman. They did tell vs alwaies you were dead, and I knew no other till I came to *Plimoth*; yet *Powhatan* did command *Vitamatzkin* to seeke you, and know the truth, because your countrymen will lie much.

“ This *Saduage*, one of *Powhatans* councill, being amongst them, held an vnderstanding fellow: the king purposely sent him, as they say, to number the people here, and informe him well what wee were and our state. Arriuig at *Plimoth*, according to his directions, he got a long sticke, whereon by notches he did thinke to haue kept the number of all the men he could see, but he was quickly wearie of that taske: Coming to London where by chance I met him, hauing renewe our acquaintance, where many were desirous to heare and see his behaviour, hee told mee *Powhatan* did bid him to finde me out, to show him our God, the king, queene and prince, I so much had told them of: Concerning God, I told him the best I could, the king I heard hee had seene, and the rest hee should see when he would: He denied euer to haue seene the king, till by circumstances hee was satisfied hee had: Then hee replied very sadly, You gaue *Powhatan* a white dog, which *Powhatan* fed as himself, but your king gaue me nothing, and I am better than your white dog.

“ The small time I staid in London, diuers courties and others, my acquaintances hath gone with mee to see her, that generally concluded, they did thinke God had a great hand in her conuersion, and they haue seene many *English Ladies* worse fauored, proportioned and behauored, and as since I haue heard, it pleased both king and queenes Maiestic honour-

ably to esteeme her, accompanied with that honourable Lady the Lady *De la Ware*, and that honourable Lord her husband, and diuers other persons, of good qualities, both publickly at the maskes and otherwise, to her great satisfaction and content, which doubtless she would have deserved, had she liued to arriue in Virginia."

The act of *cession* from the state of *Maryland*, was passed on the 23d December, 1788, and is in these words—

An act to cede to Congress a District of ten miles square in this state, [*Maryland*] for the seat of the Government, of the United States.

"Be it enacted by the general assembly of *Maryland*, That the representatives of this state, in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, appointed to assemble at New York, on the first Wednesday of March next, be and they are hereby authorized and required, on the behalf of this State, to cede to the Congress of the United States, any district in this State, not exceeding *ten miles square*, which the Congress may fix upon, and accept for the seat of government of the United States."

The act of *cession* from the State of *Virginia*, relinquishing its portion of territory, is as follows:

An act for the cession of ten miles square, or any lesser quantity of Territory within this state, to the United States, in Congress assembled, for the permanent seat of the General Government.

"I. Whereas the equal and common benefits resulting from the administration of the General Government, will be best diffused, and its operations become more prompt and certain, by establishing such a situation for the seat of the said Government, as will be most central and convenient

to the citizens of the United States at large; having regard as well to population, extent of territory, and a free navigation to the *Atlantic Ocean*, through the *Chesapeake Bay*, as to the most direct and ready communication with our fellow citizens in the western frontier: And whereas it appears to this assembly, that a situation combining all the considerations and advantages before recited, may be had on the banks of the river *Potomac*, above tide water, in a country rich and fertile in soil, healthy and salubrious in climate, and abounding in all the necessities and conveniences of life, where, in a location of ten miles square, if the wisdom of Congress shall so direct, the states of *Pennsylvania*, *Maryland* and *Virginia*, may participate in such location:

“II. *Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly*, That a tract of country, not exceeding ten miles square, or any lesser quantity, to be located within the limits of this state, and in any part thereof as Congress may by law direct, shall be, and the same is hereby forever ceded and relinquished to the Congress and Government of the United States, in full and absolute right, and exclusive jurisdiction, as well of soil as of persons residing or to reside thereon, pursuant to the tenor and effect of the eighth section of the first article of the constitution of the government of the United States.

“III. *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to vest in the United States any right of property in the soil, or to affect the rights of individuals therein, otherwise than the same shall or may be transferred by such individuals to the United States,

“IV. *And provided, also,* That the jurisdiction of the laws of this commonwealth, over the persons and property of individuals residing within the limits of the cession aforesaid, shall not cease or determine until Congress, having accepted the said cession, shall, by law, provide for the government thereof, under their jurisdiction, in the manner provided by the article of the constitution before recited.”

The bill for locating a District of territory not exceeding ten miles square on the Potomac, “between the mouths of the Eastern Branch and Conogochague,” originated in the U. States Senate, finally passed in the House of Representatives on the 9th, and received the executive sanction on the 16th, of July, 1790. The following is the vote on its passage in the Senate, on the 1st June, 1790—

YEAS—Messrs. Bassett, Butler, Carroll, Elmer, Gunn, Hawkins, Henry, Johnston, Langdon, Lee, Maclay, Morris, Read, and Walker.—14.

NAYS—Messrs. Dalton, Ellsworth, Few, Foster, Johnson, Izard, King, Patterson, Schuyler, Stanton, Strong and Wingate.—12.

In the House, four distinct propositions were made, in the shape of amendments, to change the seat of the Federal district, by motions to strike out the “Potomac,” &c. and insert some other location—

1st. To substitute the Delaware instead of the Potomac, ayes 22—noes. 39

2d. “In the state of Pennsylvania, including Germantown” ayes 22—noes. 39.

3d. "Between the Susquehannah and Potomac," &c., ayes 25—noes, 36.

4th. "State of Maryland, including Baltimore," &c., ayes 26—noes, 34.

The following is the vote on its final passage in the House—

AYES.—John B. Ashe, Baldwin, Bloodworth, Brown, Cadwalader, Carroll, Clymer, Coles, Contee, Fitzsimons, Gale, Griffin, Hartley, Heister, Jackson, R. B. Lee, Madison, Mathews, Moore, Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Scott, Savier, Sinnickson, Steele, M. J. Stone, Sumpter, Vining, White, Williamson and Wynkoop.—32.

NOES.—Fisher Ames, Benson, Boudinot, Burke, Floyd, Foster, Gerry, Gilman, Goodhue, Grout, Hathorn, Huntington, Lawrence, Leonard, Livermore, Patridge, Van Rensselaer, Schureman, Sedgwick, Seney, Sherman, Silvester, Smith of Md., Smith, of S. C., Sturges, Thatcher, Trumbull, Ths. T. Tucker and Wadsworth.—29.

The law as it passed both Houses of Congress, and received the sanction of the President, is as follows—

AN ACT for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of the government of the United States.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a district of territory not exceeding ten miles square, to be located as hereafter directed, on the river Potomac, at some space between the mouths of the Eastern Branch and Conagocheague, be, and the same is hereby accepted for the permanent seat of the government of the United States: *Provided nevertheless,* That the operation of the laws of the state within such district shall not be affected by this acceptance, until the time fixed for the removal of the government thereto, and until congress shall otherwise by law provide.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the president of the United States be authorized to appoint, and by supplying vacancies happening from refusals to act or other causes, to keep in appointment as long as may be necessary, three commissioners, who, or any two of whom, shall, under the direction of the president, survey, and by proper metes and bounds define and limit a district of territory, under the limitations above men-

20 Location—President's Proclamation, 1790.

tioned; and the district so defined, limited and located, shall be deemed the district accepted by this act, for the permanent seat of the government of the United States.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted*, That the said commissioners, or any two of them, shall have power to purchase or accept such quantity of land on the eastern side of the said river, within the said district, as the president shall deem proper for the use of the United States, and according to such plans as the president shall approve, the said commissioners, or any two of them, shall, prior to the first Monday in December, in the year one thousand eight hundred, provide suitable buildings for the accommodation of congress, and of the president, and for the public offices of the government of the United States.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted*, That for defraying the expense of such purchases and buildings, the president of the United States be authorized and requested to accept grants of money.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted*, That prior to the first Monday in December next, all offices attached to the seat of the government of the United States, shall be removed to, and until the said first Monday in December, in the year one thousand eight hundred, shall remain at the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, at which place the session of congress next ensuing the present shall be held.

Sec. 6. *And be it enacted*, That on the said first Monday in December, in the year one thousand eight hundred, the seat of the government of the United States, shall, by virtue of this act be transferred to the district and place aforesaid. And all offices attached to the said seat of government, shall accordingly be removed thereto by their respective holders, and shall, after the said day, cease to be exercised elsewhere; and that the necessary expense of such removal shall be defrayed out of the duties on impost, and tonnage, of which a sufficient sum is hereby appropriated. July 16, 1790: —APPROVED,

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

President of the United States.

By the President of the U. S. of America, A Proclamation.

Whereas, the general assembly of the state of Maryland, by an act passed on the 23d day of December, 1788, entitled, "An act to cede to Congress a district of ten miles square in this state, for the seat of the government of the U. States,"

did enact, that the representatives of the said state, in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, appointed to assemble at New York, on the first Wednesday of March then next ensuing, should be, and they were hereby authorized and required, on behalf of the said state, to cede to the Congress of the United States any district in the said state, not exceeding ten miles square, which the Congress might fix upon and accept for the seat of government of the United States.

And the general assembly of the commonwealth of Virginia, by an act passed on the third day of December, 1789, and entitled "An act for the cession of ten miles square, or any lesser quantity of territory within this state, to the United States in Congress assembled, for the permanent seat of the general government," did enact, that a tract of country not exceeding ten miles square or any lesser quantity, to be located within the limits of the said state, and in any part thereof, as Congress might by law direct, should be, and the same was thereby forever ceded and relinquished to the Congress and government of the United States, in full and absolute right, and exclusive jurisdiction, as well of soil as of persons residing, or to reside, thereon, pursuant to the tenor and effect of the eighth section of the first article of the constitution of government of the United States.

And the Congress of the United States, by their act passed the 16th day of July, 1790, and entitled "An act for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of the government of the United States," authorized the President of the United States to appoint three commissioners, to survey

under his direction, and by proper metes and bounds, to limit a district of territory, not exceeding ten miles square, on the river Potomac, at some place between the mouth of the Eastern Branch and Conococheague, which district, so to be located and limited, was accepted by the said act of Congress, as the district for the permanent seat of the government of the United States.

“ Now, therefore, in pursuance of the powers to me confided, and after duly examining and weighing the advantages and disadvantages of the several situations within the limits aforesaid, I do hereby declare and make known, that the location of one part of the said district of ten miles square, shall be found by running four lines of experiment in the following manner, that is to say: running from the court house in Alexandria, in Virginia, due south-west half a mile, and thence a due south-east course, till it shall strike Hunting Creek, to fix the beginning of the said four lines of experiment:

“ Then beginning the first of the said four lines of experiment at the point on Hunting Creek, where the said south-east course shall have struck the same, and running the said first line due north-west ten miles; thence the second line into Maryland, due north-east ten miles; thence the third line due south-east ten miles; and thence the fourth line due south-west ten miles, to the beginning on Hunting Creek.

“ And the said four lines of experiment being so run, I do hereby declare and make known, that part within the said four lines of experiment which shall be within the state of Maryland, and above the Eastern Branch, and all that part within the

same four lines of experiment which shall be within the commonwealth of Virginia, and above a line to be run from the point of land forming the Upper Cape of the mouth of the Eastern Branch due south-west, and no more, is now fixed upon and directed to be surveyed, defined, limited and located for a part of the said district accepted by the said act of Congress for the permanent seat of the government of the United States; hereby expressly reserving the direction of the survey and location of the remaining part of the said district, to be made hereafter contiguous to such part or parts of the present location as is or shall be agreeably to law.

“ And I do accordingly direct the said commissioners, appointed agreeably to the tenor of the said act, to proceed forthwith to run the said lines of experiment, and the same being run, to survey, and by proper metes and bounds, to define and limit the part within the same, which is herein before directed for immediate location and acceptance; and thereof to make due report to me, under their hands and seals.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the U. States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the City of Philadelphia, the 24th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1791, and of the Independence of the United States the fifteenth.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

By the President. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

By the President of the U. S. A Proclamation. [*Amendatory.*]

“ Whereas, by a proclamation, bearing date the 24th day of January, of this present year, and in pursuance of certain acts of the states of Maryland and Virginia, and of the Congress of the United States therein mentioned, certain

lines of experiment were directed to be run in the neighborhood of Georgetown, in Maryland, for the purpose of determining the location of a part of the territory of ten miles square, for the permanent seat of the government of the United States; and a certain part was directed to be located within the said lines of experiment on both sides of the Potomac, and above the limit of the Eastern Branch, prescribed by the said act of Congress—

“And Congress, by an amendatory act, passed on the 3d day of this present month of March, have given further authority to the president of the United States “to make any part of the said territory, below the said limit, and above the mouth of Hunting Creek, a part of the said district, so as to include a convenient part of the Eastern Branch and of the lands lying on the lower side thereof, and also the town of Alexandria.”

“Now therefore, for the purpose of amending and completing the location of the whole of the said territory of ten miles square, in conformity with the said amendatory act of Congress I do hereby declare and make known that the whole of the said territory shall be located and included within the four lines following, that is to say:

“Beginning at Jones’ point, being the upper cape of Hunting Creek in Virginia, and at an angle in the outset of 45 degrees west of the north, and running in a direct line ten miles for the first line; then beginning again at the same Jones’ point, and running another direct line at a right angle with the first, across the Potomac, ten miles, for the second line; then from the terminations of the said first and second lines, running two other direct lines, of ten miles each, the one crossing the Eastern Branch aforesaid and the other the Potomac, and meeting each other in a point.

And I do accordingly direct the commissioners, named under the authority of the said first mentioned act of Congress, to proceed forthwith to have the said four lines run, and by proper metes and bounds defined and limited; and thereof to make due report under their hands and seals; and the territory so to be located, defined, and limited, shall be the whole territory accepted by the said act of Congress, as the district for the permanent seat of the government of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at George-Town aforesaid, the 30th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1791, and of the Independence of the United States the fifteenth.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

By the President. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

An Act [of Maryland] concerning the territory of Columbia, and the City of Washington.

“Whereas, the president of the United States, by virtue of several acts of congress, and acts of the assemblies of Virginia and Maryland, by his proclamation, dated at Georgetown, on the thirtieth day of March, seventeen hundred and ninety-one, did declare and make known, that the whole of the territory of ten miles square, for the permanent seat of government of the United States, shall be located and included within the four lines following, that is to say: Beginning at Jones’ Point, being the upper part of Hunting creek, in Virginia, and at an angle in the outset of forty-five degrees west of north, and running a direct line ten miles for the first line, then beginning again at the same Jones’ Point, and running another direct line at a right angle with the first across the Potomac, ten miles, for the second line, then from the terminations of the said first and second lines, running two other direct lines ten miles each, the one crossing the Eastern Branch, and the other Potomac, and meeting each other in a point; which has since been called the Territory of Columbia: And whereas Notley Young Daniel Carroll, of Duddington, and many others, proprietors of the greater part of the land hereinafter mentioned to have been laid out in a city, came into an agreement, and have conveyed their lands in trust to Thomas Beall, son of George, and John M. Eckall Gantt, whereby they have subjected their lands to be laid out as a city, given up part to the United States, and subjected other parts to be sold to raise money as a donation to be employed according to the act of congress for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of the government of the United States, under and upon the terms and conditions contained in each of the said deeds; and many of the proprietors of lots in Carrollsbury and Hamburgh, have also come into an agreement, subjecting their lots to be laid out anew, giving up one-half of the quantity thereof to be sold, and the money thence arising to be applied as a donation as aforesaid, and they to be reinstated in one-half of the quantity of their lots in the new location, or otherwise compensated in land in a different situation within the city, by agreement between the commissioners and them, and in case of disagreement, that then a just and full compensation shall be made in money; yet some of the proprietors of lots in Carrollsbury and Hamburgh, as well as some of the proprietors of other lands, have not, from imbecility and other causes, come into any agreement concerning their lands within the limits hereinafter mentioned, but a very great

portion of the land-holders having agreed on the same terms, the President of the United States, directed a city to be laid out, comprehending all the lands beginning on the east side of Rock creek, at a stone standing in the middle of the road leading from Georgetown to Bladensburg, thence along the middle of the said road, to a stone standing on the east side of the Reedy branch of Goose creek, thence southeasterly, making an angle of sixty-one degrees and twenty minutes with the meridian, to a stone standing in the road leading from Bladensburg to the Eastern Branch ferry, then south to a stone eighty poles north of the east and west line already drawn from the mouth of Goose creek to the Eastern Branch, then east, parallel to the said east and west line, to the Eastern Branch, then with the waters of the Eastern Branch, Potomac river and Rock creek, to the beginning, which has since been called the City of Washington: And whereas it appears to this general assembly highly just and expedient, that all the lands within the said city should contribute, in due proportion, in the means which have already very greatly enhanced the value of the whole; that an incontrovertible title ought to be made to the purchasers, under public sanction; that allowing foreigners to hold land within the said territory, will greatly contribute to the improvement and population thereof; and that many temporary provisions will be necessary till congress exercise the jurisdiction and government over the said territory: And whereas, in the cession of this state heretofore made, of territory, for the government of the United States, the lines of such cession could not be particularly designated; and it being expedient and proper that the same should be recognized in the acts of this state—

“2. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That all that part of the said territory, called Columbia, which lies within the limits of this state, shall be and the same is hereby acknowledged to be forever ceded and relinquished to the congress and government of the United States, in full and absolute right, and exclusive jurisdiction, as well of soil as of persons residing, or to reside thereon, pursuant to the tenor and effect of the eighth section of the first article of the constitution of government of the United States: *Provided,* That nothing herein contained shall be so construed to vest in the United States any right of property in the soil, as to effect the rights of individuals therein, otherwise than the same shall or may be transferred by such individuals to the United States: *And provided also,* That the jurisdiction of the laws of this state, over the persons and property of individuals residing within

the limits of the cession aforesaid, shall not cease or determine until congress shall, by law, provide for the government thereof, under their jurisdiction, in manner provided by the article of the constitution before recited.

"3. *And be it enacted*, That all the lands belonging to minors, persons absent out of the state, married women, or persons *non compos mentis*, or lands the property of this state, within the limits of Carrollsburgh and Hainburgh, shall be and are hereby subjected to the terms and conditions herein before recited, as to the lots where the proprietors thereof have agreed concerning the same; and all the other lands, belonging as aforesaid, within the limits of the said city of Washington, shall be, and are hereby subjected to the same terms and conditions as the said Notley Young, Daniel Carroll, of Duddington, and others, have by their said agreements and deeds, subjected their lands to, and where no conveyances have been made, the legal estate and trust are hereby invested in the said Thomas Beall, son of George, and John Mackall Gantt, in the same manner as if each proprietor had been competent to make, and had made, a legal conveyance of his or her land, according to the form of those already mentioned, with proper acknowledgments of the execution thereof, and where necessary, of release of dower, and in every case where the proprietor is an infant, a married woman, insane, absent out of the state, or shall not attend on three months' advertisements of notice in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, the Maryland Herald and in the Georgetown and Alexandria papers, so that allotment cannot take place by agreement, the commissioners aforesaid, or any two of them, may allot and assign the portion or share of such proprietor as near the old situation as may be, in Carrollsburgh and Hainburgh, and to the full value of what the party might claim under the terms before recited; and, as to the other lands within the said city, the commissioners aforesaid, or any two of them, shall make such allotment and assignment, within the lands belonging to the same person, in alternate lots, determining by lot or ballot, whether the party shall begin with the lowest number: *Provided*, That in the cases of coverture and infancy, if the husband, guardian, or next friend, will agree with the commissioners, or any two of them, then an effectual division may be made by consent; and in case of contrary claims, if the claimants will not jointly agree, the commissioners may proceed as if the proprietor was absent; and all persons to whom allotments and assignments of lands shall be made by the commissioners, or any two of them, on consent and agreement, or pursuant to this act without consent,

shall hold the same in their former estate and interest, and in lieu of their former quantity, and subject in every respect, to all such limitations, conditions and incumbrances, as their former estate and interest, and in lieu of their former quantity, and subject, in every respect, to all such limitations, conditions and incumbrances, as their former estates and interests were subject to, and as if the same had been actually re-conveyed pursuant to the said deed in trust.

"4. *And be it enacted*, That where the proprietor or proprietors, possessor or possessors, of any lands within the limits of the city of Washington, or within the limits of Carrollsburgh or Hamburg, who have not already, or who shall not, within three months after the passage of this act, execute deeds in trust to the aforesaid Thomas Beall and John M. Gantt, of all their lands within the limits of the said city of Washington, and on the terms and conditions mentioned in the deeds already executed by Notley Young, and others, and execute deeds in trust to the said Thomas Beall and John M. Gantt, of all their lots in the towns of Carrollsburgh and Hamburg, on the same terms and conditions contained in the deeds already executed by the greater part of the proprietors of lots in the said towns, the said commissioners, or any two of them, shall and may, at any time or times thereafter, issue a process, directed to the sheriff of Prince George's county, commanding him, in the name of the state, to summon five good substantial freeholders, who are not of kin to any proprietor or proprietors of the lands aforesaid, and who are not proprietors themselves, to meet on a certain day, and at a certain place, within the limits of the said city, to inquire of the value of the estate of such proprietor or proprietors, possessor or possessors, on which day and place the said sheriff shall attend, with the freeholders by him summoned; which freeholders shall take the following oath, or affirmation, on the land to be by them valued, to wit: "I, A. B. do solemnly swear, (or affirm,) that I will, to the best of my judgment, value the lands of C. D. now to be valued, so as to do equal right and justice to the said C. D. and to the public, taking into consideration all circumstances," and shall then proceed to value the said lands; and such valuations under their hands and seals, and under the hand and seal of the said sheriff, shall be annexed to the said process, and returned by the sheriff to the clerk appointed by virtue of this act, who shall make record of the same, and the said lands shall, on the payment of such valuation, be and is hereby vested in the said commissioners in trust, to be disposed of by them, or otherwise employed to the use of the said city of Washington, and the

sheriff aforesaid, and freeholders aforesaid, shall be allowed the same fees for their trouble as are allowed to a sheriff and juryman in executing a writ of inquiry; and in all cases where the proprietor or possessor is tenant in right of dower, or by the courtesy, the freeholders aforesaid shall ascertain the annual value of the lands, and the gross value of such estate therein; and upon paying such gross value, or securing to the possessor the payment of the annual valuation, at the option of the proprietor or possessor, the commissioners shall be, and are hereby vested with the whole estate of such tenant, in manner, and for the uses and purposes aforesaid.

"5. *And be it enacted*, That all the squares, lots, pieces and parcels of land within the said city, which have been or shall be appropriated for the use of the United States, and also the streets, shall remain and be for the use of the United States; and all the lots and parcels, which have been, or shall be sold to raise money as a donation as aforesaid, shall remain and be to the purchasers, according to the terms and conditions of their respective purchase; and purchases and leases from private persons claiming to be proprietors, and having, or those under whom they claim having, been in the possession of the lands purchased or leased, in their own right, five whole years next before the passing of this act, shall be good and effectual for the estate, and on the terms and conditions of such purchases and leases respectively, without impeachment, and against any contrary title now existing; but if any person hath made a conveyance, or shall make a conveyance or lease, of any lands within the limits of the said city, not having right and title to do so, the person who might be entitled to recover the land under a contrary title now existing, may, either by way of ejectment against the tenant, or in an action for money had and received for his use against the bargainer or lessor, his heirs, executors, administrators, or devisees, as the case may require, recover all money received by him for the squares, pieces, or parcels, appropriated for the use of the United States, as well as for lots or parcels sold, and rents received, by the person not having title as aforesaid, with interest from the time of the receipt; and, on such recovery in ejectment, where the land is in lease, the tenant shall thereafter hold under, and pay the rent received to, the person making title to and recovering the land; but the possession *bona fide* acquired, in none of the said cases shall be changed.

"6. *And be it enacted*, That any foreigner may, by deed or will hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the said territory which lies within this state, in the

same manner as if he was a citizen of this state, and the same lands may be conveyed by him, and transmitted to, and be inherited by, his heirs or relations, as if he and they were citizens of this state: *Provided*, That no foreigner shall, in virtue hereof, be entitled to any further or other privilege of a citizen.

“ 7. *And be it enacted*, That the said commissioners, or any two of them, may appoint a clerk for recording deeds of lands within the said territory, who shall provide a proper book for the purpose, and therein record, in a strong legible hand, all deeds, duly acknowledged, of lands in the said territory, delivered to him to be recorded, and in the same book make due entries of all divisions and allotments of lands and lots made by the commissioners in pursuance of this act, and certificates granted by them of sales, and the purchase money having been paid, with a proper alphabet in the same book of the deeds and entries aforesaid, and the same book shall carefully preserve, and deliver over to the commissioners aforesaid, or their successors, or such person or persons as congress shall hereafter appoint; which clerk shall continue such during good behaviour, and shall be removeable only on conviction of misbehaviour in a court of law; but before he acts as such, he shall take an oath, or affirmation, well and truly to execute his office; and he shall be entitled to the same fees as are or may be allowed to the clerks of the county courts for searchers, copying and recording.

“ 8. *And be it enacted*, That acknowledgments of deeds made before a person in the manner and certified as the laws of this state direct, or made before, and certified by, either of the commissioners, shall be effectual; and that no deed hereafter to be made, of or for lands within that part of the said territory which lies within this state, shall operate as a legal conveyance, nor shall any lease for more than seven years be effectual, unless the deed shall have been acknowledged as aforesaid, and delivered to the said clerk to be recorded within six calendar months from the date thereof.

“ 9. *And be it enacted*, That the commissioners aforesaid, or some two of them, shall direct an entry to be made in the said record book of every allotment or assignment to the respective proprietors in pursuance of this act.

“ 10. *And*, for the encouragement of master builders to undertake the building and finishing houses within the said city, by securing to them a just and effectual remedy for their advances and earnings, *be it enacted*, That for all sums due and owing on written contracts, for the building any house in the

said city, or the brick work, or carpenters or joiners work thereon, the undertaker, or workmen, employed by the person for whose use the house shall be built, shall have a lien on the house and the ground on which the same is erected, as well as for the materials found by him; provided the said written contract shall have been acknowledged before one of the commissioners, a justice of the peace, or an alderman of the corporation of Georgetown, and recorded in the office of the clerk for recording deeds herein created, within six calendar months from the time of acknowledgment as aforesaid; and if within two years after the last of the work is done, he proceeds in equity, he shall have remedy as upon a mortgage, or if he proceeds at law within the same time he may have execution against the house and land, in whose lands soever the same may be; but this remedy shall be considered as additional only; nor shall, as to the land, take place of any legal incumbrance made prior to the commencement of such claim.

"11. *And be it enacted*, That the treasurer of the western shore be empowered and required to pay the seventy-two thousand dollars agreed to be advanced to the president by resolutions of the last session of assembly, in sums as the same may come to his hands on the appointed funds, without waiting for the day appointed for the payment thereof.

"12. *And be it enacted*, That the commissioners aforesaid for the time being, or any two of them, shall, from time to time, until congress shall exercise the jurisdiction and government within the said territory, have power to license the building of wharfs in the waters of Potomac and the Eastern Branch adjoining the said city, of the materials, in the manner, and of the extent, they may judge durable, convenient, and agreeing with general orders; but no license shall be granted to one to build a wharf before the land of another, nor shall any wharf be built in the said waters without license as aforesaid; and if any wharf shall be built without such license, or different therefrom, the same is hereby declared a common nuisance; they may also, from time to time, make regulations for the discharge and laying of ballast from ships or vessels lying in Potomac river, above the lower line of the said territory and Georgetown, and from ships and vessels lying in the Eastern Branch; they may also, from time to time, make regulations for landing and laying materials for building the said city, for disposing and laying earth which may be dug out of the wells, cellars and foundations, and for ascertaining the thickness of the walls of houses, and to enforce the observance of all such regulations, by appointing penalties for the breach of any one of them, not

exceeding ten pounds current money, which may be recovered in the name of the said commissioners, by warrant, before a justice of the peace, as in case of small debts, and disposed of as a donation for the purpose of the said act of congress; and the said commissioners; or any two of them, may grant licenses for retailing distilled spirits within the limits of the said city, and suspend or declare the same void; and if any person shall retail or sell any distilled spirits, mixed or unmixed, in less quantity than ten gallons to the same person, or at the same time actually delivered, he or she shall forfeit for every such sale three pounds, to be recovered and applied as aforesaid.

“13. *And be it enacted*, That an act of assembly of this state, to condemn lands, if necessary, for the public buildings of the United States, be and is hereby repealed.

SOIL.

Of soil and surface in the District, there is a vast variety—the heights, “in gay theatric pride,” are every where clothed with forest trees; the valleys below gently undulate, and are diversified by cultivation or wild shrubberies, forming a landscape of great natural beauty. Springs of water are found in every direction, of superior quality and purity. Rock Creek, Tiber Creek, and the Eastern Branch, on the North; Oxen Run on the South, and Four Mile Run, on the West, irrigate a great portion of the district. The Potomac presents a vast sheet, flowing from N.W. to S.E. Viewed from Fort Washington, with the mouth of the Eastern Branch on the left, the main stream on the right, and the opening of Four Mile Run nearly in front, an English writer, during the late incursion of the British, in a letter, described the

Potomac as "*the sea flowing in on THREE SIDES.*" Compared with many of the rivers in England, it does, indeed, present to the imagination of a foreigner, the idea of an inland sea; and no wonder the *simplicity* of an islander conjured it up to the magnitude of an ocean.

The composition of the soil on the banks of the Potomac and the Eastern Branch, is a deep alluvial, rich and various, accumulated from the deposits of ages, and the receding of the waters; fragments of primitive rocks, pyrites, gravel, sand shells, and decayed vegetable substances, are intermixed together. On the whole, the soil near the river is fertile and yielding—elsewhere rather thin, and sometimes sandy; but susceptible of great improvement—and, in truth, the most forbidding, hungry looking spots, with ordinary attention, plaster or manure, may be fertilized in an extraordinary degree. Several instances have occurred to the observation of the writer, where a vine slip, carelessly torn off, or a twig of a shrub, having been put into the earth, and neglected or forgotten, has produced a fine healthy scion, to the surprise of the beholder. With such a soil, nothing is needed but a little New England perseverance, and the fields that now appear worn out or useless, might soon blossom like the rose. The Rock Creek lands are of a light, loamy nature,

with a substratum of clay. The soil, in the direction of Dunlop's farm is deeper, richer, and more durable than elsewhere in the vicinity.

Notwithstanding the soil of the District is rather sterile, yet with the application of any species of compost, it is capable of high improvement, as stated above; and might, from its convenience to an excellent and active market, by enterprising and persevering gardeners or agriculturists, be made eminently productive and profitable.—The well cultivated city garden of Mr. J. Brown affords ample proof of this fact. The natural produce of the country is such as is common to the adjoining states—wheat, Indian corn, tobacco, fruit and roots. There is convenient to the Ten Miles Square, an extensive quarry of free-stone, on Aquia Creek, and another of beautiful marble on the Seneca, from which the columns of the chamber of the House of Representatives were quarried.

The composition of the city low grounds, lying below the heights, from the Capitol Hill to Kalorama, to the margin of the main stream of the Potomac, are alluvial, and appear to have but recently been reclaimed. Within the memory of many, seines have been hauled, and fish taken, where handsome stores now stand, in the most business part of Pennsylvania avenue, between 9th and

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10th streets. The extent of the *slashes* below Columbia College, bear evidence that a part of the stream of Rock Creek found its way across, in the direction of the Eastern Branch, at the bottom of the heights, flanking the northern part of Washington. By judicious draining, these swamps have been lately limited to a comparatively small space: still their existence has an injurious effect upon the health of the inhabitants residing in their vicinity. This fact is clearly established by the improvement of the health of the whole vicinity of the low grounds, from the Centre Market to Capitol Hill.

Buried beneath the soil, from ten to fifty feet, pieces of sound timber are often discovered. In digging wells, several pieces of black looking limbs of trees and entire roots, are found covered from twenty to fifty feet. Carbonated limbs of trees, forming an extensive vein, near Bladensburg, and north of the city, have been traced, embedded for a considerable distance.— Many blocks of stone that compose the walls of the Capitol, we are informed, contain specimens of the leaves of trees and ligneous fragments; and some of the stone, when exposed to the air, has frequently shrunk or contracted.

On turning up the surface of the soil, some curiosities of Indian origin have been discovered.

Round stone vessels, in the shape of common pots or bowls, and stone axes, are sometimes picked up. An excellent specimen of an Indian axe, in capital preservation, was found on the farm of Mr. Dunlop, in Montgomery county, Maryland, and is yet in his possession. Points of darts, or arrows of stone, probably used in Indian warfare, are met with, in many parts of the District. An Indian fort, of which there is now no traces left, is referred to in some ancient records, as standing on the banks of the Eastern Branch, not far from where the Powder Magazine is now located.

The temperature of the water of the city springs, when brought to the surface of the earth, at mid-summer, may be set down at fifty-eight Fahrenheit; the Bladensburgh chalybeate at sixty-four, and the stream of the Potomac at eighty-five; and from hydrants on the Pennsylvania Avenue generally, where the pipes are sunk to a proper depth, at sixty-six; though it may issue from the fountain spring at fifty-eight.

CLIMATE.

The prejudices that some time back existed adverse to the general health of this district, have been dissipated, by the monthly publication of meteorological observations, and the interments in the public grave yards, authenticated by the Board of

Health: ample extracts from these statements will be found at the end of this work. Our climate, of course, resembles that of the adjoining parts of Maryland and Virginia. The severity of the winter, or *cold season*, is no doubt, of late years much mitigated. In 1780, Mr. Jefferson says, "the Chesapeake Bay was solid ice from its head to the mouth of the Potomac. At Annapolis, where it is $5\frac{1}{2}$ over, between the nearest points of land, the ice was from 5 to 7 inches thick quite across, so that loaded carriages went over it."

In Jan. 1772, the snow in the district of Washington was nearly three feet deep, and in some places it drifted to ten or twelve feet: of late years not more than as many inches have fallen. Formerly the river, near Dumfries, was frequently frozen over in November,—heavy snows fell in same month, and loaded the forest trees, till their branches broke, under the pressure. The climate, as cultivation progresses, is rapidly improving.—We are now seldom visited with the long or severe winters, which our early settlers so feelingly complained of. France, as well as America, in its uncultivated state, had hard winters.—In the time of Julius Cæsar, the Rhine was frozen over, and neither the olive nor the vine was then cultivated: a Gallic winter, once proverbially severe, is now, under a state of high cultivation,

mild and pleasant. In the days of Horace, mountains near Rome, were covered with snow—

“Vides ut alta stet nive candidum
“Soracte.”

The climate of Britain, however, is a remarkable exception; it appears, in our days, to continue what it was, in the times of Tacitus, moist, cloudy, and rainy—

“Cælum crebris imbribus ac nebulis fœdum.”

So we are encouraged, on the authority of the ancients, to look forward to a progressive improvement and material mitigation in the rigours of winter, when our soil will be more generally opened by cultivation; we may not then be tortured with those extremes of heat and cold under which we now labour, from 6° below to 98° above Fahrenheit, which, as Mr. Jefferson remarks, are, indeed, distressing: for heat is proportionate to the action of the sun's rays on the naked *surface* of the earth.

“It seems,” says Dr. Rush, speaking of Pennsylvania, “as if our climate were a compound of all other climates of the world: we have the damps and glooms of Britain in the spring—the scorching rays of Africa in the summer—the mild temperature of Italy, in the autumn—the cold and snow of Norway and the ice of Holland, in the winter—somewhat of the West Indies, at every season; and the capricious winds and fluctuating

weather of Great Britain throughout the year." What Dr. Rush says of Pennsylvania, will but too aptly apply to the climate of this district, where the vicissitudes of temperature are often painful. On the banks of the Potomac, it has been facetiously said, that the battle of the north and south winds are often fought; and, if we can trust our feelings, the main theatre of the conflict is near our district. A narrow volume of wind, forcing its way down from the north west, in the direction of the trough of the river, frequently produces rapid changes of temperature, accompanied by the most violent and piercing gusts of wind.

Our climate is, nevertheless, by a philosophic and intelligent traveller (Volney) comprehended on the southern margin or border, of *the middle or temperate*, which he sets down as extending thro' Pennsylvania and Maryland, to the banks of the Potomac and the Patapsco.

In summer, we are visited with frequent thunder gusts, though, on the whole, they are beneficial, as they tend to purify the atmosphere, and mitigate the sultriness of the season, which is often as oppressive as within the tropics. The most remarkable of these tempests or tornados occurred in June 1811, and August 1814: during the former large hailstones, weighing three or four oun-

ces, destroyed every pane of glass on the north side of the houses in Alexandria: and, in the latter instance, many houses were blown down and trees laid prostrate, much to the terror of the British, who, at the time, held for 24 hours, the occupation of our city. The tables which we subjoin elsewhere, will show, from the minimum to the maximum, the temperature of an entire year. We have no doubt that the degree of caloric has considerably increased, since the forest trees were cut down on our commons, and wide gravelled avenues formed: the difference of temperature in favor of the forest shade is, by some philosophers, reckoned at one-fifth less than on an open space.

Bordering as the district does, on so many water courses, it may be naturally presumed, that its inhabitants, in the summer months, are not free from the annoyance of insects. The musquito is the most formidable of this description; but houses on an elevated scite, or with a thorough draught of air, are seldom troubled with them.— On the low grounds, and on the borders of swamps, ephemeral insects, chiefly of aquatic origin, in swarms of various descriptions, make their appearance; mosquito curtains however, so common in Carolina, are here very seldom required for the comforts of the bed chamber.

It may naturally be expected that the sudden changes of the atmosphere, though in sound con-

stitutions, they may harden the body, yet with the more delicate, produce, in winter and spring, colds, coughs, rheumatic affections, and in the fall, bilious fevers, agues, &c.; but still it will appear by the official obituary lists, given elsewhere, that that part of the district where Washington is located. is at least as healthy if not more so, than any other portion of the union, containing an equal number of inhabitants: and here we have the authority of Mr. Blodget, which recent calculations more fully confirm, for asserting, that only 1 of 48 to 50 die in Washington—that in New York, 1 of 44 to 50; that in Baltimore, 1 of 43 to 49; that in Charleston, South Carolina, 1 of 35 to 40: from which it results, that of all these cities, Washington is the healthiest, and in this respect it has evidently an advantage over the principal cities of Europe, where the annual deaths are as 1 to 23, and in towns, as to 1 to 28. Warden remarks—

“The intermitting fever, which is confined to particular spots, seems to originate from the exhalations of marshes and borders of stagnant waters; though it is a curious fact, and worthy the attention of physicians, that families, who live in the neighbourhood of these places, enjoy good health, while others, who inhabit the summit of an adja-

cent hill, are victims to this annual returning malady. When marshy places become dry, fish, insects, and decaying vegetable substances, exposed to the action of a burning sun, generate those gaseous *miasms*, which, absorbed by the body, produce weakness, sickness, and death. Ascending, by their lightness, they are probably carried by the winds to a neighbouring eminence, where settling, they form a sickly and noxious atmosphere." Again—"At Washington the bilious sometimes degenerates into a putrid fever, but this may be owing more to unskilful management and to want of cleanliness, than to the climate."

As it regards health, an intelligent observer says, the year, it is conceived, should be divided into two seasons instead of four; that is to say into the *hot* and the *cold*—for moisture is common to both in the U. States; and individuals should dress accordingly. Ideas founded upon such a division of the year, and steadily acted upon in every rank of life might tend to diminish the number of deaths by consumption. The cold season, near the sea coast of the Union, may be counted from November to May, inclusive; and the hot season from June to October, inclusive. The number of deaths, it will be perceived, are the most numerous about the month of August, and

the least so about the month of February. In this estimate, allusion is had chiefly to the populous cities.

On the whole, the climate of the District is liable to frequent and sudden changes—in the Summer excessively hot, and in Winter, very cold: but it does not appear to be more pregnant with diseases than other portions of the U. States. The healthy appearance and longevity of the inhabitants, indicate its salubrity: and, indeed, when we consider the flowing nature of its surface, the free admission of pure and wholesome air, and the excellence of its water, in which it stands unrivalled in the United States, we cannot but believe must be healthy.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

The geological features of the country, about the Potomac, present some bold and striking features; the wild and savage scenery of the Great and Little Falls; the tremendous rocks, piled at random upon each, carry the imagination back to

“Where eldest Night
And Chaos, ancestors of Nature, held
Eternal anarchy, amidst the noise
Of endless wars.”

A few years ago, a correspondent of a New York print, (generally understood to be an intel-

ligent member of Congress) took a glance at some of the prominent geological features of this District; and, although there be some imagination in the sketch, yet, there is enough of science to justify its insertion in this portion of our work— It is obvious, says he, to the most careless observer, that over the site of the Capitol of the U. States, and the country far around, the waves of the ocean once rolled, and that these fields, now quietly tilled by the planter, were thrown from beneath it by some tremendous convulsion. Where the great concerns of this nation are now canvassed, and our politicians are imagining that they may provide for the perpetuity of our republic, memory, as if mocking their schemes, points to the period when the monsters of the deep flounced over the spot; and no human being conceived that the waters would not continue to hide it forever.

The proofs of the amazing change are numerous and conclusive. It is announced by the strata of earth; by the rounded stones, like those which grind and polish each other on the sea shore; and by the numerous secondary formations, which, without analysis, instruct us satisfactorily on the slightest inspection. In many of the stones found even on the heights around us, are distinct impressions of marine shells. The lime of which

these shells were constituted, has been decomposed and has vanished, or been incorporated with the general mass which, when broken, exhibits the concave and convex surfaces of the marine substance, and the vacant space produced by the slow waste of ages not now to be numbered. These stones are of various composition, some being exceedingly hard, and others soft, and others having the character of the coarse grey sand-tone, or what has I think erroneously been called granular quartz.

I have in my possession a specimen which must secure credence to the phenomenon I am attempting to illustrate. It is a piece of charcoal thrown from a well in this city, at the depth of more than twenty feet, apparently fresh and entirely sound, filled in all the interstices and covered in part by iron pyrites, which give it great solidity and weight. The pyrites are in small specks of a brilliant lustre, appearing in some parts as if inserted in laminae: in others scattered in the minutest particles, which have insinuated themselves into every point of vacant space; and in others combined in masses heaped upon the exterior. Is it the relict of a forest which grew thus deep in the beauty and bloom of vegetation, and was entombed alive by the wrath of the elements, or was it torn

away with other wrecks of a ravaged continent, to be mingled in the foundation of a new world?

One of the handsomest specimens I have found here is a petrification of wood, over which there is a perfect incrustation of little quartz crystals, reflecting the light in a thousand directions, and glittering with a sparkling brilliancy. I obtained it at about three miles from the capitol, from the side of a gully, where are the remnants of, apparently, a partially decayed tree broken in pieces, scattered about on the ground and there petrified. The grain, the knots, and the texture of the original substance, are so naturally displayed, that the test of feeling is necessary to detect the transmutation.

Were I to wander beyond this precinct, I could multiply proofs of the wonderful revolution of the physical constitution of this scene, until you would be fatigued. I have in my room a perfect stone oyster, if I may so express myself, thrown from a well at Fort Washington, so cunningly wrought that I was inclined to ascribe its workmanship to the chisel of art, rather than the sport of nature. It was unquestionably moulded by her in the primitive shell, which she reduced to dust, and left the cast in perpetual testimony of her skill.

Finally, what were once those beautiful and singular pillars, which now sustain the massive dome of our Representatives Hall, but pebbles and stone, driven together by some furious tide, and consolidated into one mass, as the cement of our union has politically combined the individual and integrant members, urged together by the stormy impulses of the revolution?

This formation has not been made by the gradual contribution of an alluvial deposit. It is composed, as you know, of vales, ravines, precipitous heights, and extensive swells of land. It could have been produced only by the direct agency of Him who "divideth the sea by his power," and who "overturneth the mountains by the roots." To theorize on this mysterious subject, is, in my view, only to prove the presumption and the impotence of speculative man, yet how many there are who assume to declare when the corner stone of the earth was laid, and by what means the Almighty Architect has wrought. It is a theme too vast for the limited comprehension of the human intellect; and all we can rationally do is to admire the sublimity of the force, which shut the shore upon the proud waves, and the beneficence which gave their ancient domain to the empire of man.

The material of the soil is clay, discoloured by the oxide of iron. It becomes fixed by fire, and on the whole no place can boast of greater facilities for brickmaking.

Rock Creek, and its immediate vicinity, is the line between the primitive formation and the tertiary: from Rock Creek up the Potomac, the borders of the stream is pregnant with primitive rocks *in situ* and in *boulders*, with the exception of a few small pieces of alluvial here and there, in the valley of the river. This is the case for twenty miles or more, when the country changes to old red sand stone, which continues twenty or 25 miles further up the river, with occasional ridges of breccia or pudding stone; marble shows itself in various places along the valley below and above Monocacy. About a mile, however, east of the entrance of Rock Creek into the Potomac, on the Southern point of the city, near the Glass house, the final termination of the primitive rocks that line the bed and banks of the Potomac above, clearly takes place. In digging wells beyond this point, rocks or stones seldom obtrude: the alluvial every where prevails.

Mr. Warden states that Goden, in his "Observations to serve for the mineralogical map of Maryland," also remarks that Rock Creek se-

parates the primitive from the alluvial soil. In the former gneiss abounds, which is succeeded by the amphibolic rock, or grunstein. The gneiss contains small crystallised tubes of magnetic iron, veins of feldspath and quartz of an opaque white colour. The rock of the Great Falls of the Potomac consists chiefly of micaceous schist—mica schistoide of Haüy, or *glimmer schiefer* of the Germans; and contains grains of iron which attract the magnetic needle.

The stone, with which the basons of the Potomac canal are lined, is a species of sand-stone (*grès*) similar to that known by the name of *grès des houillères*, [sandstone of coalbeds.] The rock employed to form the foundation or base of the houses of Washington, is a species of gneiss, composed of feldspath, quartz and mica, of a leafy texture, owing to the abundance and disposition of the mica. It contains primitive sulphurous iron, and also particles of the same metal, which are attracted by the needle. At Fort Washington there is a ferruginous clay, known by the name of *bol*, which is employed to dye cloth and thread of a reddish colour. This substance, when heated, attracts the magnetic needle. The moulds of petrified shells of the genus *arca*, weighing several pounds have been dug up at this place.

Robinson, in his catalogue of American Mineralogy, furnishes the following for the District of Columbia—

Flint, on the shores of the Eastern Branch of the Potomac, near the Navy Yard, in small nodules.

Hornstone, containing organic remains.

Agatized Wood, Woodstone, three miles north from Washington, sometimes invested with minute crystals of quartz, fine specimens, and abundant.

Schist, in Georgetown, in gneiss.

Lignite and *Pyritical Fossil Wood*, are found abundantly in digging wells.

Iron ore, in the vicinity of the Woodstone locality, in detached masses on the surface. Organic remains in Sandstone—abundant.

THE POTOMAC.

This noble river, which rises in two branches, north and south, near the Back Bone mountain, a spur of the Alleghanies, and, in its course, forms the greater part of the boundary line between Virginia and Maryland, in its descent to the Chesapeake Bay, waters the District of Columbia, three hundred miles from the Atlantic ocean, The termination of its tide water is a league above Washington, where the common tide rises about 4 feet. In its course downwards it is joined by several minor streams, the most considerable is the Shenandoah, that rises in Augusta co., Virginia, and runs 250 miles before it unites with the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, where the latter bursts through the Blue Ridge, affording a most sublime and interesting spectacle to the admirers of nature.

This meeting of the waters of the Potomac and Shenandoah, at Harper's Ferry, is indeed an object truly grand and magnificent. Mr. Jefferson's graphic description of the scene is well worth insertion:—"The passage, says Mr. J., of the Patowmac through the Blue ridge is perhaps one of the most stupendous scenes in nature. You stand on a very high point of land. On your right comes up the Shenandoah, having ranged along

CHAPTER II

The first of the two main divisions of the subject is the history of the art of painting. The second is the history of the art of sculpture. The history of the art of painting is divided into three periods: the ancient, the middle, and the modern. The history of the art of sculpture is divided into two periods: the ancient and the modern. The ancient history of the art of painting is divided into three periods: the Egyptian, the Greek, and the Roman. The ancient history of the art of sculpture is divided into two periods: the Egyptian and the Greek. The middle history of the art of painting is divided into two periods: the Byzantine and the Italian. The middle history of the art of sculpture is divided into two periods: the Byzantine and the Italian. The modern history of the art of painting is divided into two periods: the French and the English. The modern history of the art of sculpture is divided into two periods: the French and the English. The history of the art of painting is divided into three periods: the ancient, the middle, and the modern. The history of the art of sculpture is divided into two periods: the ancient and the modern. The ancient history of the art of painting is divided into three periods: the Egyptian, the Greek, and the Roman. The ancient history of the art of sculpture is divided into two periods: the Egyptian and the Greek. The middle history of the art of painting is divided into two periods: the Byzantine and the Italian. The middle history of the art of sculpture is divided into two periods: the Byzantine and the Italian. The modern history of the art of painting is divided into two periods: the French and the English. The modern history of the art of sculpture is divided into two periods: the French and the English.

the foot of the mountain an hundred miles to seek a vent. On your left approaches the Patowmac, in quest of a passage also. In the moment of their junction they rush together against the mountain, rend it asunder, and pass off to the sea. The first glance of this scene hurries our senses into the opinion, that this earth has been created in time, that the mountains were formed first, that the rivers began to flow afterwards, that in this place particularly they have been dammed up by the Blue ridge of mountains, and have formed an ocean which filled the whole valley; that continuing to rise they have at length broken over at this spot, and have torn the mountain down from its summit to its base. The piles of rock on each hand, but particularly on the Shenandoah, the evident marks of their disrapture and avulsion from their beds by the most powerful agents of nature, corroborate the impression. But the distant finishing which nature has given to the picture, is of a very different character. It is a true contrast to the foreground. It is as placid and delightful, as that is wild and tremendous. For the mountain being cloven asunder, she presents to your eye, through the cleft, a small catch of smooth blue horizon, and an infinite distance in the plain country, inviting you, as it were, from the riot and tumult roaring

around, to pass through the breach and participate of the calm below. Here the eye ultimately composes itself; and that way too the road happens actually to lead. You cross the Patowmac above the junction, pass along its side through the base of the mountain for three miles, its terrible precipices hanging in fragments over you, and within about 20 miles reach Fredericktown, and the fine country round that. This scene is worth a voyage across the Atlantic. Yet here, as in the neighbourhood of the Natural Bridge, are people who have passed their lives within half a dozen miles, and have never been to survey these monuments of a war between rivers and mountains, which must have shaken the earth itself to its centre."

The celebrated Volney, in his tour through the United States in 1795-6-7, visited Harper's Ferry. As he is acknowledged to be a traveller of penetrative intellect, and scientific acquirements, we think his view of the Gap, contrasted with that of Mr. Jefferson's above, may also be interesting and instructive to our readers. "Coming from Fredericktown," says Volney, "twenty miles distant, I proceeded from the south-east towards the south-west, through a woody and uneven country. After crossing the first ridge, which, though of easy ascent, is quite distinct, I saw before me, eleven or twelve miles, to the west, the *Blue Ridge*

resembling a lofty rampart covered with forests, and rent, in one place, from top to bottom. Re-ascending, over a rough and waving surface, which lay between me and the ridge, I found myself at length at the foot of this rampart, which appeared to me about eleven hundred feet in height.

After emerging from among the trees, I beheld, in the body of this great wall, an immense rift or gap, about 4000 or 4500 feet in width. At the bottom of this gap flowed the river Potomac, having on the left side, or that on which I was, a sloping bank, equal in breadth to itself, and on the right touching the foot of the gap. On both declivities, from top to bottom, are scattered trees, rooted in the clefts and hollows, and partly concealing the rent. On the right, however, there is a considerable part of the declivity too steep to admit of trees, and which, being bare and exposed to the view, shows marks of the interior structure of the ancient wall. There appears a grey quartz, broken and chafed by the fragments rolled along by the torrent. Some considerable blocks which have withstood the flood, still continue as its monuments, at a small distance. The bottom of the chasm is bristled up with rocks, which are worn away or removed by small degrees. The waters fret and boil up around these obstacles,

which, for two miles, form dangerous falls or rapids. They were covered, when I saw them, with the fragments of a batteau, which had been wrecked a few days before, by which sixty barrels of flour had been lost. The temerity of the American navigators renders accidents of this kind as frequent in their rivers as on the ocean.

As we advance in this defile, the gulph narrows till nothing be left between the rock and the river but a wagon way, which is covered by the floods of spring and summer. The sides of the mountain abound with springs, whose descending streams interrupt this road in many places. As the hill consists chiefly of pure rock, of grey quartz and sand stone, and even of granite, the canal which is projected appears impracticable. Three miles upwards, the river joins the Shenandoah, which proceeds from the left along the inner base of the mountain. Its breadth, at this place, I estimate at one third of that of the Potomac, which may be reckoned at 650 feet. Higher upwards, we may cross the latter river at Harper's ferry, and go up a steep bank to the inn belonging to it. From this point of view, the gap appears like a deep canal, where the eye meets nothing but rocks and trees, and cannot penetrate to the further end of the chasm."

A bridge has been lately thrown across Harper's Ferry, for the comfort and safety of travellers passing over to Jefferson county, where an United States Armory was established in 1798, which employs about 300 hands, and is celebrated for the excellence of its rifles.

Descending the stream a distance of 47 miles, below the Gap at Harper's Ferry, we reach the *Great Falls* of the Potomac, impetuously breaking through a stupendous granite ridge, which stretches across the river. Viewed from the Virginia shore, the sheet of water above gradually narrows its channel, as it approaches the shute, to about 100 yards wide, at a moderate stage of the stream: then in an entire mass, the vast volume of the Potomac makes a perpendicular pitch of 30 or 40 feet, into a hollow rock of micaceous granite, through which the water tumbles into the gulph below.— With this impetus, the stream sweeps along for three or four miles, with great velocity, until it reaches a level country, where it again subsides into a gentle current. The banks of the river are formed by naked perpendicular primitive rocks, of great boldness and romantic sublimity. These high and steep precipices are composed of various species of primary and secondary granite. Gneiss, feldspar, quartz, mica and hornblende,

are also found lining the borders of the stream. About ten miles lower down the river, the *Little Falls* obstruct the navigation. They are, in fact, only rapids: their descent is about 20 feet. The banks, which here limit the main stream to a stone's throw, afford some fine scenery on the Virginia shore. Below the falls, there is a bridge to the Virginia side. From this point of the river to Georgetown, two and a half miles, the entire fall is 37 feet. The diversity and beauty of the scenery from these falls, towards Georgetown, is generally admitted to form an attractive landscape to the admirers of nature. To the Geologist or the Mineralogist, the banks of the river from the Great Falls to Georgetown, afford for examination a wide and interesting field; we hope some scientific individual may be induced to undertake the task. Since Volney's brief visit, we believe, nothing farther has been done for the cause of science in exploring this region.

The Shenandoah, which enters the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, waters a fertile country: is composed of three branches, southern, middle and northern, and is navigable for boats nearly two hundred miles from Port Republic to its mouth. During all this distance, the descent is but 430 feet.

The Eastern Branch, or Anacostia, is a main arm of the Potomac, and enters the parent stream at Greenleaf's Point. It was formerly navigable for good sized vessels, to the once flourishing town of Bladensburgh. A considerable distance above the Navy Yard, tobacco ships went up for lading; but of late years, the navigation of the Eastern Branch has been, from sand-banks, and the washings off the adjacent soil, limited to a short distance above the Navy Yard. Its banks are high, picturesque, and covered, on their summits, with a fine growth of timber. It affords a commodious and safe harbour at the Navy Yard, for vessels of the largest class. Its placid waters are, (in the epistle of an accomplished tourist,) described by the Latin poet—

"Hic fessas non vincula naves

"Ulla tenent, unco non alligat anchora morsu."

The Tyber Creek, which winds through the heart of the City, enters the Potomac, near the mansion of Gen. Van Ness, is navigable for boats carrying lumber and fire wood to the Centre Market; and afterwards by a continuous canal to the Eastern Branch.

Fifty miles above Washington, the Monocacy, navigable thirty miles, falls into the Potomac — The Conegocheaque and Patterson creeks, about

forty miles; the Opechon creek twenty-five; the Cape Copeon, twenty miles above, and Rock Creek, at Washington.

The breadth and depth of the Potomac, is thus stated in Jefferson's Notes on Virginia: the accuracy of his statement has not yet been questioned:

Embouchure, or mouth.....	7½ miles in breadth.
Nomony Bay.....	4½ ditto
Aquia.....	3 ditto
Halloing Point.....	1½ ditto
Alexandria.....	1½ ditto
Mouth.....	7 fathoms deep.
St. George's Island.....	5 ditto
Lower Matchodie.....	4½ ditto
Swan's Point and Alexandria...	3 ditto

Thence to the falls, 13 miles above Alexandria, 10 feet.

The waters of the Potomac are frequented by a great variety of the finest wild fowl. Among the most rare and valuable, is the canvass back duck, by some called white backs. Myriads of them, during the winter, literally darken the stream of the river. In Wilson's Ornithology, the male is described about 2 feet long, 5 in extent, weighing from 3 to 4 pounds; the bill is large, rising high in head, and about three inches long. The female is smaller in size than the male. They feed on the *Vallisneria Americana*, which is abundantly found on the swamps bordering the Potomac, where it grows from seven to nine feet high.— They only eat the root of the plant, which is white

and resembles small celery. Wherever this food is found on the waters of the Potomac, the canvass backs flock to procure it. Corn, floating on the surface of the stream, has been known to decoy them, as they feed on it, when they can get it on their own element. Wilson, in his praise of this water fowl, it is well known, does not over rate its delicious flavour. "The canvass back," he says, "in the rich, juicy tenderness of its flesh, and its delicacy of flavor, stands unrivalled by the whole of its tribe in the waters of the Chesapeake and Potomac—are generally esteemed superior to all others, doubtless from the great abundance of their favorite food, which those rivers produce.— At our public dining tables and particular entertainments, the canvass backs are universal favorites: they not only grace but dignify the table, and their very name conveys to the imagination of the eager epicure, the most comfortable and exhilarating ideas. Hence, on such occasions, it has not been uncommon to pay \$1 50 a pair for these ducks; and, indeed, at such times, if they can they must be had, whatever may be the price."

The average price of canvass backs, in Washington, is about 75 cents; but they are frequently sold at 50 cents per pair.

Red necks, very little inferior to the canvass backs, shufflers, &c., frequent the river in great abundance and are sold at moderate prices.

The shad and herring fisheries on the Potomac are of great value, and are a source of wealth to the owners of landings where they are taken.— 300,000 shad are often caught, at a good landing, during the spring fishery, which usually lasts from five to seven weeks, beginning about the end of March, and terminating early in May. Half a million barrel of herrings, is probably not too high an estimate for those taken during the season: but we have no authentic information as to the number of barrels cured and exported. The quantity is, however, very great and increasing; it is admitted, that next to the small and delicate Nova Scotia herring, that of the Potomac is by far more nutritious than any found elsewhere in the waters of the United States. The shad, rock-fish and sturgeon, are allowed by epicures, to possess a flavor, unrivalled in any other part of the union: they are also cheap and abundant. Fine shad may be had for \$5 per hundred: Falls shad for \$12. Herrings retail at \$1 per thousand. Rock, from 3 to 4: and Sturgeon at 3 cents per lb.

Mean weight of each, according to Blodget—

Sturgeon— <i>Accipenser sturio</i> , from...	40 to 150 lbs.
Rock-fish— <i>Sparrus calcephalus</i> ,....	1 to 75
Shad— <i>Clupea alosa</i>	6
— white.....	
— taylor	3
— winter.....	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Gar— <i>Esox Belone</i>	6
— green.....	0 2 oz.
Eel.....	
— Fresh water— <i>Muraena anguilla</i> ..	3
— common.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$
— tide water eel.....	0
Carp— <i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	3
Herring— <i>Clupea harengus</i>	2
Pike— <i>Esox lucius</i>	2
Perch— <i>Perca fluviatilis</i>	
— white.....	1
— yellow.....	1
— sun.....	$0\frac{1}{2}$
Mullet— <i>Mugil cephalus</i>	
— fine scaled.....	1
— coarse scaled.....	$0\frac{1}{2}$
Smelt— <i>Salmo Eperlanus</i>	

The herrings are salted without being gutted, and the blood mixes with the brine, which in a few days is poured off, when the herrings are taken out, washed, and salted anew. In 1768, an act was passed by the Maryland legislature, which in 1798 became a permanent law, not to destroy young fish by weirs or dams. The penalty is 20 pounds of the currency of that time. Another act was passed, in 1796, to prevent persons from beating the Patuxent river with cords, or poles, from the commencement of February, to that of

June. The penalty of the offence, if a white person, is a hundred dollars: if a slave, he is to receive ten lashes on his back, unless redeemed by his master by the payment of ten dollars.

G. W. P. Custis, Esq., of Arlington, in his "Recollections and Private Memoirs of the Life and Character of Washington," has given us some account of the "*First Exploration of the Potomac.*" The anecdote of the late Gov. Johnson is interesting and pleasantly told:

"The canoe, or pirogue," says Mr. Custis, "in which Gen. Washington and a party of friends made the first survey of the Potomac, to ascertain the practicability of a navigation above tide water, was hollowed out of a large poplar tree, under the direction of Col. Johnson, of Frederick county, Maryland. This humble bark was placed upon a wagon, hauled to the margin of the Monocacy, launched into the stream, and there received its honored freight.

The General was accompanied, in the interesting and important reconnoissance, by Colonel, (the late Governor) Johnson of Maryland, one of the first Commissioners of the City of Washington, and several other gentlemen. At night-fall, it was usual for the party to land and seek quarters of some of the planters, or farmers, who lived near

the banks of the river, in all the pride and comfort of all old fashioned kindliness and hospitality.

Putting up for the night at a respectable farmer's the General and two Johnsons were shown into a room having but two beds. Come, gentlemen, said the Chief, who will be my bedfellow? Both declined. Col. Johnson often afterwards declared—Greatly as I should have felt honored by such distinction, yet the awe and reverence which I always felt, in the presence of that admirable man, prevented my approaching him *so nearly*.

While the party were exploring in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, news arrived of the burning of the gallant Col. Crawford, by the Indians, at Sandusky. Washington became excited to tears, at the fate of an old comrade and valued friend; for Crawford had been one of those young Athletæ with whom the Chief had oft contended in the generous and manly games, common to his early life. Crawford was "brave as a lion, and as a lion strong." and had served with distinction in the War of Liberty. Tears soon gave way to indignation, as the Chief, pointing to one of the loftiest rocks with jut over the stream at its remarkable passage through the mountain, exclaimed, with a voice tremulous from feeling—Were I the

sole judge of these Indians, by Heaven I'd hurl every one of them from that fearful height, into the depths below!

We cannot dismiss this subject, which has called up the name and memory of a Revolutionary worthy, without touching on an event of other days. During the war of the Revolution, and at a period peculiarly momentous, the late Governor Johnson repaired to the head quarters of the grand army, bearing with him the pleasing intelligence, that Maryland was arming in all directions, and troops actually on their march, to reinforce our much wasted ranks. Covered with dust, and worn with toil, the patriot presented himself at the quarters of the Commander in chief, and demanded an immediate introduction on business of weight and moment. Johnson was small in stature, but of a towering spirit in the cause of Liberty. Col. Humphreys, the Aid-de-Camp on duty, filling the entire door way with his portly person, gazed on the little man, and then observed, that the General was engaged, and could not be seen. This would not do for the impetuous patriot, who became chafed and furious at delay, and continued to urge his demand, in no gentle terms. Humphreys desired to know by what name and title he should announce the visitor to the

Commander in Chief, to which the ardent American replied quickly, "Why, Thomas Johnson, and be d—d to ye." Humphreys was a wag as well as a wit, and bore the message verbatim to the room of the General, "Why am I thus disturbed," said the Chief, on the entrance of his Aid. Your Excellency will excuse me," replied the Colonel, "but there is a furious little man at the door, who will take no denial." "And who is he? What account does he give of himself?" "Simply," answered Humphreys, "That he is Thomas Johnson, and be d—d to ye." "Oh," continued Washington, (the austerity of his brow relaxing to its usual serene and thoughtful cast,) "well, well, never mind; a valuable man, Sir; show him up instantly; a valuable man, Sir!"

The Potomac Company, incorporated by the legislatures of Maryland and Virginia, in 1784, have expended vast sums in endeavoring to improve the navigation of the river, both in its natural bed and by locks, where its falls rendered the passage of boats impracticable. As the hazardous and uncertain navigation of the Potomac, above Georgetown, is shortly to be abandoned for that of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, now rapidly excavating, it is not worth while to be very minute, on the affairs or improvements of the Po-

tomac Company, now merged in that great undertaking. A brief description of the old locks may be satisfactory:

At the great falls of the Potomac, boats pass through a canal one mile in length, six feet deep, and twenty-five feet wide, descending seventy-six feet by means of five locks, each one hundred feet long, and twelve feet wide: on re-entering the Potomac, its course leads to another canal (at the little falls) of the same capacity, and two miles and a-half in length, furnished with three other locks, of which the descent is thirty-seven feet to tide-water. The two last locks, at the great falls, cut out of the solid rock, are each a hundred feet in length, twelve in breadth, eighteen in depth, containing about 25,200 cubic feet of water.— This work was executed in the space of two years, by a hundred workmen. The other three locks are lined with stone, which is found near the river at the distance of ten miles above the falls. The sluice-gates are of cast-iron, and turn on a pivot fixed in the centre, so that the edge of the gate, when open, is directed towards the stream.

The locks of the little falls, three in number, are constructed of wood, and are each a hundred feet in length and eighteen in breadth.

Three canals, without locks, have also been completed. The first, below Harper's Ferry, at Shenandoah Falls, where the Potomac breaks through the Blue Ridge, is a mile in length. The second, along the Seneca Falls, is three quarters of a mile. The third, at House's Falls, five miles above those of Shenandoah, is fifty yards in length.

On the Shenandoah there are five locks, each a hundred feet long, and twelve feet wide; and six canals, each twenty feet in breadth, and four and a half in depth, extending two thousand four hundred yards. The water of all the locks and canals is supplied by the river. The boat navigation of the north, or main branch, of the Potomac, now extends to Western Port, near its source, a distance of two hundred and nineteen miles above tide water.

The south branch of the Potomac is navigable a hundred miles from its junction with this river, and the north fork about sixty miles.

The boats employed for the navigation of the Potomac and Shenandoah, are seventy-five feet in length, five feet wide, draw eighteen inches water, and carry twenty tons burthen. Two of them, with more than a hundred barrels of flour each, pass the locks of the great falls in the space of an hour.

Late Potomac Co.—Transportation—Rates. 69

The following comparative estimate has been made of the transportation of a barrel of flour by land and by water, to the tide-water of the Potomac—

From Cumberland, by land.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	dollars.
By water, including tolls.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.
From Williamsburg, by land.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.
By water, including tolls.....	1	do.
From Harper's Ferry, by land.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.
By water.....	1	do.

The original capital, or stock, consisted of seven hundred and one shares, which, at four hundred and forty-four dollars and four ninths, the value of each, amounted to three hundred and eleven thousand five hundred and sixty dollars. Of these shares, two hundred and twenty are the property of the State of Maryland, and seventy of Virginia.

In 1821, the affairs of the Potomac Company became the subject of serious investigation. Commissioners, appointed by Maryland and Virginia, assembled in Georgetown on the 2d of June 1822, and reported that the company had not only expended the whole of their dividing stock, but had incurred heavy debts, which their present resources could never enable them to discharge—that not only the whole of their original stocks in attempts to improve the river, but nearly all their

tolls had been appropriated to the same purpose; and that the failure to accomplish the objects of their incorporation, they attributed to a want of information on the subject, at the very early period when the company was formed. Accordingly a *low water* survey of the condition of the navigation and depth of water was presented by the commissioners, taken minutely from day to day, in 1822, as the river was descended, from which it was ascertained that the Potomac, from *the confluence of its north and south branch, to Goose Creek, in Loudon county, Virginia, below the mouth of the Monocacy*, is 157 miles long: is no section of ten miles at all navigable in low water, by loaded boats of any kind or dimensions, and for more than eighty miles obstructions from shallows, sufficient to stop a skiff, are to be met on an average division of that distance every half mile. As this journal of the commissioners is authentic, but seldom met with, and furnishes the only low water map of this interesting portion of the Bed of the Potomac river, it is inserted at large, as follows:

Thursday morning, August 8, 1822.—Moved from the confluence of the north and south branch of the Potomac; good water a short distance; to Old Town Falls, upwards of two hundred yards long, water in best channel, at the upper end, seven inches deep, at lower end five inches; very narrow channel, and crooked, the water good a small distance, then a shoal

fifty yards long, six inches water; passing a short distance of good water, enter a shoal above 'Taylors', extending to the mouth of Town Creek; through this shoal the commissioners boats, (drawing under five inches water,) pursuing the best channel, rubbed, and were dragged by men wading nearly the whole way through; at the mouth of Town Creek; wing-dams; and shute in the middle of the river, water six inches deep in the shute. Good water to Malcomb's Island, but difficult navigation among scattered rocks, appearing above the surface; then commences a shoal in which the boats rub and pass with difficulty a wing-dam and narrow shute; then better water 12 to 15 inches to O'Neil's bottom; Young Malcomb, the tenant; here the boats moored for the night.

Friday morning, Aug. 9.—Moved at 8 o'clock; good water; passed Malcomb's Island and mouth of Little Cape Capon, two perches wide; good water continues to Coxes' Falls at Coxes' Island. Along this Island are three rapids extending upwards of a mile, through which the boats rubbed the whole way, except about 100 yards between each rapid, where the water was from 2 to 3 feet deep, with high rocks appearing on the surface which rendered the navigation precarious, the lower rapid more gradual than the other two, but longer and shoal the whole way; boats rub and stick on the shoal, then good water, still current from 2 to 4 feet deep for one mile, to the Devil's Nose, a rapid above Col. Greenwell's house; at this rapid are wing-dams, a narrow and shallow shute, and crooked channel, making the navigation difficult; then good water 100 yards to Greenwell's ripples, 100 yards long, where the channel is crooked and shallow, the boats rub most of the way through; to Greenwell's second ripples, 100 yards long, boats rub through, then better water to a reef of rocks, nearly crossing the river, leaving a narrow channel where the river is not more than 10 paces wide; then good water, still narrow, to John Mitchell's bottom, except a reef of rocks, where there is a small fall, then good water from 5 to 20 feet deep, opposite M'Donalds, on Virginia side; then water good, half a mile, to Mitchell's rapids, half a mile long, in which are six reefs across the river, narrow, very crooked, and difficult channels, the boats rubbing at each reef; the rapids end nearly opposite Boxwell's the tenant of John Mitchell, where the boats moored for the night.

August 10th.—Moved from Boxwell's; for 200 y rds good water, then encountered small falls or ledges of rocks quite across the river, 300 yards in extent; the water from 3 to 8

inches deep; good water for near quarter of a mile, then for the next mile, occasional ripples, water 4 inches, along which the boats were dragged; between the ripples, water good; came to Swede's Falls, half a mile in extent, the boats frequently rubbing, and with difficulty passing over them. Good water a short distance, then difficult navigation for near half a mile from the prodigious number of rocks peering above the surface, the water between them 12 inches. Travelling by land as difficult as the navigation.

August 12th.—Moved from N. Abel's ripples, where, for some distance above and below, there are large rocks standing 2 or 3 feet above the surface of the water, and so numerous that the passage between them is very intricate, by which it was necessary to cross and re-cross from shore to shore, to avoid them, some times hanging upon the ripples, where there was not four inches water. These ripples continued a considerable distance, the boatmen having frequently to get out and lift and drag the boat over them. Immediately above the tumbling dam falls, there is a shallow bar, affording only 4 inches. At these falls, there is among many others, one perpendicular pitch, apparently of 18 inches and exactly in the boat channel. Beside these natural obstructions, there are here and at many other places artificial ones, made by building fish dams in the river, in shameful violation of law. Below the bar falls, the boat hung and rubbed for a long distance, in water not more than from 3 to 4 inches deep, and before we could pass, the boatmen were under the necessity of going into the water, and clearing the channel by throwing out the stones. Good water for $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, with some short interruptions. Afterwards came to another long ripple, where the boat hung for a long time, notwithstanding all the exertions of the men; the water is not more than three inches deep.

Tuesday, August 13—Started from Neal's. Commissioners' boat supposed to draw about 7 inches water; good water for a short distance, then grounded on a ledge of rock, running across the bed of the river; 200 yards lower down, ledges occur again, and form the bottom, for several 100 yards, on which we occasionally rubbed, without stopping; further on, grounded on small gravel; boatmen had to jump out and drag for near 50 yards; water varying in depth, from 8 to 10 and 12 inches among gravel; pushed on for 50 yards further, water very little deeper, when again we had to drag, water 8 inches between and off the stones, had to clear the stone out of the

course of the boat; a little lower down, measured the depth of water on both sides of the boat, and found 5 inches on one side and 6 on the other; shoal continued for 10 or 15 yards, then moved on among scattered stone, almost continually rubbing for some yards, when we grounded again; water $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches among the stones; course crooked, boat touched for 100 yards further, then passed a fish dam, firmly cemented with sand and gravel running across the river; then good water for a $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, then rubbed over a ridge of rock into water interspersed with large stone, on which we could not avoid rubbing frequently; then good water for some 100 yards, when we grounded on a reef; again good water for a short distance; grounded again on a reef, then passed a small rapid; rubbing all the way, about 30 yards.

P. M. For 100 yards, good water, then frequently rubbed, and twice stopped, on large stone, which covered the bed of the river; good water for 2 or three hundred yards, river filled with scattered stone, rising 12 or 18 inches above water; then our course was interrupted by a fish dam, and broken sluice, the boatmen obliged to throw stones out of the way; further down, grounded on stone, abounding here in the bed of the river.

Nearly abreast of Mr Tidball's house, a reef crosses the river, and caused a small fall, 5 or 6 inches, over which we passed without difficulty; a reef, with a similar fall, just below the above, obliged the boatmen to shove and lift the boat over; further down passed another reef, on which we touched a sluice made through it, misplaced and not used, then reached a gradual fall, on which grounded, and passed with difficulty, having to clear a passage; then a few yards of deep water; then rubbed for many yards, again a space of good water; grounded on large gravel, and dragged for some distance; then floated a little; then dragged again 20 yards, into a few yards passable water; then dragged again into water which continued good for near half a mile; then rubbed again on small gravel; floated a little, then rubbed on large gravel, and soon stopped on a rapid, about 100 yards above Lantz's house and Island; dragged over with difficulty; then good water to Lantz's where we stopped for the night.

Wednesday morning, August 14.—Moved from Lantz's on shoal water; boats rub frequently, and with difficulty pass the small openings in ledges of rock across the river; these openings lying in zig zag line, render them very difficult of access; the boats rub hard at most of the passes; these cliffs and shoals

extend upwards of a mile around the head of Washington's Bottom; then good water half a mile, then ledges of rocks, rising to the surface in three feet water, with narrow shoal passes, rendering the navigation difficult, extending upwards of half a mile; then shoal water from shore to shore, about three quarters of a mile, past Dimmits Island; at one place, boats could not pass until stones were removed to make a small channel; the impediments through this shoal can only be overcome by swelling the water by dam; then good water, three quarters of a mile, to O'Queens; then shoal water, boats rub, and were dragged a mile; then good water to the Burnt Mill Falls; here is a wing-dam, 12 or 15 inches high, turning the water to the Maryland shore, working a small Grist Mill, owned by Thomas King; fall at the Mill 3½ feet; a rapid shoal extends near 200 yards from the upper end of the wing-dam, and ending nearly opposite the Mill; then good water 200 yds. to a point opposite to Marshall's house, on the Virginia shore; where the boats moor for the night.

Thursday morning, August 15.—Moved from Marshall's; good water continues half a mile, to a ripple, below the mouth of 15 Mile Creek; at this ripple three quarters of the width of the river is bare, 150 yards distance, leaving a narrow, crooked, and shallow channel, through which the boats rub; then good water about 100 yards; then a ripple 100 yards, through which the boats rub nearly the whole way; then the water deepens to 3 feet, with scattered rocks near the surface, a quarter mile; then a ripple, a wing-dam, and chute, very shallow; then good water 100 yards; then appear ledges of rocks across the river, six in number, about equal distance from each other, and extending 150 yards down the river; boats rub thro' the narrow passes in these ledges; then good water by the man of war rock, opposite Matthew Engles'; then a short reach of good water to Willet's Falls, or long canal; through these Falls the boats were dragged with great difficulty; after passing them, enter on water with ledges of rocks across the river there, and below, where shoal water extends across the river a considerable distance, passing Siding Hill Creek, and to Ferree's, no loaded boat drawing eight inches water, could pass. The boat moored opposite Ferree's, for the night.

Friday, August 16.—Shoal and difficult water, by ledges of rocks and ripples, past Big Capon, and to the upper end of Rideout's bottom; then good water 100 yards; then shoals, ledges of rocks, boats passing through the narrows and crooked openings, one among rocks four feet above water; the only

pass, very narrow, and close to the Virginia shore; then variable water to John Roby's; then good water to Leopard's Mill, worked by the river water, under a fall of three feet and a half; then variable water, the greater part shoal to the mouth of Little Branch, below Mr. Summers'.

August 17.—Moved from nearly opposite Mr. Summers', living on the Maryland side, and five and a half above Hancock; good water a short distance; then passed a reef of rocks with a fall of near three feet, extending quite across the river, and about 50 yards in width, the boat rubbing part of the way, and dragged about 10 yards by the men; the water from 5 to 10 inches; then $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of water, from 20 inches to 3 feet—then 150 yards of ripple, the water upwards of 12 inches, but large stones arising above the surface, so numerous as to render it very difficult for the boat to pass along, then $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile of good water; then a ripple $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile in length, above Round Hill, water from 6 to 12 inches; good water a short distance, then another ripple; through a canal below Round Hill, water about seven inches, except through the chute of the canal, where the boat grounded; then good water to Hancock, with the exception of two ripples, about a mile above the mouth of Little Tonoloway, the one 50, the other 30 yards long, the water from 6 to 10 inches deep; the boat rubbed part of the way, and twice grounded; moored at the mouth of Little Tonoloway.

August 18.—Sunday, 19th, 20th, and 21st, lay at the mouth of Little Tonoloway, whilst the levellers went back to Cape Capon, to survey the route from thence to Hancock, on the Virginia shore.

August 22.—Set off with the boats from the mouth of Tonoloway; a few perches of good water at first; then three ledges of slate rock, across the river, two opposite Hancock, and one just below, on all which we rubbed between them; a few perches good water; then good water to the lower end of Donovan Island, where another ridge crosses, at which there is a fish-dam, and fall of 9 or 10 inches, and difficult crossing—good water opposite the mouth of the Warm Spring Run; (Bath); a little good water; then a shoal, and reef of slate and gravel; grounded; then good water; touched another reef—passable water 50 yards; then large stone, so close as to prevent passing without rubbing; then grounded in nine inches water, on a shoal and fish-dam; eight inches water; stone so close as to allow an uninterrupted passage; some passable water to the upper end of Yate's Island; then grounding, rubbing

and touching abreast of the island. Big Tondoloway enters just above this island; for half a mile bad water, five or six inches only; bad water, and two more ledges of slate, with five inches water on them; above the Widow Row's or Beven's Island, tolerable water abreast of island, for 300 yards.

August 23—Moved from opposite Dr. Jacques' house, where the canal crosses from Virginia to Maryland. Good water for 150 yards, then shoal begins opposite Jacques' Island, water from five to eight inches; boats rubbed for eighty yard's and then grounded, and hands had to open channel by removing the gravel and stones; not three inches water; boats lifted over with hand-spikes; after this, water deepens to about ten inches or a foot, filled with large loose stones, which impede the navigation, and caused the boats twice to get fast; good water begins below fish dam, opposite lower end of Jacques' Island, and continues to about 100 yards below upper point of Miller's Island, about half a mile, where begins a shoal, at a fish-dam, where hands had to make a channel, by removing stones, &c. for 20 yards water, at four to six inches; then increases to nine, but interrupted by stones and rocks for about 50 yards; then shoal from ten to four inches, for distance to Licking, say one and a half miles; men out again, and making channel between upper and lower point of Miller's Island, and repeatedly aground on ledges between this island and Licking. Moored at mouth of Licking.

August 24—Moved from mouth of Licking; good water for 100 yards to a fish-dam: then rapid, and full of big rocks; boats fast from six to eight inches; water then good for 150 yards to another dam below, which is a rapid of short continuance; then water sufficiently deep, but bed very rocky for 80 yards; boat rubbing on the rocks. Here a line of large rocks reaches nearly across the river, boats fast among them. Deep water from this, for 50 yards; then shoal, and boats fast upon a bed of large stone; then rocky bottom, but good for eighty yards, to a fish dam; boat occasionally touching on the large stones, several ledges here across the river, upon one of which boat got fast; below this deep water, with slate ledges, upon which boat repeatedly got fast; this kind of water and bed continues for one and a half miles, in this distance, a bed of moss across the river extends for half a mile; good water through it, but full of rocks. This water extends to the elm spring on the Maryland side; a shoal then begins, and continues for upwards of half a mile; boats fast, and lifted over with great labor; men obliged to open channel by removing stone,

&c.; this shoal extends to Cherry Run, on Virginia side, with the exception of about 50 yards just above fish-dam, which is a rapid for a few yards, and then good water for one mile and an half to Johnson's Falls, nearly opposite Back Creek, on Virginia side, where we moored for the night.

Sunday, 25.—The boats lay too, and the party rested.

Monday morning, August 26.—Moved from Johnson's Falls; shoal water to Garrison's Falls, one and a half miles; here are high ledges of rocks, extending across the river, and only one narrow pass for boats, then good water—the fiddle-strings, so called, from four ledges of rocks near each other, appearing above water, extending across the river; the boats passed the ripple with great difficulty, there being no passage affording sufficient water; the boats were lifted and dragged over, by doubling the crews, and were more than an hour in moving less than 100 yards, then good water to Claycomb's ripples; then shoal from shore to shore, to Pott's Spring, boats rubbing; then good water to Prather's saw-mill, made by his mill-dam; then shoal one-fourth of a mile; whole distance from the fiddle-strings four and a quarter miles, to Prather's, where boats moor the night.

Tuesday morning, August 27.—Moved from Prather's on good water, passing Charle's Mill, at the mouth of the big spring-run, h. If a mile; good water continues to Parkman's fish-dam, raised in a shoal part of the river, extending a quarter of a mile; here the boats passed with difficulty, being dragged and forced over the shoals by doubling the crews in several places, and by making little channels, by moving the stones, in the way; the water is then better for a small distance, say a quarter of a mile, which reaches another shoal, called Tryal-fish-dam, a very appropriate name, as it sufficiently tried the strength and skill of the men in lifting and dragging, the boats rubbing the whole distance of two hundred yards and upwards; the water then became deeper for a short distance, then very shoal to Middlecalf's island, and some distance along it; the water then good to the mouth of Little Conococheague at Middlecalf's; then becomes shoal, passing two islands known by the name of Buzzard islands, and then, on passing Hawk's island, the whole of the distance, the water very shoal; the boats were got over with great difficulty, and by doubling crews, one mile and a half, the water then becomes deeper; the boats, after passing a quarter of a mile, put in for the night.

August 28th.—Left the upper end of a high ridge of rocks on the Virginia shore, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Williamsport; for

two miles the water 8 or 10 feet, the boatman using their oars the whole distance, the next mile the water varying from four feet to 18 inches, then a mile of about one foot water, moored for the night about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Williamsport.

August 29th.—Left the station, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Williamsport, the river being wider than at any place above, the boats rubbed on the gravel a great part of the way to Williamsport, when we were detained four hours by the hands going on shore. From Williamsport to the place called Falling Water, on the Virginia side, the boats often stuck fast, and were only got along by lifting and dragging them by main force.

August 30th.—Started from the Falling Waters—water good; velocity of the current diminishing; general depth increasing, and the navigation less frequently interrupted by reefs and shallows; in the space to Hadley's Rock, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, a fish dam on a gravel bank, and two ledges of lime-stone, rising nearer the surface, are the only difficulties, but were passed with a rub; the bed of the river for the above space is uniformly lime-stone rock. Opposite Lefebvre's house it rises, and forms the bank of the river, on the Virginia side, for 50 yards; at Hadley's, the rock displays itself on the shore for more than a quarter of a mile, on the Maryland side. A fish dam and ripple, on which we grounded just below Hadley's; then good water till we passed the mouth of Opecon, when we grounded on Opecon ripple, where there is another fish dam, and water about nine inches deep; then a little good water, then grounded again on Opecon ripples; moved on a little, then rubbed hard again, then better water. For three quarters of a mile above Opecon, rocky shore on the Maryland side; just below, the rocks approach the shore on the Virginia side, and continues for one and a quarter miles.—Another fish dam obstructs the navigation in Opecon ripples, and then three narrow reefs of lime-stone rock; below this last dam cross the river, on which there is not more than 6 or 7 inches water; then deep water to Sprigg's mill, where we stopped for the night; considerable fall in the water in the space occupied by Opecon ripple. Here Boyd went home for a day, and party rested on Saturday and Sunday.

September 2d.—Started from Newcomer's; good water for a mile and a half; chills on Maryland side for quarter part of the way—a ledge of lime-stone extends nearly across the river, just below Galloway's mill, but does not interrupt the navigation; water very deep, out of the reach of the pole, water

good to Millit's spring, except about two hundred yards of shoal water.

September 3d.—Left Millit's spring; good water $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile, then pass the fish-dam; then good water for $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile; then another fish dam; good water, but intersected by big rocks and ledges; then Hog river ripples continues about a mile; wingdam made by Potomac company about midway; then ripples; boat fast on a ledge of rocks in 5 inches water; good water for a mile, then fast on a bed of rocks at Zuck's fish-dam. Water variable, passing three fish-dams to the head of Ground's ripples, two miles. Boats moored at Spong's landing, for the night.

September 4th.—Moved from Ground's ripples; shoal water a short distance; boats rub at one place on a ledge of rocks; the navigation interrupted by ledges of rocks, ranging with the current, where is a fall of three or four feet in a quarter mile; narrow passes through those ledges, then good water to Chapline's; then shoal a short distance; then good water to Shepherdstown.

Thursday, September 5th.—Moved from Shepherdstown, on good water, half a mile; then shoal from shore to shore; ledges of rock, with few passes for boats; very difficult navigation; the channel shoal and winding; boats rub, and are dragged in many places through this shoal, which extends a mile and a half; then good water to the Antietam Forge ripples; a narrow ledge of rocks across the river, with but one shallow and narrow pass; the fall in this ledge about a foot, then good water to Coon's, where the boats put in for the night.

Friday, September 6th.—Set off from Coon's, two miles below the Antietam iron works, with a fine sheet of deep water one-fourth mile below; this river bends suddenly to the west, is wide, and too deep for poling; at Reynold's mill, river bends to the south; at the bend, a rocky island, on the Maryland side, and rocky on the Virginia side; water deep to the end of the island, where a ledge of lime-stone crosses the river obliquely; here we enter the Cow King sluice is formed on the most approved manner, by the assistance of nature, and a ledge of rocks, so situated as to throw the collected water of the river into the sluice; with this advantage, the greatest that can be obtained by wingdams, you have the increased rapidity of the current to surmount, which is so great as to require a capstan, which is placed at the head of the sluice, by which a boat is drawn up slowly, and with much labor; the force of the current is moreover, so great, as to dislodge the stones on the walls, and even large ones, flat and well placed, making free

quent repairs necessary—so that sluice navigation, under the most favorable circumstances, is a miserable shift; below this sluice, water deep, little current, river bends to the south 1½ miles; below the sluice is an extensive hill, on the Virginia side, colored with the oxyde of iron: in it, a considerable excavation for ore; this bank furnishes ore to the Antietam iron works, ore said to require mixing; below the sluice, water deep; river broad; river bends S. W. in the bend; cliff of rocks approaches to the shore opposite Keep Trice's old furnace; a large ore bank on the Maryland side, and the Virginia banks shew signs of ore; below the furnace, Virginia side high; rocky shore; the river without obstacle until you reach the head of the canal, (as it is called) on the Maryland side, which we found closed by a dam, two feet high, made to enable the public works to continue in operation during the extreme lowness of the water at this season; to surmount this obstacle, by agreement with the superintendant at *Harper's Ferry*, (Mr Stubblefield,) we passed over to the canal race of the public works, and had our boats drawn out on a carriage into the river, near the ferry, crossing without any interruption of our works. At the head of the long canal, (so called,) a rapid commences, and the bed of the river is uniformly covered with fixed rock and huge stones, projecting three and four feet above the present level of the river, presenting an aspect terrific to the beholder, and dangerous to the navigator; this appearance and state of the river continues to the ferry, a distance, on the Maryland side, of about two miles; the fall in that space, ascertained to be 27 feet.

To improve the navigation through this rapid, the Potomac Company have constructed, at great expense, partial channels on the Maryland side—three in number: the first with a tolerable level bottom, clear course, 18 or 20 feet wide; and the two others with very unequal bottoms, and irregular courses, affording an imperfect and dangerous navigation in high water, but now two feet above the level of the water; along the whole course of these rough passage ways, a broad wall, at the foot of the Rocky Mountain, which here binds the river, is used for a tow path, along which boats are dragged up. The boat stopped this night at the head of the long canal, and next morning the boats were hauled over into the river.

September 7th.—Started from *Harper's Ferry* and ran thro' the spout, which is extremely rapid and rocky, for a distance of three hundred yards or more, among dangerous rocks, making a very crooked passage, and must be a most hazardous navigation at any time, and cannot be improved but at an expense

which would make a good independent canal for the same distance. For the last three miles, and apparently for some miles ahead, it would astonish the beholder, at low water, to be told that the river could be navigated at any time, so numerous, so large, and so prominent are the rocks, covering the whole bed of the river; the imperfect channel, called a canal, made by the Potomac Company, being at this time entirely dry, in the run, (this day) but especially through that part of the river called the spout, our boats struck very hard against many of the rocks; and, had not our boats been very light, they must have been wrecked. The boats put in opposite Mr. Weaver's meadow, for the night.

September 8th.—Being Sunday, boats lay till September 9th; then moved, passed the mouth of Pleasant Valley at Weaver's mill, on rough and shoal water, amidst rocks from three to six feet high, from shore to shore, the passes between the rocks very narrow and irregular, making it necessary to traverse the river from side to side to gain the passes. This rugged bed in the river continues above a mile, with considerable fall, at different places, one called the Devil's Elbow, at Pane's Falls, opposite Pane's Island, between which and the Maryland shore is wall work, made by the Potomac Company, as a channel for boats, but which channel is now dry. Below this, enter Dever's mill dam, formed of brush and stone, obliquely in the river, to throw the water to the Maryland shore. This dam is much complained of by boatmen navigating the river, and was found to prevent our boats passing through the best channel, and turned them at a right angle to the middle of the river; the boats rubbed frequently on the narrow passes between the rocks, which continued, with less fall in the river, to Philpot's or Payne's ripple, a mile and a half. Here we were clear of the South Mountain; a rocky shore on Virginia side, from *Harper's Ferry*. The water then variable, interspersed with rocks, and principally shoal to Berlin, and a mile below it, where the boats put in for the night.

Tuesday,, September 10th.—Mr. Naylor, jun. employed to take meanders of the river, brought on that work from Cumberland to a stake in Casper W. Weaver's meadow, which we reached on the evening of Saturday, the 7th inst. and declining from indisposition, to progress any further with that work, it became necessary to employ another surveyor in his place. Corbin West engaged in that service this morning, and the boats proceeded on; water varying in depth, mostly shoal, through scattered rocks, and over ripples, often rubbing, and with difficulty getting through the narrow passes, on ledges of

rock. In fine, it may be truly said, that, from the head of the long canal, above *Harper's Ferry*, to *Sonderson's* ripple, & *Lockett's Ferry*, above twelve miles, no navigation is afforded for boats of any burthen, in low water, nor can it be deemed either good or safe, in the best state of the water, from the great number of rocks which crowd the river a great part of the way, and are seen from three to ten feet above the surface of low water. From *Lockett's Ferry* to the head of *Hook's Falls*, good water half a mile; then shoal and rocky; through these falls, where the river passes the break in the *Ketocton Mountain*, one and a half miles, are more rocks, and difficult navigation; then good water, passing *Jenkin's Island* to a fish dam; then shoal water, boats rubbed, and pass two other fish dams, in very shoal water, to the *Kanawa Spring*, opposite *Kemp's Island*, where the boats put to for the night.

September 11th.—Remained at *Kanawa Spring*, opposite *Kemp's Island*, until after dinner, waiting for the engineer to come down with his work. Started about two o'clock, and reached *Noland's Ferry*, a distance of about three and a half miles, where we moored for the night; the first two and a half miles good water, from two to four feet; the last mile shoal, the water from ten to sixteen inches, along which we were enabled to keep our boats afloat only by frequent windings.

September 12th.—Started from *Noland's Ferry*; water good for half a mile, then shoal, being about ten inches. This water continues for about 150 yards, to an old fish dam, just below which, boat got fast. This shoal continues for at least half a mile, boat occasionally rubbing, and once more fast; then good water to *Monocacy*, at the mouth of which one of the boats got fast; thence good water to *Holm's Ferry*; thence to *Douglass' Red Rock* generally good water, the boat having scraped once or twice; water very shoal, and boat fast, at head of *Chapman's Island*; shoal water during the whole length of this Island.

Hence it will be obvious that the floods and freshets give the only navigation at present used. They occur usually from the 1st Sept. to the 20th June, variously however, in various years. And it so happens, that, although boats are known, in some years, to pass down, through each of the months intervening between these dates, yet, in consequence of the ice, during winter, and the short continuance of a flood giving navigable wa-

ter, the average duration of the boating time, in a course of many years, does not much, if at all, exceed eight or ten days passable water for full loaded boats, late in the year, and from twenty-five to thirty-five days in the spring of the year, making the whole time, when produce and goods can be staem-bore, in the course of one entire common year, from thirty-three to forty-five days. The duration of this period necessarily increases as you approach the Great Falls, and decreases as you ascend to the head of the river. The evils attending the present state of the navigation lessen the benefits which might be supposed to be derived from even this short period. They chiefly consist in its uncertainty and dependence on the vicissitudes of the seasons; in the great rapidity of the current of the river, in consequence of the great fall or inclination of its plane, in proportion to its length; in its dangerous character, arising from the wildness of the torrent, and the suddenness of its courses and meanders—having worn its devious way, in the lapse of ages, through countless ridges of rocks and mountains; and, in consequence of huge fragments of rocks and large loose stones, the remains of the wasted mountains, scattered thickly, and in some places rising over the entire bed of the river, and leaving no passage for loaded boats, impelled by the rapid and impetuous current, but what may be found by warping and winding, with the utmost exertion of strength, agility, and watchfulness, on the part of the crew, through a most irregular course. By these dangers many boats and cargoes are destroyed; and hence the navigation is to be wisely superceded by the construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

Queries of the joint Committee to the President of the Potomac Company, July 5, 1822.

1st. The number of shares of the capital or dividing stock, and the amount.

2d. The number of shares held by the states of Maryland and Virginia, and by individuals respectively.

3d. The whole sum expended on the works, from the commencement of the operations of the Company up to the 1st of January, 1822, stating, as far as practicable, the amount expended on the original construction of the works, and the amount expended in repairs.

4th. The amount of the debts due from the Company on the 1st of January, 1822, shewing to whom due, when contracted, and including principal and interest.

5th. The amount of tolls received in each year, from the 1st of August, 1799, up to the 1st August, 1821, together with the number of boats and tonnage employed, and the produce and merchandise transported during that period, with an estimate of the value of the same.

6th. The mode of expending the annual tolls, giving as particular an account as practicable.

OFFICE OF THE POTOMAC COMPANY,
GEORGETOWN, Dec. 20th, 1822.

GENTLEMEN: By instruction from the Board of Directors of the Potomac Company, I have the honor to make the following communication:

The paper (A.) furnishes answers to 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th queries, put by you in relation to *the number, the amount, and the proprietorship of the shares; to the expenditures, and to the debts of the company.* As to the 3d query, [amount expended] no separate accounts having been kept for these items, it has been found impossible to distinguish the amount expended in the repairs; and further, it is proper to remark, that, although the whole sum of the expenditures is correctly stated at \$729,387 29 cents, there has been, actually, laid out, of money, other than that produced by the profits of the works, no more than the sum of \$511,349 62 cents; since, as will be seen by the note at the foot of paper (B.) the sum of \$216,949 60 cents, received for tolls, supplied so much of the expenditure.

The paper (B.) gives in detail the information required by the 5th query, *as to the tolls received, the boats employed, and the produce and merchandise transported; by which it will be perceived, that, since the first use of the navigation in 1800, by*

means of the works of the company, to speak in round numbers, upwards of two hundred and twenty thousand dollars have been received for tolls; a mass of produce and merchandise has been transported on the river, equal in value to more than nine millions three hundred thousand dollars, (as one article of which, one million one hundred and thirty-five thousand barrels of flour have been water-borne to market,) and that for the last fifteen years, on an average, seven hundred and twenty boats have been annually employed on the river.

The paper (C.) exhibits *the manner* in which the tolls of the last year were expended, and is intended as a practical reply to your 6th query, inasmuch as they have in each year been applied to the objects there described, in greater or less proportion.

Very respectfully,

J. MASON.

To Elie Williams, Athanasius Fenwick, William Naylor, William T. T. Mason, and Moses T. Hunter, Esqrs. joint commissioners on the part of the states of Virginia and Maryland, &c. &c. &c.

Answers to the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th queries of the Potomac Commissioners.

[C.]	NO. SHARES.	AMOUNT.	<p><i>Note—Although \$311,111 11, as stated above, is really the amount of the capital stock, or dividing capital, the amount of \$311,111 11 was actually paid in, the difference, \$25,439 99, was sunk to the profit of the present stockholders, by the sale of delinquent shares.</i></p>	
			J. MOORE, Jr. Treasurer.	
1st, Capital, or dividing stock, at £100 sterling.....	700	\$311,111 11		
2d Shares held by the state of Virginia.....	120	53,333 33		
Shares held by the state of Maryland.....	220	97,777 77		
Shares held by individuals.....	360	160,000 00		
3d, Total amount expended from the commencement in 1784, to 1st August 1822, including original improvements, repairs, interest paid on borrowed money, expenses of collecting tolls, &c.	700	311,111 11		
4th, Debts due by the company to 1st Aug. '22, including interest—	...	\$729,387 29		
To subscribers to Monocacy loan, contracted 1803.....	...	3,876 49		
Do Shenandoah loan, 1812.....	...	4,608 77		
Do Antietam loan, 1812.....	...	17,026 33		
Do Cumberland loan, 1813.....	...	7,642 12		
State of Maryland 1814.....	...	39,350 00		
Banks of the District of Columbia, including interest, whereof \$55,955 17 was contracted between the years 1803 and 1816, and the remainder in 1816, '17, and '18.....	...	101,192 88		
Sundry persons.....	...	1,500 00		

Table, shewing the amount of the tolls received by the Potomac Company, in each year, from the 1st of August, 1799, to 1st August, 1822, together with the number of boats, and tonnage employed, and the produce and merchandise transported, with the estimated value of the same, during that period.

[B.]

Yrs	Boats.	Tonnage	Wine, Flour.	Whiskey	Woods	Ton Iron	Other arts of	Sundry retail
							produce est'd.	of Goods est'd.
1800	206	1,643	16,584	84	25	....	\$2,920 00	\$7,851 00
1	413	2,993	28,209	619½	100	187½	14,060 00	6,180 00
2	305	1,952	17,250	379	5	2,58½	27,282 50	.....
3	493	5,519	45,055	257	52	430½	3,936 00	.....
4	496	3,823	39,350	578	8	88	3,230 00	10,586 00
5	405	3,208	28,507	436	11	157	52,575 18	7,514 00
6	203	1,226	19,079	459	5	20½	5,553 40	4,998 00
7	573	8,155	85,218	971	20	55	11,796 00	7,314 00
8	508	5,994	48,463	1,535	3	13	10,532 37	7,613 00
9	603	6,767	40,059	1,527	37	404	8,537 00	11,510 00
10	568	5,374	40,757	1,080	13	191½	5,703 00	.....
11	1,303	16,350	118,922	3,768	27	200	6,810 00	6,000 00
12	613	9,214	55,829	3,143	6	560	1,694 00	7,319 75
13	623	7,916	55,902	3,464	11	232	1,809 00	6,119 32
14	596	5,987	38,769	2,684	18	361	675 00	5,314 12
15	613	6,354	47,183	4,616	9	314	2,075 00	5,211 15
16	550	6,132	35,918	1,774	29	419	6,291 65	6,371 35
17	856	8,197	57,682	1,365	10	355	4,994 00	14,000 00
18	746	7,778	58,682	1,479	2	428½	8,730 00	15,124 00
19	775	7,550	66,442½	1,479	....	278½	9,658 00	15,521 00
20	917	16,505	73,272	1,215	14	227½	16,387 95	12,280 00
21	760	11,400	67,557	1,361	10	115	11,315 00	10,057 00
22	782	11,730	50,138	2,166	31½	300	17,215 00	6,007 60
1799	16,278	1,107,645	8,107,645	2,116	474	5,674	1,107,645	1,107,645

Yrs		Am't of tolls received.	Total estimated value.	J. MOORE, JR., Treasurer of Potomac Company.		Of the whole sum received for tolls, only one dividend to the stockholders was ever made, to wit, in the year 1802, \$3,500. This, with \$1,088 07 cents, in hand, subtracted, shows the remainder, to wit: \$216,949 60, was, from time to time, as it came in, expended in the works of the Company.
1800		\$2,138 58	\$129,414 00			
1		4,210 19	328,445 32			
2		3,479 69	163,916 00			
3		9,353 93	345,372 82			
4		7,765 58	281,040 60			
5		5,213 24	340,334 18			
6		2,123 60	86,790 40			
7		15,080 42	531,806 47			
8		9,924 27	337,007 47			
9		9,094 89	365,528 00			
10		7,915 85	312,237 62			
11		22,342 89	925,074 80			
12		11,471 37	515,525 72			
13		11,816 22	423,340 32			
14		9,109 82	312,093 72			
15		9,789 57	489,498 15			
16		7,301 52	357,661 00			
17		13,948 23	787,994 00			
18		10,332 26	781,924 00			
19		12,514 04	565,010 62			
20		13,107 31	420,818 15			
21		12,490 61	318,810 00			
22		11,103 50	369,522 62			
		\$21,927 67	\$2,457,436 764			

GENERAL STATEMENT of Disbursements made by the Treasurer of the Potomac Company, from the 1st day of August, 1821, to 1st day of August, 1822.

Cash paid mechanics and laborers, employed in repairs & improvements,.....	\$2,989 94
" Materials for repairs and improvements,.....	711 98
" Hire, provisions, and clothing, for yearly hands to attend the locks,.....	346 77
" Salaries to Treasurer and two Toll Gatherers,.....	1,700 00
" Toward principal and interest of debt	5,276 45
" Contingent,.....	201 04

\$11,225 354
J. MOORE, JR., Treasurer.

“KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That, Whereas at a general meeting of the stockholders of the Potomac Company, duly held at Semmes's Tavern, in Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, on the sixteenth day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-five, the said Potomac Company duly signified and declared their assent to the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of Virginia, passed at the December session thereof, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-three, entitled “An act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company,” and to the acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, and of the Congress of the United States, confirming the same, by the corporate act of the said Potomac Company, duly executed, copies whereof have been duly delivered to the Executive of the States of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, and to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, pursuant to the directions of the said acts of Assembly and of Congress: And whereas, at the same meeting of the said Potomac Company, held as aforesaid, the President and Directors of the said Company were duly authorized and required by the said Company to make, in the name and behalf of the said Company, a surrender of the charter of the said Company to the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and to convey, in due form of law, to the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, all the property, rights, and privileges, owned, possessed, and enjoyed, by the said Potomac Company under their charter, to be held, used, and occupied, by the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, in the same manner, and to the same effect, as the said Potomac Company held, possessed, and occupied, the same by law; that is to say, whenever, agreeably to the terms and provisions of the aforesaid act of Virginia, the subscribers therein mentioned and referred to should have become incorporated; and it was then and there by the said Potomac Company, by their corporate act duly made and recorded, further resolved and declared, that, upon the completion of the said surrender and conveyance by the said President and Directors, to be evidenced by deed or deeds in the name of the said Potomac Company, under the hands of the said President and Directors, or a majority of them, and the corporate seal of the said Potomac Company, the said charter of the said Potomac Company should be, and, by the said last mentioned corporate act of the said Company, become, effectually surrendered, and all the said property,

rights, and privileges, effectually conveyed to the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, according to the tenor and effect, true intent and meaning, of the said act and acts so incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company as aforesaid, all which will more particularly and at large appear, reference being had to the record of the proceedings and corporate acts of the said Potomac Company: And whereas the subscribers to the capital stock of the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company have become, and now are, fully incorporated as a body politic and corporation aggregate, agreeably to the provisions of the said act of Virginia, and by force of that act, and of the other acts confirming the same as aforesaid, and being so incorporated, have duly elected a President and six Directors, as authorized and required by the said act and acts of Assembly and of Congress, who have respectively duly taken the oath or affirmation prescribed by the same, and are now duly organized as a board: Now, be it known, that the said Potomac Company, by their said President and Directors, acting in the name and behalf of the said Company, in consideration of the premises, and in the due and faithful pursuance and execution of the intent of the said Company, so resolved and declared as aforesaid, and of the power and authority by them vested in the said President and Directors as aforesaid, have given, granted, surrendered, transferred, assigned, and conveyed, and do hereby, by these presents, give, grant, surrender, transfer, assign, and convey, to the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and to their successors forever, the charter of the said Potomac Company, and all the property, rights, and privileges, by them owned, possessed, and enjoyed, under the same: To have and to hold all and singular the said property, rights, and privileges, unto the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and their successors forever, to be held, possessed, used, and occupied, by them, and to their only use, benefit, and behoof, in the same manner, and to the same effect, as to the said Potomac Company held, possessed, and occupied, the same by law, on the said sixteenth day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-five. In witness whereof, John Mason, President of the said Potomac Company, and Jonah Thompson, John Laird and Clement Smith, Directors of the said Company, being a majority of the said President and Directors, have, on this fifteenth day of August, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, hereunto subscribed their names, with their proper hands, and affixed the corporate seal of the said Com-

Late Potomac Co.—Acknowledgement. 91

pany, in due pursuance and execution of the power and authority vested in the said President and Directors by the said Company as aforesaid.

J. MASON,
JONAH THOMPSON,
JOHN LAIRD,
C. SMITH.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of

W. CRANCH,
ROBERT BARNARD, *Sec. Pot. Co.*

District of Columbia, to wit:

Be it known, that, on this fifteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, before the subscriber, William Cranch, Chief Judge of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, personally appear the above-named John Mason, President, and Jonah Thompson, John Laird, and Clement Smith, Directors of the said Company, being a majority of the said President and Directors of the Potomac Company, and before me execute and acknowledge the foregoing deed or instrument of writing, as and for the act and deed of the said Potomac Company, duly executed and delivered by them, on the considerations and for the purposes therein set forth, according to the true intent, meaning, and purport, of the same.

W. CRANCH.

THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

It is certain that the rare judgment of General Washington was peculiarly well illustrated in the selection of the scite of this metropolitan city, which will continue to bear his immortal name to endless ages. It is also certain, as stated at the commencement of these sketches, that he bestowed great personal labour and pains, before he determined on the position where the city is located; and probably no selection could have been found, in the ten miles square, more excellent or judicious. Its central situation; the romantic and picturesque beauty of the site and environs; the general salubrity of its climate: and the excellence of its water—all combine to render it the most desirable spot in the United States. It comprises *a square of four miles* in extent, and is watered by the Potomac and Anacostia rivers; which add to its natural beauty, and will contribute to the facility and prosperity of its commerce. There are on each side of these rivers, and, indeed, in almost every possible direction, the most beautiful elevations, calculated for the residence of private gentlemen, or those who may wish to retire from the bustle of a city. These heights command extensive and variegated prospects of the District—of

the surrounding country, and the windings of the majestic Potomac, as far as the eye can reach, while their convenience to the Capitol, Governmental Departments, and the society of enlightened legislators and statesmen, the neighboring towns of the District, enable them to afford every advantage and pleasure that can result from a union of city and country, and intellectual enjoyments.

The society of Washington partakes of all the hues of “many colored life,” from the highest polish of polite France to the rude dignity of untutored nature. Parties, during the winter months are numerous and well attended by all that are or wish to be thought fashionable, and these tend to bring together many who might not otherwise have an opportunity of mingling with each other. The amusements during the winter are so diversified and the society so good that none can feel at a loss for the one, or be dissatisfied with the other.—The transition is easy from the exhibitions of parliamentary eloquence, in the halls of Congress, to those of forensic eloquence, in the highest judicial tribunal of the country; and from these again to the less instructive but more amusing displays of colloquial power in the fashionable assemblies of the evening.

The *approach* to the City from the Baltimore road, by Bladensburgh, is not wholly uninteresting.

The bridge, the ill-fated battle ground, the orchard where the artillery was planted, the open space where Barney bravely resisted, the mounds that cover the promiscuous ashes of the slain—the duelling ground where Decatur fell—are not without interest to the traveller passing on in this direction, towards the national metropolis.

The best bird's eye view of the City is from an elevated ridge near the Potomac Bridge, where the eye surveys the lofty hills at a distance, forming the background on the Virginia side—the public buildings, and most of the houses of the city in front, and the river rolling in majesty on the left.

On contemplating this view, a late traveller emphatically remarked—"There is a moral grandeur associated with the Capitol of the U. States, which far transcends in dignity the natural scenery of this place, and which I never so fully realized as while I stood gazing upon these national buildings. Astronomers tell us there is a point within the sun's disk, where, if the eye could be placed, it could see the planetary world revolving about a common centre, with the most perfect order and harmony. The same idea presents itself, while viewing the United States from this position. The intricacies and irregularities arising from an oblique view disappear, and the

intellectual vision stretches to the North and the South, to the East and to the West, beholding the several States moving on quietly in their own orbits, without crossing each other's path, or producing any jostling in the system.—Another thought unwillingly intrudes: How long shall it be before this harmony shall cease, and this beautiful system be destroyed? How long shall the centrifugal and attractive power be so balanced, as to bind the states in their respective spheres? If the agitation of some great question, such, for instance, as a violent struggle for the Presidency, should "alienate one part of our beloved country from the other," then indeed would the fancied chaos of the poet be realized, and we would see—

"Planets and suns rush lawless through the void,
Destroying others, by themselves destroyed."

The first public communication on record, in relation to arrangements for laying out this city, is from the pen of Gen. Washington, dated on the 11th March, 1791: which in a subsequent letter of the 30th of April, 1791, he calls the Federal City. The name which it now bears, "*City of Washington*," was adopted about four months afterwards, probably without the knowledge of Gen.

W., in a letter addressed to Maj. L'Enfant, by the *first* commissioners, as follows, dated

“GEORGETOWN, Sept. 9, 1791.

SIR, We have agreed that the Federal District shall be called “The Territory of Columbia,” and the Federal City “The City of Washington;” the title of the map will therefore be “A map of the City of Washington in the Territory of Columbia.”

We have also agreed the streets be named alphabetically one way, and numerically the other; the former divided into North and South letters, the latter into East and West numbers, from the Capitol. Major Ellicot, with proper assistance, will immediately take, and soon furnish you with soundings of the Eastern Branch, to be inserted in the map. We expect he will also furnish you with the direction of the proposed post road, which we wish to have noticed in the map. We are, &c.

[Signed] THOS. JOHNSON, STUART, & CARROLL.”

On the 14th of March, 1792, the Commissioners of the City of Washington offered a premium by advertisement in the public papers, for a plan for the President's house, and another for a design for the Capitol, to be presented on the 13th July.

On the 2d of April, 1792, President Washington approved of the plan for the Capitol, presented by Dr. William Thornton, which was afterwards modified and made more easy of execution by Mr. S. Hallet, and on the 2d and 3d Sept., the following appears on the records of the Commissioners—"The Capitol is in progression, the South east is kept vacant; that corner stone is to be laid with the assistance of the brotherhood, the 18th instant. Those of the craft, however dispersed, are requested to joint the work. The solemnity is expected to equal the occasion."

The South East corner stone of the North wing of the Capitol, was accordingly laid by Gen. Washington, on the 18th September, 1793. The ceremony was grand and imposing: a large concourse of citizens of the vicinity, and numbers from distant parts attended. On the occasion, we learn Gen. Washington delivered an impressive and appropriate speech. We regret that the public records, which have been diligently searched, do not furnish us with any of the details. In consequence of the yellow fever having made its appearance in Philadelphia, a day or two prior to the ceremony, the alarm in that city was so great, the newspapers were discontinued, and not resumed until the first of December following. We state this fact on the authority of a Philadelphia file of news-

papers of that period, which were purchased from Mr. Jefferson, and are now lodged in the Library of Congress. We have been equally unsuccessful in procuring the desired information from any of the publications of that period, issued either in Maryland or in Virginia.

The City of Washington is situated on the left bank of the Potomac and right bank of the Anacostia, by which two rivers it is embraced; it is in North latitude, $38^{\circ} 52' 45.3''$ —West longitude, $76^{\circ} 55' 30.31''$. It “comprehends all the lands beginning on the east side of Rock Creek, at a stone standing in the middle of the road leading from Georgetown to Bladensburg; thence, along the middle of said road, to a stone standing on the east side of the Reedy Branch of the Tyber; thence, southeasterly, making an angle of $61^{\circ} 20'$, with the meridian, to a stone standing in the east road leading from Bladensburg to the Eastern Branch Ferry; then east, parallel to the said east and west line, to the Eastern Branch; then, with the waters of the said Eastern Branch, Potomac River, and Rock Creek, to the place of beginning.” It was planned under the direction of George Washington, then President of the United States, by *Pierre C. L'Enfant*, in the year 1791. The positions for the different edifices and for the several squares and areas, as laid down by *Andrew*

Ellicott, were first determined on the most advantageous ground, commanding the most extensive prospects, and the better susceptible of such improvements as either use or ornament may require. Lines or avenues of direct communication have been devised to connect the most distant objects with the principal by a direct communication with the main, and, preserving through the whole, a reciprocity of sight, and the most favorable ground for convenience and prospect. North and south lines, crossed by others running east and west, divide the city into streets and squares; and at certain intervals, there are squares which are always to remain open, unoccupied by buildings, for the purpose of promoting a free circulation of air, &c. ; these are intended to be laid out into walks and planted with trees, as some of the avenues are, particularly the Pennsylvania avenue, from the Capitol to the President's house. The avenues are named after the respective states. The Capitol is the point from which the streets are named ; those running north and south of it are designated by the letters of the alphabet—A street north—A street south—and both extend to the letter W. Those running east and west of it are numbered 1st street west, 1st street east ; those to the east extend to 30, and those to the west extend to 26. The Tyber runs through the mid-

dle of the City, and may be conveyed to the high ground on which the Capitol stands—and the water of the Tyber and the Reedy Branch may be conveyed to the Capitol and the President's house, the avenues, and such streets as lead immediately to public places, are from 130 to 160 feet wide, divided into footways, walks of trees, and carriage ways; the others are of various widths, from 70 to 110 feet; the avenues and streets, of 100 feet and upwards, have footways of 20 feet wide; those under 100, and over 80, have footways 17 feet wide; and, under 80 feet, 12 feet footways; and the centre of the pumps, hydrants, and trees, are, on all the streets, to be placed four feet outside the curbstone. The principal part of the City was graduated by the surveyors and recorded before any buildings were erected; and there is a City surveyor, whose duty it is to give the proper graduation and outlines of lots, as recorded, to persons desirous of building, and give a certificate thereof, when demanded, on the payment of a small fee. The grounds on which the city stands was ceded by the state of Maryland to the United States in full sovereignty, and the proprietors of the soil surrendered their lands to be laid out as a City, gave up one half to the United States, and subjected other parts to be sold to raise money as a donation to be employed, and constitute a fund for the erection of the public buildings.

The Pennsylvania Avenue, from the Capitol to the President's House, was planted with Lombardy poplars during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, who took great pleasure in ornamenting and improving our infant metropolis. The population at its commencement being very thin, the Members of Congress and others were obliged for some years to board in Georgetown; and, from the want of society and other conveniences, several attempts were made to remove the Seat of Government; but these proving unsuccessful, the opinion of its stability became fixed and well grounded, and its population and improvements have since moved on *pari passu*.

Table showing, synoptically, the Width of the Streets and Avenues, in Washington.

ALPHABETICAL, OR NORTH AND SOUTH STREETS.																									
Streets, A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W				
North,....90	90	80	70	90	100	90	90	90	147	80	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	80	80			
South,....90	90	80	90	90	70	100	80	90	80	90	90	90	90	85	85	85	85	85	85	80	80	40			
NUMERICAL, OR EAST AND WEST STREETS.																									
Streets, 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
East,....110	90	90	85	100	85	90	100	90	80	90	112	90	100	90	80	100	80	100	80	80	80	-	-	-	
West, ... 90	90	110	80	80	100	85	85	85	85	111	5	85	110	110	110	160	110	90	110	90	90	100	90	80	
North and South Capital Streets, each 130 feet wide; East Capital Street, 160; Half Streets, east and west, 80; Four and a half Street west, 110; Thirteen and a half Street west, 70; Water Street, 60; Canal St., 30																									
WIDTH OF THE AVENUES.																									
New Hampshire,....feet 120	Pennsylvania—																								
Massachusetts,.....	160	East of Presid's house,																							
Rhode Island,	130	West of do																							
Connecticut,.....	130	Delaware,																							
Vermont,.....	130	Maryland,.....																							
New York,.....	160	Virginia,																							
New Jersey,	160	North Carolina,																							
South Carolina,																									
Georgia,																									
Kentucky,.....																									
Ohio,																									
Louisiana,.....																									
Indiana,																									
Tennessee,																									

Streets of 100 feet in width, and upwards, must have Footways 20 feet wide—Streets between 80 and 100, have Footways of 17 feet—and those under 80, Footways of 12 feet. The centre of Trees and Pumps rays, in all cases be placed four feet outside the Curbstone.

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The seat of Government was removed to Washington in the year 1800, during the presidency of John Adams. The superintendence of the city, as far as the United States were concerned, was in the first instance placed in the hands of three commissioners, until May, 1802, when the Board was abolished, and a superintendent appointed. The legal jurisdiction was assumed by Congress on the 27th February, 1801, and the laws of Maryland and Virginia, then existing, were declared to be in force, which is the case at present, with few exceptions.

The city was incorporated by an act of Congress, passed on the third of May, 1802, by which act, the appointment of the Mayor was vested in the President, yearly; and the two branches of the Council elected by the people, in a general ticket. By a supplementary act, passed May 4, 1812, the corporation was made to consist of a Mayor, a Board of Aldermen, and a Board of Common Council; the Board of Aldermen to consist of eight members, elected for two years, two to be residents of, and chosen from, each ward; the Board of Common Council, to consist of twelve, three from each ward; and the Mayor by the joint ballot of the members of the two boards, to serve for one year. By a new charter granted by Congress on the 15th of May, 1820, it is provided

that the Mayor shall be elected by the people, to serve two years, from the 2nd Monday in June; the Board of Aldermen to consist of two members from each ward, elected for two years, and are ex-officio justices of the peace for the whole county; the Board of Common Council to consist of three members from each ward, to serve one year; and every free white male citizen of the United States, of lawful age, having resided in the city one year previous to the election, being a resident of the ward in which he offers to vote, and shall have been assessed on the books of the corporation for the year ending on the 31st of December preceding the election, and shall have paid all taxes legally assessed and due on personal property, when legally required to pay the same, shall be entitled to vote at any election for Mayor, or members of the two Boards.

The city is by an act of the Council divided into six wards, bounded as follows, viz. "All that part of the city to the westward of 15th street west, shall constitute the First ward; that part to the eastward of 15th street west, and to the westward of 10th street west, shall constitute the Second; that part to the eastward of 10th street west, to the westward of 1st street west, and to the northward of E street south, shall constitute the Third; that part to the eastward of 1st street

west, to the westward of 8th street east, and to the northward of E street south, shall constitute the Fourth; that part to the eastward of 10th street west, to the westward of 4th street east, and to the southward of E street south, shall constitute the Fifth; and the residue of the city shall constitute the Sixth ward."

Most foreign travellers who have visited the United States, and who have undertaken to pronounce, for the information of mankind at large, opinions concerning the moral and political features of the American character, have, in general, assigned to it a trait of ingratitude, from the seeming negligence, at the capital city of the Union, of proper measures to perpetuate the memory of Gen. *Washington*. The reproach, it cannot be denied, derives some countenance from the dormant resolutions of Congress, of the 24th of Dec. 1799, which proposed funeral and other honors to that illustrious man; the main object of which is still unaccomplished.

But let us reflect, and consider whether the imputation of ungrateful neglect is justly merited. No obelisk, no useless pyramid, no pedestrian or equestrian statue, it is true, has yet been reared to *Washington's* fame, on the Banks of the Potomac. The nation, however, has founded a *City*, that bears, and will transmit to posterity, his name and

his renown. It is a *Living, Intelligent, Monument of Glory*, and will reflect, as it grows in wealth and brightens in splendor, the inestimable consequences resulting to the country from the martial qualities and the patriotic virtues of that greatest of the *Heroes* of modern times. Every improvement of this City, every dollar expended upon public buildings therein, adds to the magnitude, the durability, and the beauty, of this monument. Unlike other testimonials of veneration, it will freshen with the current of time, and be as lasting as the nation itself.

Now, however, is the time to fulfil the dormant intention of Congress. Taste has improved with the accumulation of riches, the arts are flourishing, and the aid of the statuary may be called in to adorn the grand and admirable design, whose foundations have been already so magnificently laid, in the erection of the public buildings, and, in some degree, nobly effected by the patriotism and enterprise of its private citizens.

THE CAPITOL

Was commenced in 1793 by Mr. Hallet as architect, who was succeeded by Mr. G. Hadfield and Mr. Hoban, who finished the North wing. The charge of the work was then given to Mr. Henry B. Latrobe, (architect) who directed the building of the South wing, and prepared the halls for the reception of Congress. Such portions of the building having been completed as were indispensably necessary for public use, further proceedings were suspended during the embargo, non-intercourse and war; at which time the interior of both wings was destroyed, in an incursion of the enemy. After the close of the war, Congress assembled, for several sessions, in a building patriotically raised by the citizens of Washington, for their accommodation. In 1815, Government determined to restore the Capitol. The work was commenced under B. H. Latrobe, who superintended it until December, 1817, when upon his resigning his charge, the further proceedings were entrusted to C. Bulfinch, who proceeded to execute the designs already adopted for the Representatives' Hall and Senate Chamber, and to lay the foundations of the centre, comprizing the Rotundo, Library, &c. These

have been completed, with the accompanying terraces, gate-ways, lodges, &c. in the course of ten years. The building now exhibits an harmonious whole, imposing for its mass and commanding situation, and well adapted for the important uses for which it is intended. It may be described as follows:

The Capitol of the United States is situated on an area enclosed by an iron railing, and including $22\frac{1}{2}$ acres—the building stands on the Western portion of this plat, and commands, by the sudden declivity of the ground, a beautiful and extensive view of the city, of the surrounding heights of Georgetown, &c. and of the windings of the Potomac as far as Alexandria.

The exterior exhibits a rusticated basement, of the height of the first story; the two other stories are comprised in a Corinthian elevation of pilasters and columns—the columns 50 feet in height, form a noble advancing Portico, on the East, 160 feet in extent—the centre of which is crowned with a pediment of 80 feet span: a receding loggia of 100 feet extent, distinguishes the centre of the West Front.

The building is surrounded by a balustrade of stone and covered with a lofty dome in the centre, and a flat dome on each wing,

DIMENSIONS of the Capitol of the United States, and its Grounds.

The ground within the Iron Railing, $22\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Length of Foot Walk, outside of Railing $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile and 185 feet.

The Building is as follows.

Length of Front,.....	352 feet 4 inches,
Depth of Wings,.....	121 do. 6 do.
East Projection and Steps.....	65 do.
West do. do.....	83 do.

Covering $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre, and 1820 feet.

Height of Wings to top of Balustrade.....	70 feet.
Height to top of Centre Dome.....	145 do.
Representatives' Room, greatest length....	95 do.
Representatives' Room, greatest height....	60 do.
Senate Chamber, greatest length.....	74 do.
Senate Chamber, greatest height.....	42 do.
Great Cented Roundo, 96 ft. in diameter,.	96 feet high.
The North Wing was commenced in 1793, and finished in 1800, cost.....	\$480,262 57*
South Wing commenced in 1803, and finished 1808, cost.....	303,808 41
Centre Building commenced in 1818, and finished in 1827, cost.....	957,647 35

Cost of building the Capitol \$1,746,718 33

*Including all alterations to 1814.

The Representatives' room is in the 2d story of the South wing—is semicircular, in the form of the ancient Grecian theatre—the chord of the longest dimension is 96 feet—the height, to the highest point of the domical ceiling is 60 feet. This room is surrounded by 24 columns of variegated native marble, or *breccia*, from the banks of the Potomac, with capitals of white Italian marble, carved after a specimen of the Corinthian order, still remaining among the ruins of Athens; which, stand on

a base of freestone, and support a magnificent dome painted in a very rich and splendid style, to represent that of the Pantheon of Rome, and executed by an interesting young Italian artist, named Bonani, who died here a few years ago. In the centre of this dome is erected, to admit the light from above, a handsome cupola, from which is suspended a massy bronze gilt chandelier, of immense weight, which reaches within ten feet of the floor of the chamber. The Speaker's chair is elevated and canopied, and on a level with the *loggia* or promenade for the members, consisting of columns and pilasters of marble and stone. Above this, and under a sweeping arch near the dome, is placed the *model* of a colossal figure of *Liberty*, by Causici, (in plaster,) on the entablature beneath is sculptured an American Eagle, (in stone) just ready to fly; copied from nature by an Italian sculptor of high reputation who has left but this single specimen of his talents in this country.

The artist, Segnior Valaperti, was but a short time in America, the most of which he spent in Washington. He was retiring in his habits, and of a melancholy temperament, associating with few persons, and with those but seldom. Soon after the completion of this *chef d'œuvre* he disappeared, in a mysterious manner, and has never been heard of since. About a month after his

disappearance a body was found in the Potomac, which was thought from certain resemblances, to be his, (though this was never satisfactorily ascertained,) and hence it has been conjectured that in a fit of melancholy, he threw himself into the river, and thus put an end to his unhappy life.—Such has often been the melancholy fate of genius.

In front of the chair, and immediately over *the entrance*, stands a beautiful statue in marble representing *History*, recording the events of the nation. She is placed on a winged car, which is in the act of rolling over the globe, on which is figured, in basso relievo, the signs of the Zodiac, and the wheel of the car is the face of *the clock* of the Hall, finely designed and beautifully executed. The whole was done by Signeur Franzoni, another meritorious Italian artist, who also died in this city. Between the columns is suspended fringed drapery of crimsoned marines, festooned near the gallery, to limit the sound and assist the hearing. A magnificent portrait of Lafayette, at full length, painted by a French artist, and a most admirable likeness of that patriot, decorates a panel on one side the loggia, and indicates to the legislative body to whom it has been presented, that the corresponding panel on the opposite side could not be more appropriately filled than by the portrait of *him* who

achieved the liberties and secured the independence of his country. Between the columns, at their base, are placed sofas for the accomodation of those who are privileged to enter the Hall, and within the bar, in a semi-circle fronting the Speaker's chair, are seated the Members of the House, each of whom is furnished with a mahogany desk, armed chair and writing materials.

The *Senate Chamber* in the North wing is of the same semi-circular form—75 feet in its greatest length and 45 high—a screen of Ionic columns, with capitals, after those of the temple of Minerva Polias, support a gallery to the East, and form a loggia below—and a new gallery of iron pillars and railings of a light and elegant structure, projects from the circular walls—the dome ceiling is enriched with square caissons of Stucco.

The walls are covered with straw colored drape-ry, between small pilasters of marble in the wall. Columns of *breccia* or Potomac marble, support the eastern gallery.

The upper gallery on the east side was removed in 1828, and a light, airy, and beautiful one as mentioned above, erected along the semicircle fronting the President's chair, supported on small iron columns, handsomely bronzed, with a railing in front, of the same material and color. The removal of the dark and heavy mass of stone which

formed the upper gallery has thrown into the chamber a proper degree of light, which it wanted before; and the new and tasteful gallery renders it more convenient to the members, by accommodating those who would otherwise be on the floor.—The access, to it, however, is somewhat objectionable, as are most of the stair-cases in the building. They are rather confined and dark, for so spacious and magnificent an edifice as the Capitol. A stair case is susceptible of great architectural beauty; and in the construction of such a building the opportunity to display that beauty should not have been neglected.

The *Rotundo* occupies the centre, and is 96 feet in diameter, and 96 high. This is the principal entrance from the East Portico and West stair, and leads to the legislative halls and library. This room is divided in its circuit into panels, by lofty Grecian pilasters or antæ, which support a bold entablature, ornamented with wreaths of olive—a hemispherical dome rises above, filled with large plain caissons, like those of the Pantheon at Rome. The panels of the circular walls are appropriated to paintings and bas-relieues of historical subjects. We shall begin with the sculpture:

1.—*Preservation of Capt. Smith by Pocahontas.*

The group, in the pannel over the Western entrance of the Rotundo, was executed by Mr. Ca-

pellano, who, like Mr. Causici, was a pupil of the celebrated Canova. This pannel contains a group of five figures, representing the moment when Captain Smith was in the act of being despatched by the order of Powhatan, but was saved by the generous interposition of Pocahontas, the daughter of the chief. Capt. Smith, in his narrative, furnishes the following sketch of this incident—which took place in “1506:”

“Having feasted him (Capt. Smith) after their best barbarous manner they could, a long consultation was held, but the conclusion was, two great stones were brought before Powhatan: then as many as could layd hands on him dragged him to them, and thereon layd his head, and *being ready with their clubs to beat out his brains, Pocahontas, the king's dearest daughter, when no intreaty could prevail, got his head in her arms, and layd her own upon his to save him from death: whereat the emperor (Powhatan) was contented he should live to make him hatchets, and her bells, beads and copper.*”

This design is partly taken from a rude engraving of this event, in the first edition of Smith's History of Virginia. Captain Smith, attired in the military dress of the age, is represented reclining on his elbow, with his body extended on the ground, ready to receive the death blow from the war-mace of an Indian who stands near his head. The chief (Powhatan) who is seated in the centre behind, is motioning with his hand, in consequence of the interposition of his daughter, who is hanging over Smith to protect him from

the blow, to another Indian, who stands at the feet of the captive, ready to assist his companion in completing the work of death. The war-mace of the Indian, is, however, resting on his shoulder. Why then is the command given to him, and not to the other, who is preparing to strike? Although the composition of this group is good, and the figures very well executed, yet there is an evident want of truth in their delineation and costume. The face and head-dress of Pocahontas are somewhat Grecian, and the features of Powhatan are less like an Indian than an European.—The whole piece is certainly very rich and ornamental; but the objections made, will, we think, strike every one who sees it, and may hereafter present no little difficulty—when the progress of civilization, the increase of white population, and other causes, shall have reduced the children of the forest to a small and scanty remnant—in ascertaining which is the true representation of the Indian physiogomy, form, and costume, from the specimens thus furnished by our artists.—At present, it may easily be determined; but hereafter, when the Indian shall have disappeared from our wilds, it will be next to impossible to decide, by a reference to the figures, sculptured in the panels of the Rotundo, between which so great a discrepancy appears to exist.

2.—Landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock.

On the pannel over the door leading to the Eastern Portico, the subject of Mr. Causici's chisel is intended to commemorate the Landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock. The group consists of four figures, in bold relief—the "Pilgrim," his wife and child, and an Indian. The Pilgrim, in the costume of the early part of the 16th century, is represented in the act of stepping from the prow of the boat, to receive from the hands of an Indian, in a kneeling attitude, on the rock before him, an ear of corn, tendered by the native in the most friendly manner. A mixed expression of hesitancy and gratitude is visible in the countenance of the Pilgrim, who appears to doubt the sincerity of the Indian, whose aboriginal-features form a fine contrast to those of the Puritanical, and suffering adventurer. Behind, in the boat, looking towards heaven, with an eye and attitude of devotional gratitude, for deliverance from the sufferings and hardships of the voyage, stands his wife, whose interesting countenance bears marks of those "watchings and fastings" shared in common with the intrepid band. Near her, their little son, actuated by the mingled emotions of fear and wonder, holds his father's arm, and seems desirous to prevent his landing. The Indian is happily met face to face by the Pilgrim, seated on the rock,

and in front of the prow of the boat, freighted with the adventurers, inscribed "1620." The prominent features of the Pilgrim are probably the best executed in the group, though we are aware that the Indian, who is a very striking object in the composition of the picture, from his brawny form and his peculiar position on the rock, appears in bolder relief, and may, by many, be viewed with most gratification.—It is stated in the History of New England, and it may not be out of place here to repeat it, that the identical rock on which the Pilgrims first landed, has been broken up into fragments, and one part of it placed in the centre of the town of Plymouth, where it is known by the name of "Forefather's Rock," and is visited with a degree of veneration by all New Englanders.

3.—*Conflict between Boon and the Indians.*

On the panel over the door leading to the Representatives' Hall, Daniel Boon, (the pioneer and intrepid backwoodsman,) in his hunting shirt, is the hero of the group, which consists of three figures, himself and two Indians.

The scene, from the bows of a forest tree waving over the heads of the figures, is intended to carry the mind of the spectator into the recesses of the wilderness, where it is supposed the occurrence, which the work commemorates, took place. Boon

having just discharged his rifle, and despatched an Indian, who lies coiled up at his feet, is instantly attacked by another, who aims a deadly blow with his tomahawk, which Boon averts, by elevating his rifle with his left hand, while his right draws the "long knife," or *couteau de chasse*, which is to terminate the dreadful combat—drawing, at the same time, his arm a little back, to give force to the fatal thrust, aimed at the warrior's heart—his Indian antagonist brandishing in his right hand the deadly tomahawk, ready to descend with fatal vengeance.

The attitude of the dead Indian at the foot is well executed. He reclines on his side, with his knees drawn up towards his breast, and his head resting on his hands which he seems to have placed, open, one above the other. Strong contortions are visible on his countenance—his eyes are closed in death, and about his lips revenge is plainly imprinted, while in his side is seen the gaping wound that laid him prostrate. A more natural counterfeit of death is seldom produced.

All these figures are of colossal size. The first idea that strikes the observer, on viewing this composition, is the extraordinary action which the artist has thrown into the piece: the bold relief which the chisel affords, in executing the human figure, is here employed to great advantage: the intre-

pidity and resolution of Boon's countenance, appears to have been given to very life; whilst the frantic face and vigorous frame of the savage, has received full justice from Causici's chisel—finely contrasting the cool intrepidity of the hero, with the ferocity of the savage.

We have only to regret, that in the present instance, the artist had so limited a field for his work: to have given full scope to the design, more than double the space appropriated would have been necessary; but over this he had no control. We have no doubt that this effort of his genius will be admired as long as a taste for the arts continue. It forms a beautiful and interesting embellishment to our National Capitol, that no spectator, who reverts to the struggles and bravery of our backwoodmen, in the early settlement of the western wilderness, can view with indifference.

The incident of this piece of sculpture took place in 1773, which, we perceive, is, in commemoration, carved on the tree overhanging the group.—The profile likeness of Boon which it presents, in the vigor of life, was taken from a portrait by Hardinge, an artist of acknowledged merit, now in the hands of an engraver.

4.—*Penn's Treaty with the Indians.*

On the panel over the Northern entrance, William Penn, the founder of the colony of Pennsylvania, is here represented under the spreading Elm, near Philadelphia, (which has been rendered so remarkable by the event,) in open and friendly negotiation with two Indians, and in the act of presenting a treaty of 1682. The elder Indian chief in his hand carries a large calumet, or pipe peace, listening attentively to the *talk* of the younger red man; whilst Penn patiently watches the effect of the discourse. The quaker habiliments of Penn, with the broad brimmed hat, &c., are, of course, in proper keeping; and the simplicity, candor, and honesty of his countenance, a tolerable effort of the chisel; but the artist (Gevelot, a Frenchman) has not received very general approbation for his work; for contrasted with the animated and spirited efforts of Causici and Capellano, in the neighboring panels, it is thought heavy and dull, in its execution.

The wreaths and festoons of flowers in the other panels, constitute the minor ornaments of sculpture in the Rotundo. In the centre of these floral wreaths, however, instead of the Eagle, is placed the heads of *Columbus*, *Sir Walter Raleigh*, *La Salle*, and *Cabot*, to aid in preserving the memory, as well as the features of those distinguish-

ed men, to whom the world owes so large a debt of gratitude.

An intelligent critic has, in a public print, made the following remarks on the productions of the chisel of Causici and Capellano: though differing in opinion on some points, we submit them to our readers—

“ The design of both these groups is good, but the execution appears to be somewhat unsatisfactory, arising either from the nature of the material or the limited time in which the work was performed. There is an appearance of roughness or want of finish about the figures, that lessens the effect they might otherwise have produced. The countenance and dress of the Pilgrim, and the form and attitude of the Indians in the first group mentioned, are not exactly such as we might have expected from the genius of Mr. Causici. The Pilgrim looks rather too insignificant, and the Indian is too colossal, and his attitude too awkward. But the physiogomy and character of the savage are well portrayed in all his Indian figures. Both he and Mr. Capellano have, however, fallen into a gross error in giving them so much muscle, and in placing the muscle, in some instances, in the wrong place. It is found, upon a close and accurate examination, that the body of a male Indian is as smooth, and devoid of every appearance of muscle, as that of the most delicate white female; and this may be easily accounted for from the indolent and inactive lives they usually lead. The labor that would give exercise to their muscles, and render them prominent, is thrown upon the female, whose destiny it is to perform all the toil and drudgery which appertain to that rude and miserable condition of society.”

Description of the Four Pictures, from Revolutionary Subjects, painted by order of the Government of the United States, by Col. Trumbull.

NOTE—The following facts are condensed from an “account of the circumstances,” which gave birth to their origin--- Col. TRUMBULL, the Artist was one of the Aids-de-Camp of Gen. WASHINGTON in the first year of the Revolution, (1775,) and in the succeeding year 1776, was deputy Adjutant General of the Northern Department under Gen. Gates. Having a natural taste for drawing, in which he had already made some progress, Col. Trumbull took the resolution of cultivating that talent, with the hope of thus binding his name to the great events of the revolution, by becoming the graphic historiographer of them, and of his early comrades.

With this view, he devoted himself to the study of the Art of Painting, first in America, and afterwards in Europe; and in the year 1786, he produced in London, his first considerable historical work, the death of Gen. Warren, at the battle of Bunker's Hill.

John Adams, afterwards President of the United States, was at that time their Minister to London, and Thomas Jefferson held the same rank in Paris: the Artist was known to both these eminent men, and this his first patriotic work of Art, was seen and appreciated by both: he communicated to them his intention of painting a series of Pictures, in commemoration of the principal events of the Revolution, preserving, as far as possible, faithful portraits of those who had been conspicuous actors in the various scenes, as well as accurate details of the arms, dresses and manners of the times, with all of which he had been familiar.

In the autumn of 1789, the Artist returned to America, to pur-
 sue his patriotic work. He found President Washington,

and many other distinguished characters in New York, then the seat of government, and having procured their portraits in the several compositions for which they were intended, he travelled through various parts of the country from New Hampshire to South Carolina, in search of others; and, in 1794, had nearly completed the collection of portraits, views of places, and all the various materials necessary to the execution of his plan.

In the year 1816, Congress were pleased to pass a resolution authorizing him to execute the four works which are now to be described, just thirty years after he had painted the Battle of Bunker's Hill.

These paintings, therefore, are not to be regarded as having their origin in that resolution. They already had long existed, and little more was required than to give to the small prototypes larger and more conspicuous dimensions. Had not the preparatory steps been already taken, the work would have been impracticable, for even then most of the characters were dead, scenes, dresses, arms and manners were all changed, and it was impossible for human art to have produced any other than pictures of the imagination, destitute of that *authenticity* and *truth*, which give to these works their *peculiar value*.

Few men now doubt the powerful moral effect produced on the human mind by the art of painting, when devoted, as it is here, to the commemoration of great events and eminent men. No American can contemplate these scenes of national glory, thus brought distinctly before the eye in all the semblance of reality, without feeling a strong impulse to emulate in some laudable effort the virtues of his forefathers. And it must require a powerful exertion of depraved principles to pass from the contemplation of these great examples of pure, unbending, incorruptible patriotism and self-devotion, to the perpetration of any base or selfish purpose.

Panel No. 1.—Declaration of Independence.

To preserve the resemblance of the men who were the authors of the Declaration of Independence, signed on the 4th July, 1776, was an essential object of this painting. Important difficulties presented themselves to the artist at the outset, for although only ten years had then elapsed since the date of the event, it was already difficult to ascertain who were the individuals to be represented. Should he consider the fact of having been actually present in the room on the 4th of July, indispensable? Should he admit those only who were in favour of, and reject those who were opposed to the act? Where a person was dead, and no authentic portrait could be obtained, should he admit ideal heads? These were the questions on which Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson were consulted, and they concurred in the advice, that with regard to the characters to be introduced, the signatures of the original act, (which is still preserved in the office of state,) ought to be the general guide. That portraits ought, however, to be admitted of those who were opposed to, and of course did not sign, as well as of those who voted in favor of the Declaration, and did sign it, particularly John Dickinson of De'aware, author of the Farmer's Letters, who was the most eloquent and powerful opposer of the measure; not indeed

of its principle, but of the fitness of the act at that time, which he considered premature. And they particularly recommended, that wherever it was possible, the artist should obtain his portrait from the living person; that where any one was dead, he should be careful to copy the finest portrait that could be obtained; but in case of death, where none could be obtained (and there were many such instances, for anterior to the Revolution the arts had been very little attended to except in one or two of the cities.) he should by no means admit any ideal representation, lest, it being known that some such were to be found in the painting, a doubt of the truth of others should be excited in the minds of posterity; and that, in short, absolute authenticity should be attempted, as far as it could be attained.

The artist was governed by this advice, and spared neither labour nor expense in obtaining his portraits from the living men. Mr. Adams was painted in London; Mr. Jefferson in Paris; Mr. Hancock and Samuel Adams in Boston; Mr. Edward Rutledge in Charleston, South Carolina; Mr. Wythe at Williamsburgh in Virginia; Mr. Bartlett at Exeter in New Hampshire, &c. &c.

In order to give some variety to his composition, he found it necessary to depart from the usual practice of reporting an act, and has made the whole committee of five advance to the table of

the president, to make their report, instead of having the chairman to rise in his place for the purpose: the silence and solemnity of the scene, offered such real difficulties to a picturesque and agreeable composition, as to justify, in his opinion, this departure from custom and perhaps fact. Silence and solemnity he thought essential to the dignity of the subject. The dresses are faithfully copied from the costume of the time.

The room is copied from that in which Congress held their sessions at the time, such as it was before the spirit of innovation laid unhallowed hands upon it, and violated its venerable walls by modern improvement, as it is called.

The artist also took the liberty of embellishing the back ground, by suspending upon the wall, military flags and trophies, such as had been taken from the enemy at St. John's, Chambly, &c. and probably were actually placed in the hall.

Names of those, of whom Portraits are preserved in the Painting of the Declaration of Independence.

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| 1 George Wythe, Virginia. | 25 George Clymer, Penn'a. |
| 2 William Whipple, N. H. | 26 William Hooper, N'th Ca. |
| 3 Josiah Bartlett, N. Hamp. | 27 Joseph Hewes, North Ca. |
| 4 Benjamin Harrison, Va. | 28 James Wilson, Pennsylvania. |
| 5 Thomas Lynch, South Ca. | 29 Francis Hopkinson, N. J. |
| 6 Richard Henry Lee, Va. | 30 John Adams, Massachusetts. |
| 7 Samuel Adams, Massac'tts | 31 Roger Sherman, Conn. |
| 8 George Clinton, New-York | 32 Robert R. Livingston, N. Y. |
| 9 William Paca, Maryland. | 33 Thomas Jefferson, Virginia. |
| 10 Samuel Chase, Maryland. | 34 Benjamin Franklin, Penn. |
| 11 Lewis Morris, New-York. | 35 Richard Stockton, N. J. |
| 12 William Floyd, New-York. | 36 Francis Lewis, New York. |
| 13 Arthur Middleton, S'th Ca. | 37 John Witherspoon, N. J. |
| 14 Thomas Hayward, S'th Ca. | 38 Samuel Huntington, Conn. |
| 15 Charles Carroll, Maryland. | 39 William Williams, Conn. |
| 16 George Walton, Georgia. | 40 Oliver Wolcott, Conn. |
| 17 Robert Morris, Penn. | 41 John Hancock, Mass'setts. |
| 18 Thomas Willing, Penn. | 42 Charles Thompson, Penn. |
| 19 Benjamin Rush, Penn. | 43 George Reed, Delaware. |
| 20 Elbridge Gerry, Mass. | 44 John Dickinson, Delaware. |
| 21 Robert Treat Payne, Mass. | 45 Edward Rutledge, S'th Ca. |
| 22 Abraham Clark, N Jersey. | 46 Thomas McKean, Penna. |
| 23 Stephen Hopkins, R Island. | 47 Philip Livingston, N. York. |
| 24 William Ellery, R Island. | |

Panel No. 2—Surrender of General Burgoyne,

The spring of 1777, found Gen. St Clair occupying the extensive works of Ticonderoga, with only 3000 men, all the force that could be spared for the defence of that point.

On the first of July, Gen. Burgoyne appeared before the place, at the head of 8000 men, and immediately occupied Mount Hope, on the left of our position, distant about 1000 yards from the old French lines, so memorable for the defeat of

Gen. Abercrombie, in 1757. He was thus master of the outlet of Lake George, and on the next night he occupied the summit of Sugar-loaf Hill, with several pieces of heavy artillery, and from that moment it became unavoidably necessary to abandon Ticonderoga; this was effected in the course of the following day, by Gen. St. Clair, with as little loss or disorder as could be expected under such circumstances, and the troops commenced their retreat, on the east side of the Lake, and after various skirmishes and some loss, fell back as far as Stillwater, on the North River, 20 miles above Albany; here they were met by reinforcements, and halted, and Gen. Gates again assumed the command.

Gen. St. Clair was very severely censured for thus losing this important post. But his means were entirely inadequate to its defence, and he merited applause for having extricated himself with so little loss, from a very difficult situation, and for having saved the garrison, which formed the nucleus of that force which, before the close of the campaign, reversed its character.

Gen. Burgoyne followed up his success with great caution, advancing slowly, and bringing on his entire park of artillery, with all its attirail—and it was not until September that he approached Gen. Gates, at Stillwater, where a partial and in-

decisive action took place on the 20th. On the 7th of October, a decisive affair took place at Belmus's heights. On the 8th Gen. Burgoyne found his situation so critical, that he abandoned his camp, and commenced a retreat towards Canaan; but finding bad roads—broken bridges—and hostile parties posted at every disputable point, and hovering around him on all sides, he halted, and took post at Saratoga, where, on the 17th, his army surrendered to the American forces under Gen. Gates.

The painting represents Gen. Burgoyne, attended by Gen. Philips, and followed by other officers, arriving near the marquée of Gen. Gates.

Gen. Gates has advanced a few steps from the entrance, to meet his prisoner, who, with General Philips, has dismounted, and is in the act of offering his sword, which Gen. Gates declines to receive, and invites them to enter, and partake of refreshments. A number of the principal officers of the American Army are assembled near their General.

The confluence of Fish Creek and the North River, where the British left their arms, is shown in the distance, near the head of Col. Scammell; the troops are indistinctly seen crossing the creek, and the meadows, under the direction of Colonel (since Governor) Lewis, then quarter-master ge-

neral, and advancing towards the fore ground—they disappear behind the wood, which serves to relieve the three principal figures; and again appear (Grenadiers, without arms or accoutrements) under the left hand of Gen. Gates. Officers on horseback, American, British, and German, precede the head of the column, and form an interesting cavalcade, following the two dismounted Generals, and connecting the different parts of the picture.

Portraits of the following Officers are introduced, the numbers refer to the outline heads in the key beginning on the left of the spectator.

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| 1 Major Lithgow, of Mass. | 17 Brig. Gen. Rufus Putnam, |
| 2 Colonel Cilly, N. Hamp. | Massachusetts. |
| 3 General Starks, N. Hamp. | 18 Lt. Col. John Brooks, late |
| 4 Captain Seymour, Conn. of | Gov. of Massachusetts. |
| Sheldon's horse. | 19 Rev. Mr. Hitchcock, Chap- |
| 5 Major Hull, Massachusetts | lain, Rhode Island. |
| 6 Colonel Gorton, Mass. | 20 Major Robert Troup, Aid- |
| 7 Major Dearborn, N. Hamp. | de-Camp New York. |
| 8 Colonel Scammell, N. H. | 21 Major Haskell, Mass'tts. |
| 9 Col. Lewis, Q. M. G. N. Y. | 22 Major Armstrong, Aid-de- |
| 10 Maj. Gen. Phillips, British. | Camp, now General. |
| 11 Lt. Gen. Burgoyne, British. | 23 Maj. Gen. Philip Schuyler, |
| 12 Gen. Baron Riedesel, Ger. | Albany. |
| 13 Colonel Wilkinson, Deputy | 4 Brig. Gen. Glover, Mass. |
| Adjutant Gen. American. | 25 Brig. Gen. Whipple, New |
| 14 General Gates. | Hampshire Militia. |
| 15 Col. Prescott, Massachu- | 26 Major Matthew Clarkson, |
| setts Volunteer. | Aid-de-Camp, N. York. |
| 16 Colonel Morgan, Virginia | 27 Major Ebenezer Stevens, |
| Riflemen. | Mass. Com'dg the Art'y |

Panel No. 3.—Surrender of the British Army, commanded by Lord Cornwallis, at Yorktown, in Virginia, October 19, 1781.

The success of this Officer in the Southern States, during the years 1780 and 1781; the capture of Charleston, the victory of Camden, and various minor successes, by which almost every part of Georgia, and South and North Carolina, had been successively occupied by the British troops, had seriously threatened the ruin of American Independence.

In 1781, Lord Cornwallis, regarding his presence as no longer essential to the complete reduction of the three Southern states, marched with the principal part of his force into Virginia, where for some time his success was almost equally rapid and complete; but the admirable combined movement of Gen. Washington, and our French allies, from the North, and of the Count de Grasse, with the fleet and army of France, from the West Indies, turned the scale, and rendered it necessary for him to shut himself up in Yorktown, and attempt to defend himself there, until he could receive relief from New York. This hope, however, failed him, and on the 19th of October he surrendered his forces to the combined armies of America and France.

The honour of marching out of the town, with

colours flying, &c. &c. which had been refused to Gen. Lincoln, when during the preceding campaign he had surrendered Charleston, was now refused to Lord Cornwallis; the terms of the capitulation dictated at Charleston were now insisted on, and Gen. Lincoln was appointed to superintend the submission of the British at Yorktown, in the same manner as that of the American troops at Charleston had been conducted about eighteen months before.

The American troops were drawn up on the right of the road leading into York; Gen. Washington and the American general officers on the right. The French troops on the opposite side of the road facing them; Gen. Rochambeau and the principal officers of the French Navy and Army on the left. The British troops marched out of town, "with shouldered arms, colours cased, and drums beating a British and German march," passed between the two lines of victorious troops, to a place appointed, where they grounded their arms, left them, and returned unarmed to their quarters in the town.

The painting represents the moment when the principal officers of the British army, conducted by Gen. Lincoln, are passing the two groups of American and French Generals, and entering between the two lines of the victors; by this means the principal officers of the three nations are bro't

near together, so as to admit of distinct portraits. In the centre of the painting, in the distance, are seen the entrance of the town, with the captured troops marching out, following their officers: and also, a distant glimpse of York River, and the entrance of the Chesapeake Bay, as seen from the spot.

The Portraits of the French officers were obtained in Paris in 1787, and were painted from the living men, in the house of Mr. Jefferson, then Minister to France from the U. States.

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| 1 Count Deuxponts, Col. of French Infantry. | 20 Baron Steuben. |
| 2 Duke de Laval Montmorency, Col. of French Inf. | 21 Col. Cobb, Aid-de-Camp to General Washington. |
| 3 Count Custine, Colonel of French Infantry. | 22 Col. Trumbull, Secretary to General Washington. |
| 4 Duke de Lauzun, Col. of Cavalry, French. | 23 Major Gen. James Clinton, New York. |
| 5 General Choizy. | 24 General Gist, Maryland. |
| 6 Viscount Viomenil. | 25 General Anthony Wayne, Pennsylvania. |
| 7 Marquis de St. Simon. | 26 General Hand, Adjutant General, Pennsylvania. |
| 8 Count Fersen, Aid-de-camp of Count Rochambeau. | 27 Gen. Peter Muhlenburg, Pennsylvania. |
| 9 Count Charles Damas, Aid-de-Camp of Count Rochambeau. | 28 Major Gen. Henry Knox, Commander of Artillery. |
| 10 Marquis Chastellux. | 29 Lt. Colonel E. Huntington, Acting Aid-de-Camp of General Lincoln. |
| 11 Baron Viomenil. | 30 Col. Timothy Pickering, Quarter Master General. |
| 12 Count de Barras, Admiral. | 31 Col. Alexander Hamilton, Com'dg Light Infantry. |
| 13 Count de Grasse, Admiral. | 32 Colonel John Laurens, of South Carolina, |
| 14 Count Rochambeau, Gen. en Chef des Français. | 33 Colonel Walter Stuart, of Philadelphia. |
| 15 General Lincoln. | 34 Colonel Nicholas Fish of New York. |
| 16 Col. Ebenezer Stevens, of the American Artillery. | |
| 17 General Washington, Commander in Chief. | |
| 18 Thomas Nelson, Governor of Virginia. | |
| 19 Marquis La Fayette. | |

Panel No. 4.—Resignation of General Washington, at Annapolis, December 23, 1783.

After taking an affectionate leave of his old comrades, at New York, accompanied by only two of them, Gen. Washington proceeded to Annapolis, where Congress were then sitting, and there resigned his commission, into the hands of twenty-three powerless men, divested himself of all authority, and retired to private life.

The following impressive history of the scene, is copied from the Journal of Congress—and has been the basis of the picture. One further circumstance deserves notice, not so much from its importance, as for its singularity. Thomas Mifflin, then president of Congress, and into whose hands the General resigned his commission, had been in 1775, his first Aid-de-Camp, and he who painted the picture had been his second.

Extract from the Journal of Congress, Dec. 23, 1783.

According to order, his excellency the commander-in-chief was admitted to a public audience, and being seated, the President, after a pause, informed him, that the United States in Congress assembled, were prepared to receive his communications; whereupon he arose, and addressed Congress as follows:

“*Mr. President,* The great events on which my resignation depended, having at length taken place, I have now the

honor of offering my sincere congratulations to Congress, and of presenting myself before them, to surrender into their hands the trust committed to me, and to claim the indulgence of retiring from the service of my country.

Happy in the confirmation of our independence and sovereignty, and pleased with the opportunity afforded the United States, of becoming a respectable nation, I resign with satisfaction the appointment I accepted with diffidence—a diffidence in my abilities to accomplish so arduous a task; which however was superseded by a confidence in the rectitude of our cause, the support of the Supreme Power of the union, and the patronage of Heaven.

The successful termination of the war has verified the most sanguine expectations; and my gratitude for the interposition of Providence, and the assistance I have received from my countrymen, increases with every review of the momentous contest.

While I repeat my obligations to the army in general, I should do injustice to my own feelings not to acknowledge, in this place, the peculiar services and distinguished merits of the gentlemen who have been attached to my person during the war. It was impossible the choice of confidential officers to compose my family should have been more fortunate. Permit me, sir, to recommend in particular, those who have continued in the service to the present moment, as worthy of the favourable notice and patronage of Congress.

I consider it an indispensable duty to close this last act of my official life, by commending the interests of our dearest country to the protection of Almighty God, and those who have the superintendence of them to his holy keeping.

Having now finished the work assigned me, I retire from the great theatre of action, and bidding an affectionate farewell to this august body, under whose orders I have so long acted, I here offer my commission, and take my leave of all the employments of public life."

He then advanced and delivered to the president his commission, with a copy of his address, and having resumed his place, the president returned him the following answer:

Sir, The United States in Congress assembled, receive with emotions too affecting for utterance, the solemn resignation of the authorities under which you have led their troops with success, through a perilous and a doubtful war; called by your country to defend its invaded rights, you accepted the sacred charge, before it had formed alliances, and whilst it was without funds or a government to support you; you have conducted the great military contest with wisdom and fortitude, invariably regarding the rights of the civil power through all disasters and changes. You have, by the love and confidence of your fellow citizens, enabled them to display their martial genius, and transmit their fame to posterity. You have persevered, till these United States, aided by a magnanimous king and nation, have been enabled, under a just Providence, to close the war in freedom, safety and independence; on which happy event we sincerely join you in congratulations.

Having defended the standard of liberty in this new world—having taught a lesson useful to those who inflict and to those who feel oppression—you retire from the great theatre of action, with the blessings of your fellow citizens; but the glory of your virtues will not terminate with your military command—it will continue to animate remotest ages.

We feel, with you, our obligations to the army in general, and will particularly charge ourselves with the interests of those confidential officers, who have attended your person to this affecting moment.

We join you in commending the interest of our dearest country to the protection of Almighty God, beseeching him to dispose the hearts and minds of its citizens to improve the op-

portunity afforded them, of becoming a happy and respectable nation. And for you we address to him our earnest prayers, that a life so beloved may be fostered with all his care; that your days may be as happy as they have been illustrious; and that he will finally give you that reward which this world cannot give.

The following is a list of the Portraits which are introduced, the numbers refer to the outline heads in the key.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 Thomas Mifflin, of Penn. | 19 Jeremiah Townley Chase, |
| —President, Member of | Maryland, do |
| Congress. | 20 S. Hardy, Virginia, do |
| 2 Chs. Thompson, of Pa. do. | 21 Charles Morris, Pa. do |
| 3 Elbridge Gerry, of Mass. do | 22 General Washington, do |
| 4 Hugh Williamson, of N. do. | 23 Col. Benjamin Walker, |
| Carolina, do. | 24 Col. David Humphreys, |
| 5 Samuel Osgood, of Mass. do | Aid-de-Camps. |
| 6 Ed. McComb, of Del. do | 25 General Smallwood, Mary- |
| 7 George Partridge, Mass. do | land, Spectator. |
| 8 Edward Lloyd, Md. do | 26 Gen. Otho Holm- |
| 9 R. D. Spaight, N. Ca. do | iams, Maryland, do |
| 10 Benj. Hawkins, N. Ca. do | 27 Col. Samuel Smith, Md. do |
| 11 A. Foster, N. H. do | 28 Col. John E. Howard, Md. |
| 12 Thomas Jefferson, Va. do | Baltimore, do |
| 13 Arthur Lee, Virginia, do | 29 Charles Carroll—and two |
| 14 David Howell, R. I. do | daughters, Md. do |
| 15 James Monroe, Va. do | 30 Mrs. Washington—and her |
| 16 Jacob Reid, S. Ca. do | three Grand Children. do |
| 17 James Madison, Virginia— | 31 Daniel, of St. Thomas Jen- |
| (Spectator.) | nifer, Maryland, do |
| 18 William Ellery, R. Island, | |
| Member of Congress. | |

The subjects which Col. Trumbull has selected for the pencil, as well as the masterly execution of these grand historical works, are of such a character as will bear a frequent examination, without becoming tedious to the spectator. New lights and shades—new attitudes, peculiarity of features, and expression of countenance, are dis-

covered at each review, evincing the genius and skill of the artist.

The Declaration of Independence is certainly a very grand picture, and is said to be very accurate in its delineations of the numerous portraits it embraces. Col. Trumbull was himself a revolutionary officer, holding a rank and station which rendered him familiar with the countenances he has portrayed; and of the memorable events to which his pencil has added new lustre and still greater celebrity, he can say with the poet—

*Quæque ipse vidi,
Et quorum pars magna fui.*

Enjoying such peculiar advantages, and possessing all the other requisites for a historical painter, Col. Trumbull has erected a monument which will perpetuate his own fame, and reflect credit upon the reputation of the country.

In January 1828, a resolution was introduced to the House of Representative of the United States, the object of which was to employ Mr. Alston, the painter, to make a picture of the battle of New Orleans, for the use of the nation.—This gave rise to a debate, in which Mr. Randolph took a part, and in the course of his remarks he was very severe upon these national paintings. Col. Trumbull was then at Washington. It is not surprising that he felt deeply injur-

ed by the acrimony of the attack, especially as Mr. Randolph was a member of Congress at the time the resolution was passed, by which Col. Trumbull was employed to execute those splendid works, and advocated the measure: and as the following letter is connected with their history, we subjoin it at large—

WASHINGTON, January 13th, 1828.

T. Dwight, Esq. New York.

Dear Sir—The newspapers will have shewn you that in the memorable battle of the 9th, the mangled bodies of all the painters strewed the bloody field—Aiston, Morse, and myself all fell; but we fell gloriously by the side of the immortal Hero of the Day:—You will see that I in particular was most barbarously tomahawked and scalped by the unrelenting hand of the half breed chief of Roanoke—and saddest of all to say, by the faithless hand of him who had once been my friend. To speak seriously, it was my fate to be selected on that occasion, by the Hon. John Randolph, of Roanoke, as the butt of his merciless sarcasms.

But, when Mr. Randolph, in his exordium, assigned as the cause of his taking a part in the debate, “the misrepresentations of some obscure annuary published in Philadelphia, in which it was erroneously stated, that he had been partly instrumental in procuring those wretched specimens of the state of the Fine Arts in this country!” he unfortunately for himself gave demonstration of a fact of which the world was not before aware. It is evident that his body is in a state of decay;—but it remained for himself to give the melancholy but irresistible evidence of mental decrepitude: the loss of memory is one of the most unhappy proofs of the rapid approach of that sad hour, “when he will be as if he had not been, and been most witty.”

The gentleman had forgotten that the National Intelligencer of the 28th January, 1817, after stating the arguments on the subject of the Four Paintings, records his name, Mr. Randolph, among those who spoke in favour of the work, as in favour of employing me to perform it.

The gentleman forgot that persons are still living who heard that debate, and who retain a fresh and vivid recollection of

the brilliant and beautiful eulogium which he then pronounced upon the small picture of the Declaration of Independence, the prototype of that large one which he now so sneeringly abuses.

The gentleman forgot what some others most distinctly recollect—that he then called the attention of the House to the portrait of Richard Henry Lee (whose *shins* are the most conspicuous *shins* in the picture,) and pointing to the figure he exclaimed—"Small as this picture is, I seem to see that venerable man sitting in person before me, in all the sober dignity of a Senator of ancient Rome, in that elegant attitude so habitual to him, and so well remembered by me: the right hand laid over the left, concealing so happily and so delicately its mutilated remains."

Mr. Randolph forgot, that a copy of the National Intelligencer was at that moment in the Library of Congress—where it now lies open to the inspection of every one; convicting him either of loss of memory, or of something incomparably worse;—that human memory should decay as age advances, is the decree of Him who formed us, and though we may deplore, we cannot blame;—but the alternative, *malignity*, is the vile and voluntary production of a wicked heart—of that, I am reluctant to admit the most remote suspicion.—When, however, a member of the House of Representatives stoops from his high estate, and, forgetting his duty, becomes, not the protector, but the slanderer of individual reputation, he should be reminded that although within these sacred walls, he is privileged to indulge in ample liberty of speech, and may ramble on for hours in all the licentious revellings of wit or of folly, if his colleagues, amused by his wanton eccentricities, are willing to endure him; still there is a limit which is not wise to pass—for, happily, the Constitution reserves to every individual of us, the sovereign people, the same free and equal liberty of speech wherewith to defend our characters out of doors, as any Representative can assume to abuse and vilify us within.

Generous minds will also recollect that the professional reputation of an Artist, like the fair fame of woman, is a delicate plant, easily blighted by any pestilent breath—and that although it may be sport to some, to indulge in ribald criticisms at our expense—yet, it is death to us.

I make this reply to Mr. Randolph with feelings of deep regret, for I had indulged the hope that his former friendly disposition towards me would have been continued through

life;—and that his elegant education, his ample fortune, and his retired mode of life, might have induced him to become an eminent patron and protector of the Fine Arts.

I am dear Sir, Your obliged and faithful servant,
JNO. TRUMBULL.

The liberality of Congress in purchasing these splendid ornaments for the Capitol, thereby commemorating the achievements of the revolutionary patriarchs and soldiers, and at the same time affording a proper encouragement to the fine arts, is worthy of high commendation. More appropriate embellishments for the halls of the national legislature could not have been devised.

These paintings are very valuable for the faithful portraits they furnish. Some critics have found fault with the grouping of the figures; and the apparent stiffness of the principal officers; but there is a redeeming virtue in *the design*, sufficient to confer real and everlasting value on the painting.

The noble gray of Gen. Lincoln is admirable. On breaking off the interview with Cornwallis and the British captured officers, as he reins in his war horse, it appears really to breathe and move onward.

In the Declaration of Independence, the portrait of Franklin is probably the best; but in the resignation at Annapolis, that of Gen. Washington is thought by those who knew him in his life,

to be an imperfect likeness. On the whole, public opinion, that was for some time wavering, is now fast setting in their favor.

In the small Rotundo of the south wing, there are columns of the *Tobacco*, and, in the vestibule in front of the Hall of Representatives, of the *Cotton order*; because these staples have been selected as ornaments for their capitals, and are really not much inferior, in richness and beauty, to the *Acanthus* leaf of the *Corinthian*. It was the design of Mr. Latrobe, the former architect, to make this edifice national, and to render it so, as far as possible, by the introduction of architectural ornaments derived from the principal native productions of our country. He did intend, moreover, to support one of the galleries of the Senate Chamber with emblematic figures of the thirteen old states, decorated with their peculiar insignia, and the models were actually made by one of those fine Italian artists whom he had engaged to be sent to this country; but a neglect or refusal on the part of Congress to make the necessary appropriations, defeated his design.

THE LIBRARY.

Passing from the Rotundo, Westerly, along the gallery of the principal stairs, the Library room door presents itself. This room is 92 feet long, 34 wide, and 36 high. It is divided into twelve arched alcoves, ornamented with fluted pilasters, copied from the pillars in the celebrated Octagen Tower at Athens. At the entrance, in the centre of the room, which is approached from the great central Rotundo, are two columns of stone, with capitals, corresponding with those of the pilasters, and immediately opposite and fronting the window which leads into the western colonnade, stand two similar columns of stone. These pillars, with alcoves, support two galleries, extending nearly the whole length of the room on both sides, and divided into the same number of shelved recesses as the lower apartment. From these recesses springs the arch which forms the ceiling, elegantly ornamented with rich stucco borders, panels, and wreaths of flowers. On the roof, which is about ten feet above the ceiling, are three sky lights, the wells of which are beautifully decorated with stucco ornaments. The principal apartments, as well as the committee rooms, on the north, attached to it, is handsomely furnished with sofas, mahogany tables, desks, Brussels carpeting, &c.

This extensive collection of books, contains, at present, about fourteen thousand volumes, in various languages. The Library is well chosen.—The classical department, in particular, comprises many rare books. Mr. Jefferson's arrangement of them is still preserved. founded, it is presumed, on Bacon's classification of science; and they are divided into chapters, according to the subjects to which they relate. Several volumes of gazettes, from the different states, have been handsomely bound.

In Mineralogy and Botany, there is yet a great deficiency; and additions in these branches of science, it is hoped may soon be supplied. The resources of our country can never be ascertained, but by their cultivation. The gold mines, so recently discovered in North Carolina and Virginia, shew how little has been formerly done to acquire a knowledge of the mineralogy of the country.

The stores of mineralogy, observes a forcible writer, drawn from the grandest resources of a country, ore in themselves perfectly and inimitably beautiful, or those which are fitted to our nearest wants, and our most just and polished taste. Mineralogy carries in its casket, the diamond of regal crowns, the gems of princely magnificence, and at the same time, ministers to the comfort of

the poor and lowly. In every attempt to develop and make known its supplies, there is merit; for what benefaction can be greater than some of its discoveries? What would England be without its coal and iron? What Italy without its marble? *And what may not this country be with all its gifts of mineralogy?*

A very good likeness of Columbus, sent from Spain by Mr. Rich, placed at the Southern end of the Library room; but in rather too elevated a position to gratify the spectator.

The first Congressional Library, which was collected under the direction Mr. Gallatin, Dr. Mitchell, and others, consisted of about 3,000 vols., and was burnt by the British at the close of the last war. It had been gradually increasing for nearly fourteen years, and was much resorted to at the early period of our city, as a place of relaxation, in consequence of the want of other sources of amusement, and the absence of those dinner parties and *soirées* which are now so frequent in our metropolis during the winter. The total loss of the Library induced Mr. Jefferson to offer his valuable collection to Congress, which was immediately purchased, though an objection was made to the infidel character of some of the volumes, and the too great number of bibles it contained. It has since been considerably increased

by successive appropriations under the direction of the joint Library committees, the chairman of which, for a number of years, was Gov. Dickerson, a gentleman who devoted a considerable portion of his time and attention to this arduous but agreeable duty. The chairman on the part of the House of Representatives is Mr. Everett. Works of science and general literature, have been constantly and regularly added to the Library, till it now ranks, in point of numbers, with perhaps the fourth class of libraries in this country.

* The joint committee on the Library, at present, consist, on the part of the Senate, of Messrs. Robbins, Woodbury, and Grundy.

On the part of the House, of Messrs. Everett, Mass., Verplanck, and Wayne.

LIBRARY MEDALS.

There are deposited in the Library, in a large box, 142 medals in bronze, beautifully and exquisitely executed.

They were cast by order of the French government, except twenty-five, and were designed and directed by M. Denon. This splendid series, commences in the year 1796, and terminates in 1815, and of course embraces all the battles and memorable events which occurred during the emperor, Bonaparte's reign. Among these is one commemorating his return from Elba, which, in consequence of the smallness of the number cast,

and the destruction of the die, is considered, independently of its beauty, as very valuable. The whole series did not cost less than 5,000 francs in Paris, which renders it a present as creditable to the donor's patriotism as to his liberality.

The most remarkable events and persons intended to be commemorated by this series of medals, are the following—

The battles of Montenotte, Mellisimo, Marengo, Austerlitz, Jena, Freedland, Essling, Wagram, Moskow, Lutzen, the surrender and capture of Mantua—Conquests of Upper and Lower Egypt—Passage of the Great St. Bernard—Death of Dessaix—Peace of Amiens—Le Musse Napoleon—Legion of Honor—The School of Mines—The Code Napoleon—The Coronation at Paris, 4; The Distribution of Eagles—The Tomb of Dessaix—The School of Medicine—The Capture of Vienna and Presbourg—The Three Emperors—The Conquest of Venice, Istra, Dalmatia, and Naples—Confederation of the Rhine—The Occupation of the three Capitals—Peace of Tilsit—The Marriage of the Emperor—Birth of the King of Rome—The French Eagles upon the Wolga and Borristhenes—Foundation of the School of Fine Arts—*Return of the Emperor*—The Empress Maria Louisa—The Princesses Eliza and Paulina—the Queen of Naples, the Queen Hortensia, &c.

The most of the designs of this series are very appropriate and singularly beautiful, and in all the execution is fine and bold. The likenesses are said to be accurate, and are certainly well executed; in short, the whole of this splendid collection does great credit to the taste, genius, and skill of the French nation.

They are tastefully arranged in seven horizontal slides, covered with green cloth, and neatly put up in a box made for the purpose. In the collection are many female heads, celebrated for talents and beauty. Also several of the Emperor's generals, who were the most distinguished in his campaigns. His partiality in his favorite Dossaix, is discoverable in the frequent honors that were paid of his achievements and military fame.

In a smaller box, also presented by Mr. Erving, and labelled with the appropriate motto from a Latin poet, "*Pascentia facta Deorum intempera recepti*:"—there is another slide containing seven American medals in Parisian bronze, George Washington occupies the centre, with the Latin inscription—"Supremo duci exercituum assertori libertates." Around the Father of his country, are the heads of Columbus, Franklin, Kosciusko, Paul Jones, William Washington, and Col. Howard. On the reverse

of the latter medal, is the following inscription in Latin—" *Quod in nutantem hostium aciem subito irruens præclarum bellicæ virtutis specimen dedit, in magna ad Coupens.*"

Belonging to this collection, are two metallic medals struck at the mint of Philadelphia—the one in honour of General Gates, and the other of Captain Hull. On the face of the former is a likeness of the General, with the inscription, "*Horatio Gates, duci strenuo.*" The reverse contains a representation of the surrender of Burgoyne, with the words at top, "*Salus regionum septentrional;*" and beneath, the legend, "*Haste ad Saratogam in deditionem accepto.*" On the other medal, there is a good likeness of Captain Hull, with the motto,—"*Perilos arte superat certamine fortis.*" The reverse exhibits the action between the Constitution and Guerriere, with the classical inscription—" *Horse momento victoria.*"

The Library committee, we rejoice to learn, has recently passed a resolution, authorising the Librarian to procure copies of all the medals struck, naval and military, by a resolve of Congress, executed by M. Furst, to be purchased and placed in the national Library.

The apartment for the accommodation of the *Supreme Court*, on the basement story of the North wing, immediately below the Senate room, is of a semicircular shape, with the windows to the east to admit the light, which enters awkwardly and feebly, at the backs of the judges, on the bench. The arches, in the ceiling diverge like the radii of a circle, from a point over the justice seat, to the circumference. On the wall is an emblem of justice* holding her scales, in bold relief, and also a figure of Fame, crowned with the rising sun, and pointing to the Constitution of the

* It is a remarkable circumstance in this allegorical representation, that the bandage is removed from the eyes of Justice, and her hand, instead of pointing to the scales, firmly grasps the beam in such a way as to prevent the balance from vibrating, whatever may be the weight thrown into either scale. This grotesque device, intended as an ornament to the court-room, gave rise to the following jeu d'esprit, which appeared in the *Intelligencer*—

A naked nondescript, upon whose head

The sun is pouring his unsparing rays;

Whose two huge wings in vain he strives to spread

For shelter from so bold and broad a blaze.

Graved by the lithographic art, on stone,

The statesman's play thing dandled in his arm,

Obliterate all, but the bare name alone

In which exists its all sufficient charm.

Next him sits Justice, ever broad awake,

(For here they have not thought fit to blind her)

Who, with an arm too large for weight to break,

Thrusts the scales forward—while she looks behind her.

Next her, the nation's Eagle lifts his claws,

And boldly tramples on the laws.

United States. The members of the bar are conveniently accommodated with seats and desks in the body of the apartment; and the visitors are furnished with rows of benches on the right and left wings of the centre of the Court.

The Chief Justice sits in the centre of the six associate Justices—all clothed in black gowns or robes.

The want of a law library in the Court for immediate and convenient reference, for the use of the members of the Court, is certainly a defect. The room, though small in comparison to the principal apartments of the Capitol, is large enough for the business of the Court. There are, however, occasions when an interesting question or a popular orator, attracts a concourse of citizens, who in that case, may find some difficulty in procuring seats.

EAST FRONT—TYMPANUM.

The GENIUS OF AMERICA occupies the centre of the group. Her figure, like that of all the others, is colossal, and fully, (perhaps too fully,) covered with drapery. She stands on a broad unadorned plinth, and her right hand holds a shield, inscribed in the centre with the letters U. S. A. surrounded with a glory. The shield, which is of an oval form, rests on a slender altar, on the front of which is an oaken wreath in bas relief, with the words "July 4, 1776," within it. Behind her rests a spear. Her head, crowned with a star, is turned over her left shoulder toward the figure of *Hope*, to whose animated address she seems to be listening with attention, but with calm selfpossession. *HOPE* is an *enchanteing*, airy figure, full of fire. She gazes upon the Genius with smiles, lifts her right arm and hand into the air, as in an attitude of delighted anticipation, while she seems to be dwelling on the rising glories and all the halcyon prospects of the republic. Her left elbow rests on the stock of an anchor, and the left hand is bent upwards, grasping in her eagerness, a part of her drapery. But the Genius, to whom she speaks, instead of catching her enthusiasm, points with emphatic dignity

to the object on her right. This is *Justice*: a cold chastened figure, with eyes raised toward Heaven, holding in her right hand an unrolling scroll, on which the words "*Constitution of the United States*" appear in raised letters of gold. Her left arm is elevated, and bears the scales.—She has neither bandage nor sword; for in our free and happy country Justice is clear sighted, and stands with open face, respecting and comparing the rights of all; and it is in this, rather than in her punitive energies, that she is the object of the veneration of freemen. The moral of the whole is just and striking. However Hope may flatter, America will regard only that prosperity which is founded on public right and the preservation of the Constitution.—Such is the design: and the execution is worthy of it. The figures have grace and elevation: much of the "*mens diviniore*" which is about the works of the ancients. The artist at first contemplated giving more of nudity; but he was warned that the public sentiment in this country would not admit of it, and in his caution, he has gone into the opposite extreme. The head of *Justice* is covered with a fold of her mantle, which projects in a graceful form, and which, could the sun reach these figures when at the necessary elevation, would cast a fine shadow on the upper part

of the countenance. But it happens, unfortunately, that this can never take place : as, before he climbs to that angle, the pediment is either partially shaded by the cornice, or, together with the whole Eastern front of the building, deserted by his rays altogether. The Eagle, which is at the feet of the Genius, and between her and the figure of Hope, is one of the most masterly features in the design. Not only is the general outline of the bird strikingly true to nature, but the finish of every part of it beautiful in the extreme. Its head is raised, and turned upward toward the countenance of America, while its wings are partially expanded, in act to rise, as if ready and eager to fly at her command.

To point out defects is an invidious task, and one of the least welcome duties of criticism.— There is so much of excellence; the general idea, (which was suggested by Mr. Adams, after upwards of forty designs had been offered and rejected,) has been so fully and so happily expressed, that strictures on the drapery or on the execution of particular limbs in the figures have an ungracious bearing. We will mention but two faults which strike the eye. The arm of the Genius which rests upon the shield, is somewhat constrained; she seems to be holding the shield that it may be looked at, rather than reclining her

arm upon it with unconscious ease. And the right arm of Hope, which is elevated, appears to be too wide at the wrist, a fault which impairs the lightness and delicacy that characterize the residue of the figure. But these slight defects are overlooked among the many beauties which surround them.

All the figures of the group are colossal, being about $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height. A perfect symetry has been given to the form, and the attitudes are at once graceful and expressive. Viewed with the eye of an anatomist, the minuter parts of the human structure are developed with a distinctness and truth which, while it displays the labor which the artist has directed to the production of these details, exhibits also the extent and correctness of his scientific acquirements. In the draperies of the figures there is great felicity of execution; the fullness, the folds and flow of the mantle, exhibit surpassing excellence.

The eastern entrance to the Rotundo, from the floor of the Portico, is ornamented with two light and beautiful figures, in stone, in the act of crowning with laurel the bust of Washington, placed immediately above the door.

The rotundo is topped by a cupola and balustrade, accessible by means of a stair case passing between the roof and ceiling. From this elevation

the prospect which bursts upon the eye is splendid: Three cities are spread before you: the Potomac on one side, and the Eastern Branch on the other, running and rolling their waters to the ocean; a range of hills extending in a magnificent sweep around you, and displaying all the richness and verdure of woodland scenery, with here and there beautiful slopes in cultivation—the whole colored by the golden beams of the setting sun, burnishing the reposing clouds, and gilding the tops of the trees, or giving light and shade to the living landscape—form a scene which few portions of the earth can rival, and which none can surpass. The dome of the centre, though nearly a semicircle, does not please the eye of a stranger it wants greater or less elevation to contrast agreeably with the domes of the wings.

Besides the principal rooms above mentioned, two others deserve notice, from the peculiarity of their architecture—the round apartment under the Rotundo, enclosing 40 columns supporting groined arches, which form the floor of the Rotundo. This room is similar to the substructions of the European Cathedrals, and may take the name of *Crypt* from them: the other room is used by the Supreme Court of the United States—of the same style of architecture, with a bold and curiously arched ceiling, the columns of these rooms

are of a massy Dorick imitated from the temples of Postum. Twenty-five other rooms, of various sizes are appropriated to the officers of the two houses of Congress and of the Supreme Court, and 45 to the use of committees; they are all vaulted and floored with brick and stone. Three principal stair cases are spacious and varied in their form; these, with the vestibules and numerous corridors or passages, it would be difficult to describe intelligibly: we will only say, that they are in conformity to the dignity of the building and style of the parts already named. The building having been situated originally on the declivity of a hill, occasioned the West front to show in its elevation one story of rooms below the general level of the East front and the ends; to remedy this defect, and to obtain safe deposits for the large quantities of fuel annually consumed, a range of *casemate* arches has been projected in a semicircular form to the West, and a paved terrace formed over them: this addition is of great utility and beauty, and at a short distance exhibits the building on one uniform level—this terrace is faced with a grass bank, or glacis, and at some distance below, another glacis with steps leads to the level of the West entrance of the Porter's Lodges—these, together with the piers to the gates at the several entrances of the square, are

in the same massy style as the basement of the building; the whole area or square is surrounded with a lofty iron railing, planted and decorated with forest trees, shrubs—gravel walks and turf.

Note.—As the dimensions of the columns of the western loggia have been severely criticised, the following on architectural proportions, seem to justify their apparent want of symmetry—

“The Tuscan, Doric, Ionic and Corinthian order, are claimed by the Greeks as their invention. The Ionians are said to have borrowed the proportions of the Ionic column, from the proportion of an Ionian girl, the flutes of the shaft from the folds of her clothes, and the volutes, of the capital from her head dress. And the invention of the Corinthian esp is ascribed to the accidental sight of a basket which had been placed upon the leaves of the acanthus. But these were not the true origin of these orders: and we are disposed to believe with St. Pierre, that the various proportions of the palm tree were the true basis of the different architectural orders. The diameter of the palm tree remains the same during the whole period of its existence, and whatever may be the elevation of its stem. Among the ruins of Persepolis may be seen numerous imitations of this tree. It will be recollected that the various proportions of the different orders, which in the Tuscan is *seven* times its diameter high, the Doric *eight* times, the Ionic *nine*, the Corinthian *ten*, have been described to the difference of proportion in a young woman at different ages. It is said her stature has, in infancy, *seven* times the breadth of the face when more advanced *eight* times; when still older *nine* times; and when arrived at perfect maturity *ten* times. “Is it not more likely,” says St. Pierre, “that the trunk of the palm tree afforded the first model of a pillar by its perpendicular attitude and the equality of its diameters, as well as that it suggested the cylindrical tambours in the Tuscan order, by its annual rings. I am inclined likewise, to look for the first notion of fluting the shafts in the vertical crevices of the bark which serve to convey to the root the rain that falls on its leaves.— I am further inclined to trace the volutes of the Ionic capital to the first circles of the sheathes; the Corinthian capital to the leaves of its palms; the proportions of the different orders to the height of its trunk at different ages; and finally, the plan of arranging columns together, to the manner in which palm trees are found grouped by the hand of nature.”

THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.

On the 14th of March, 1792, the Commissioners of the City of Washington offered a premium, by advertisement in the public papers, for a plan for the President's house, and another for a design for the Capitol, to be presented on the 15th July.

The plan for the President's house, presented by Capt. James Hoban, was approved, and on the 13th October a procession was formed for laying the corner stone of that building.

The President's house was wholly constructed after the designs and under the direction of Capt. James Hoban, and the interior was rebuilt by him, after it had been destroyed by the enemy in 1814. Is situated at the westerly part of the city, at the intersection of Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut and Vermont avenues, which radiate from this point as centre.

It stands near the centre of a plat of ground of twenty acres, at an elevation of 44 feet above the usual high water of the river Potomac. The entrance front faces North, upon an open square, and the garden front to the South, opens to an extensive and finely varied view of the Capitol and most improved part of the city, of the river

and Potomac bridge, and of the opposite Virginia and Maryland shores. The building is 170 feet front and 86 deep; is built of white free stone, with Ionic pilasters, comprehending two lofty stories of rooms, crowned with a stone balustrade. The North front is ornamented with a lofty portico, of four Ionic columns in front, and projecting with three columns. The outer intercolumniation is for carriages to drive into, and place company under shelter; the middle space is the entrance for those visitors who come on foot; the steps from both lead to a broad platform in front of the door of entrance. The garden front is varied by having a rusticated basement story under the Ionic ordonnance, and by a semicircular projecting colonnade of six columns, with two flights of steps leading from the ground, to the level of the principal story.

In the interior, the North entrance opens immediately into a spacious hall of 40 by 50 feet, furnished simply, with plain stuccoed walls. Advancing through a screen of Ionic columns, apparently of white marble, but only of a well executed imitation, in composition: the door in the centre opens into the oval room, or *saloon*, of 40 by 30 feet—the walls covered with plain crimson flock paper, with deep gilded borders. The marble chimney piece and tables, the crimson silk

drapery of the window curtains and chairs, with the carpet of French manufacture, wove in one piece, with the arms of the United States in the centre, two large mirrors and a splendid cut glass chandelier, give the appearance of a rich and consistent style of decoration and finish. On each side of this room, and communicating therewith by large doors, is a square room of 30 by 22 feet. These three rooms form the suit of apartments in which company is usually received on parade occasions. To the west of these is *the company dining room*, 40 by 30, and on the N. W. corner is the family dining room. All these rooms are finished handsomely, but less richly than the oval room; the walls are covered with green, yellow, white and blue papers, sprinkled with gold stars and with gilt borders. The stairs, for family use, are in a cross entry at this end, with store rooms, china closets, &c., between the two dining rooms. On the *east* end of the house is the large *banqueting room*, extending the whole depth of the building, with windows to the north and south, and a large glass door to the east, leading to the terrace roof of the offices. This room is 80 by 40 feet, and 22 high; it is finished with handsome stucco cornice. It has lately been fitted up in a very neat manner. The paper is of fine lemon colour, with a rich cloth border. There are four mantels of

black marble with Italian black and gold fronts, and handsome grates; each mantle is surmounted with a mirror, the plates of which measure 100 by 58 inches, framed in a very beautiful style, and a pair of rich ten-light lamps, bronzed and gilt, with a row of drops around the fountain; and a pair of French cepina vases, richly gilt and painted with glass shades and flowers. There are three handsome chandeliers of 18 lights each, of cut glass of remarkable brilliancy, in gilt mountings, with a number of gilt bracket lights of 5 candles each. The carpet, which contains nearly 500 yards, is of fine Brussels, of fawn, blue and yellow, with red border. Under each chandelier is placed a round table of rich workmanship of Italian black and gold slabs—and each pier is filled with a table corresponding with the round tables, with splendid lamps on each of them. The curtains are of light blue moreen with yellow draperies, with a gilded eagle, holding up the drapery of each. On the cornices of the curtains in a line of stairs, and over the semi-circle of the door, besides large gilded and ornamented rays, are 24 gilded stars, emblematic of the States. The sofas and chairs are covered with blue damask satin. All the furniture corresponds in colour and style. The principal stairs on the left of the entrance hall, are spacious and covered with Brus-

sels carpeting. On ascending these, the visitor to the President is led into a spacious anti-room, to wait for introduction in regular succession with others, and may have considerable time to look from the South windows upon the beautiful prospect before him; when in course to be introduced, he ascends a few steps and finds himself in the East corner chamber, the President's Cabinet Room, where every thing announces the august simplicity of our government. The room is about 40 feet wide, and finished like those below. The centre is occupied by a large table, completely covered with books, papers, parchments, &c., and seems like a general repository of every thing that may be wanted for reference; while the President is seated at a smaller table near the fire place, covered with the papers which are the subject of his immediate attention; and which, by their number, admonish the visitor to occupy no more of his time, for objects of business or civility, than necessity requires. The other chambers are appropriated to family purposes.

Some persons, under every administration, have objected to the style of the President's mansion, as bordering on unnecessary state and pomp—but we are of a different opinion. It is the house provided by the people for the residence of the chief magistrate of their choice, and he is the re-

nant at certain seasons for four, or at most eight years, it hardly equals the seats of many of the nobility and wealthy commoners of England, and bears no comparison with the residences of the petty princess of Germany or the grand dukes of Italy: it exhibits no rich marbles, fine statues nor costly paintings. It is what the mansion of the head of this Republic should be, large enough for public and family purposes, and should be furnished and maintained in a style to gratify every wish for convenience and pleasure. The state of the grounds will not meet this description; they have an unfinished and neglected appearance: we hope they will not long remain so rude and uncultivated.

THE PUBLIC OFFICES

At the distance of about 200 yards, on the east of the President's house, are situated two buildings for the departments of State and of the Treasury, and at the same distance on the West, are two others for the War and Navy departments. These buildings are all of the same dimensions and construction; they are 160 feet long and 55 wide of brick, two stories in height; they are divided in their length by a broad passage, with rooms on

each side and a spacious staircase in the centre. The two most northerly buildings are ornamented with an Ionic portico of six columns and pediment; and every observer must be convinced that the two other buildings require some such finish on their south fronts, to make them complete.—The grounds about these offices have been graduated and planted, of late years; and the shubbery begins to present a pleasing appearance.

In walking through these offices, a reflecting visitor cannot fail to be impressed with favorable ideas of the system and order with which the affairs of this great people are conducted. The heads of departments, with 250 clerks, of every grade, occupy these buildings. They exhibit no sinecure places, but all are engaged in the business of their employments, and with as little of relaxation as is compatible with a due attention to health.

Attached to the War Department, is the office of Indian Affairs, with the duties of which Col. McKenney is charged. This office possesses much interest, perhaps more than any other in the Government. In it are arrayed, in tasteful order, the likenesses of one hundred and thirty Indian chiefs, in their native costume. These likenesses, having been taken from life, (with a few exceptions) by King, of this city, are not only fine spe-

cimens of the art, but in point of exact delineation, and spirited, and close resemblance to the originals, they are *perfect*. Great care has been taken to preserve the relative proportions of the head—and the central hemispheres have not been for otten, in which are supposed to lie those governing powers which lift man so far above the lower orders of beings, and to distinguish his relative grade, and characteristics of mind and intellect. Care has also been taken to preserve the costume of each tribe. Nineteen tribes are represented, viz: Chippewas, (or Ojibwa); Sioux; Menomines; Winnebago; Saux; Fox; Oto; Panes; Maha; Kansas; Senecca; Shawanese; Delaware; Creek, (or Muscogee); Cherokee; Choctaw, (or Chata); Seminole, and Uchee.

These paintings are on wood, (except the full lengths, of which there are five,) in gilt frames, 18 inches by 14, in size.

Besides these likenesses, there are various collections made by Col. McKenney, in his travels over a vast extent of the northwest, and among our southern and western Indians, consisting of Indian dresses ornaments, petrefactions, minerals, &c., &c., all suited to a place of this sort, where, long after the original owners of this country shall have mingled with the dust of their mountains, the curious will delight to repair, to

study the appearance of the native owners of this continent, and indulge in reflections on these scenes which are past, as to the men of this generation, and those which are now present to us; in which our posterity will remark upon the justice or injustice, the liberality or illiberality, which may distinguish the councils of the nation in the *crisis* which has arrived in the affairs of this most interesting people. It is time they had a home. It is time they were put to rest and protected, and improved, and if possible, *saved*.—We are among those who believe it impossible for them to remain, and exist, in our states. Then we hope to see ample provision made for them in the west for the future.

But for this gallery, our posterity would ask in vain—“*what sort of a looking being was the red man of this country?*” In vain would the inquirers be told to *read* descriptions of him—these never could satisfy. He must be *seen* to be known. Here then is a gift to posterity. It is, moreover, a means of connecting another link in the long chain of the *history of man*. Our species has yet to be analyzed; and our positions assigned to us, from the *Caucasian* to the *African*: we have to fill up the intermediate chasms, and show, that although man is so diversified, he may be, as Lawrence has endeavored to prove, the *same* in origin.

We are among those who attach much interest to this collection. The public curiosity is already awakened, we know; and many of our citizens and strangers, and foreigners, call to enjoy a view of what stands alone in the world.

How deeply interesting would it be, were Col. McKenney to embody all he knows of the history and biography of these Indians, thus represented in his office; and intersperse it with the anecdotes which relate to so many of them. We have learned, and hope it is true, that this gentleman is now engaged in a work of this sort, in aid of another part of a plan which is in contemplation by Mr. Bradford, of Philadelphia, to publish this interesting gallery, for the gratitude of the millions who can never see the original. Such a work would be applauded by the civilized world. We trust it is designed to furnish it. And we take this notice of it beforehand, as expressive of our sense of its importance.

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS.

In the DEPARTMENT OF STATE are deposited our treaties with foreign powers, which may be examined by visitors. The definitive treaty of Peace between Great Britain and the U. States, of the 3d September 1783; the French treaty ceding Louisiana to the United States, signed by Bonaparte, are among others, objects worthy of inspection by the curious. The original of the Declaration of Independence, and the commission of Gen. Washington, are also lodged here, and may be viewed, on application, during office hours.

The Library of the Department of State is well selected, and contains a very valuable and extensive collection of books, generally suited to the duties of the office: on Diplomacy, care has been taken to procure the best authorities, ancient, as well as modern. In this department authors deposit their copy-rights, for which they receive a receipt, without any fee being required.

The laws and reports of the several states, comprising the union, and a great number of newspaper files, are carefully and regularly preserved, bound, and lodged in this library.

Attached to the Department of State, is the PATENT OFFICE, kept in the 2d story of the General Post Office. It would require a year of

close study to investigate and describe the machinery here deposited for the benefit and curiosity of the public. It may be denominated a temple for the useful arts. In a collection of models, amounting to nearly four thousand in number, there is apparently every possible modification of motion, by a combination in some shape, of every principal in mechanical philosophy. All the great agents of nature, such as fire, water, air, steam, animal strength, the gravitation and elasticity of matter, aided by the artificial powers of the inclined plane, lever, screw, wedge, and pulley, have been put in requisition, and applied with almost infinite variations, to the purposes of life.

Mechanical ingenuity is one of the most striking, as well as the most useful and creditable traits in our national character. It has been both the parent and nurse of our enterprise. Nor are its objects and pursuits inferior in dignity to those of abstract science and literature. Among the patriots, priests, and poets, who inhabit the Elysian fields, and whose brows are entwined with the fillet, Virgil has very properly placed those who have polished life by the invention of arts:

*Inventas aut qui vitam excoluere per artes,
Quique sui memores alos fecere merendo.*

Inventive genius, whether it be applied to the useful or fine arts, or to literary composition, is

one of the highest species of intellectual endowments, and it certainly requires a greater stretch of mind to look through a complicated machine, than to solve a mathematical problem or polish a period.

In the WAR and NAVY DEPARTMENTS, are deposited a collection of copies of the gold and silver medals, presented to the officers of the Army and Navy, agreeable to resolutions of Congress; they are all executed by M. Furst, in a superior style of workmanship. As a medallic history of the late war, they are well worth inspection.—The reader will perceive, in page 149, that the Library of Congress may shortly possess copies of them.

NATIONAL TROPHIES.

The Banners of the principal victories of the revolution and the late war, yet remain in the possession of the government, in the military bureau of the War Department. There has yet been no national pride to induce Congress to place them in a proper situation. They should be suspended from the Dome of the Rotundo, in the Capitol, where, as long as a shred remained, they would be preserved in a most appropriate situation.

The flags taken at Saratoga, the Cowpens and York, are among the most interesting trophies of this bureau.

On the reduction of the army, after the late war, the flags of the distinguished regiments were collected, and deposited in this office. A drummer of an Albany volunteer company, commanded by Capt. Mahan, was the intrepid captor of one of the banners.

The flags under which Scott and Jesup and their brave companions fought and conquered, are literally riddled through with the shot of the foe; the flag, with an elegantly worked eagle in silk, presented to Pike by the ladies of Philadelphia: one of the revolutionary flags, under the notorious Butler, on the Wyoming—a British bunting about 25 yards long, taken at Fort George by Winchester and Boyd, torn from the staff by a sergeant, are also among these trophies.

FRENCH CIVIL FLAG.

There is also lodged in this office a *civil flag*, presented to the United States in the summer of 1795, from the committee of public safety, by Mr Adet, which was accompanied with a letter addressed to *Congress!* It was some time back removed from the Department of State to where it is now placed. It is striking in design and beautiful in execution. It was given in return for the flag of the United States, presented by Mr. Monroe to the National Convention. Adet, in his let-

ters, written in France, after his unsuccessful mission in America, gave a vivid account of the fact, which is well worth quoting, as a revolutionary reminiscence of the times:

“What joy,” says he, “did not the *American flag* inspire, when it waved, unfurled, in the French senate? *Tears* trickled from each eye—every one looked at it with amazement. There, said they, is the symbol of the independence of our American brethren—behold there the pledge of their liberty! May victory always attend it—may it lead to glory none but a free and happy people!”

To answer the animated speech of Mr. Adet on his presenting the colours to the U. S., required address—The occasion required something affectionate and complimentary to the French nation; and yet the guarded policy of Washington forbade the utterance of any sentiments which might be improper in the chief magistrate of a neutral country, when addressing the representative of one of the belligerent powers. Impressed with this double view, the President made the following reply;

“Born, sir, in a land of liberty; having early learned its value; having engaged in a perilous conflict to defend it; having, in a word, devoted the best years of my life to secure its permanent establishment in my own country; my anxious recollections; my sympathetic feelings; and my best wishes, are irresistibly attracted, whensoever

er, in any country, I see an oppressed nation unfurl the banners of freedom. But above all, the events of the French revolution have produced the deepest solicitude, as well as the highest admiration. To call your nation brave, were to pronounce but common praise. Wonderful people! ages to come will read with astonishment the history of your brilliant exploits.—I rejoice that the period of your toils and of your immense sacrifices is approaching.—I rejoice that the interesting revolutionary movements of so many years have issued in the formation of a constitution designed to give permanency to the great object for which you have contended.—I rejoice that liberty, which you have so long embraced with enthusiasm: liberty, of which you have been the invincible defenders, now finds an asylum in the bosom of a regularly organized government; a government, which, being formed to secure the happiness of the French people, corresponds with the ardent wishes of my heart, while it gratifies the pride of every citizen of the United States by its resemblance to their own. On these glorious events, accept, sir, my sincere congratulations.

5. In delivering to you these sentiments, I express not my own feelings only, but those of my fellow-citizens, in relation to the commencement, the progress, and the issue, of the French revolution: and they will certainly join with me in purest wishes to the Supreme Being, that the citizens of our sister Republic, our magnanimous allies, may soon enjoy in peace that liberty which they have purchased at so great a price, and all the happiness that liberty can bestow.

“I receive, sir, with lively sensibility, the symbol of the triumphs and of the enfranchisements of your nation, the Colours of France, which you have now presented to the United States. The transaction will be announced to Congress, and the colours will be deposited with the archives of the United States, which are at once the evidence and the memorials of their freedom and independence. May these be perpetual! and may the friendship of the two republics be commensurate with their existence!”

NAVAL FLAGS, &c.

Between thirty and forty national flags, trophies of battle struck to “the bit of strip’d bunting,” decorate one of the rooms of the Navy Commissioners’ office. They are judiciously arranged and labelled, shewing the names of the vessels to which they once belonged. Some of them bear evidence of the strife which took place before they were struck to the stars and stripes, having numerous holes through them, perforated with grape and other shot. In the same room, are the plans of our Navy Yards, with the improvements hereafter to be made in them, with a view to afford facilities in building and repairing the ships of our Navy; also models of the various classes of vessels of war now belonging to the Navy.

NAVY YARD.

The Navy Yard in this city was established and organized by the act of Congress, approved 27 March, 1804. It contains within its limits about 28 acres; and is enclosed by a high brick wall, with an entrance from the north, through an arched gateway, on each side of which are accommodations for the marine officer and guard, attached to the Yard. The buildings for the officers are commodious, and appropriate quarters for the Commandant, Master Commandant, Lieutenant, Sailing Master, Surgeon, and Boatswain: For store houses, shops, &c. are a Navy Store, with a sail loft in the second story; Iron store, with a rigging loft in the second story; Commandant's, and other officers; laboratory for the preparation of ordnance fixtures and stores, in the second story of which is a beautiful and well arranged armory. An armorer's shop for repairing small arms; an iron foundery; a brass and composition foundery; a chain cable, and camboose shop; an anchor shop, smithery, and plumber's shop; a block maker's shop, a saw mill, and rooms for machinery work, &c. two timber sheds on arched columns, one with a joiner's shop, and the other with a mould loft in the second story;

two ship houses over foundations, and ways for buildings and launching ships of any size. All the buildings are large and of substantial construction, and afford every convenience for building and equipping vessels for sea. There is in the Yard a fresh water dock for seasoning timber, &c.

All the vessels that were afloat at the commencement of the late war had been thoroughly repaired at this Yard; and for that purpose the frigate Adams, the ship Hornet, the brigs Enterprise and Vixen, and other smaller vessels, were hauled upon the wharf on ways. There have been built at this Yard the following named vessels, before the war:—Ships Wasp and Argus; brig Viper, frigate Essex, and twelve Gun Boats. Since the war the Columbus of 74 guns; frigates Potomac and Brandywine, each 44 guns, schooners Shark and Grampus, each 12 guns; the sloop of war, St. Louis, 24 guns. The frigate Columbia, of 44 guns, now on the stocks. The model, strength of construction, and general equipment of these vessels would vie with the vessels of our own or any other navy.

For the purposes of the Navy there are some valuable manufactories established in the Yard; and for it generally, are made anchors, chain cables, cambooses, blocks, ordnance fixtures, and

stores of every kind; brass and composition castings, &c. To facilitate the operations in the manufacture of these articles, much labour-saving machinery has been erected; the principal of which is a Steam Engine, computed of 14 horse power, by which there is kept in continual motion 489 feet of shafts, with their ordinary wheels, drums, &c. to the weight of 40 tons, 8 cwt. 1 qr. lbs.

By power derived from the operation of the above shafts, a requisite power and motion is conveyed to two saw gates, each capable of receiving and working any number of saws sufficient for converting a log to any dimensions by one passage through the gate. Two hammers for forging anchors, &c. two large hydraulic bellows, two circular saws, one turning and boring lathe, which when required, can be converted into a machine for boring steam engine cylinders; nine turning lathes, five grind stones, four drill lathes for boring sheaves, &c. with other machinery, required to facilitate the operations of the several departments in the adjoining buildings.

There is also, situated in the South East corner of the Yard, a machine for proving rope and chain cables; the purchase of which is so powerful, that two men can part a cable suitable for a ship of the largest size. Considerable as a strain

must be, sufficient to part a 24 inch cable, upon the index, situated at the other end of the machine, or with a strain of one hundred tons, such is the accuracy of the operating of the index, that two ounces thrown into the scale suspended from the end of the lever, will sensibly affect the index, thereby affording an opportunity of calculating the strain on the cable with the greatest precision.

About a mile above the Yard is a large powder magazine, and a ware house for the storage of salt petre, &c.

There is generally employed in the Yard for the manufactories, and as labourers, about two hundred men; when ships are building or repairing, the number is proportionably increased by the employment of carpenters, caulkers, boat-builders, mast makers, gun carriage makers, sail makers, coopers, &c. The Yard is beautifully situated on the right bank of the Eastern Branch; the channel of which affords an easy navigation for small frigates, sloops of war, &c. There is in the Yard a beautiful marble monument, erected by the officers of the navy, to the memory of their brave associates who fell in the Tripolitan war. It is a small doric column with emblematical embellishments, and crowned with an eagle in the act of flying. Its base is sculptured in basso re-

The first thing I noticed when I stepped
out of the car was a warm, humid embrace.
The air was thick with the scent of
tropical flowers and the distant hum of
city life. I took a deep breath, feeling
the sun on my face and the breeze on my skin.
It was a perfect moment, a perfect start
to a new adventure. I looked up at the
sky, where a few clouds were scattered
across a brilliant blue. The world was
waiting for me, and I was ready to
begin.

I walked towards the city, feeling
a sense of purpose and excitement.
The streets were lined with palm trees
and the sound of music was in the air.
It was a beautiful sight, a beautiful
world.

I had heard so much about this place,
but now it was all real. The colors were
vibrant, the people were friendly, and
the atmosphere was electric. I felt like
I had found a new home, a place where
I could belong. I looked around at
the sights and sounds, feeling a sense
of wonder and awe. The world was
so big, so beautiful, and so full of
life. I took a deep breath, feeling
the sun on my face and the breeze on
my skin. It was a perfect moment,
a perfect start to a new adventure.
I looked up at the sky, where a few
clouds were scattered across a brilliant
blue. The world was waiting for me,
and I was ready to begin.

lievos, representing Tripoli—its fortresses—the Mediterranean and our fleet in the foreground. and on each angle stands an appropriate marble figure. The one represents *Columbia* directing the attention of her children to *History*, who is recording the daring and intrepid action of the American heroes; the third represents *Fame*, with a wreath of laurel in one hand and a pen in the other; and the fourth, *Mercury*, or the God of Commerce, with his cornucopiæ and caduceus.

Mr. Cooper in his “Notions of the Americans,” thus notices this monument at the Navy Yard:—

“This monument was erected to commemorate the deaths of the officers who fell in the war with Tripoli; a war to which the United States’ marine owes its present high and merited character. It is a simple column, wrought in Italy at the expense of the survivors, and erected on this spot under the impulse of that stubborn feeling of independence which distinguishes this people. The high-spirited contributors to the little work, thought the Congress did not pay a suitable respect to their petition for a site in a more public situation. They were masters of the Navy Yard, and in disgust they caused their modest memorial to be put up in the centre of its area. It may be doubted, after all, if any other situation so

appropriate, or so touching, could have been found. This monument has received some injury, by having one or two of its ornamental figures broken. On one of its sides I read the following inscription: "Mutilated by Britons, August, 1814." This was the date of the inroad of the English.

"Now it struck me that this inscription was in singularly bad taste. The incursion of General Ross was not an affair in which either party should exult. It was no ordinary military achievement for four or five thousand highly disciplined troops, to land under the protection of an overwhelming naval force, and to make a forced march, for a few days, through a perfectly defenceless, and nearly uninhabited country; to attack and disperse a hastily assembled body of armed citizens, who were but little, if any, superior to them in numbers; to enter a line of straggling villages; to remain one night, and then to retreat at a rate that was quite as precipitate as their advance. Perhaps it was not bad policy, in the abstract, for a people who possessed the advantages of the British, to take this means of harrassing their enemy. But I doubt the policy, in a nation situated precisely as England was and is, of proving so practically to a nation with the spirit, the resources, maritime character, and

prospects of this, that a powerful navy is so absolutely necessary to defend their coast. The use that was made of the success, too, might admit of some cavilling.

The English occupied the Navy Yard, and, although a little hurried, they certainly had time to have *destroyed* this small monument, instead of *mutilating* it, by knocking the heads off one or two small marble angels. The very nature of the injury proves it was the act of an individual, and not of the authority, which alone should be considered responsible for any grave national accusation. Cadwallader is of my opinion, as, indeed, were half-a-dozen naval officers who showed us through the yard. The latter said that the inscription was by order of an officer of rank, who had reasons for a special degree of antipathy against their late enemy. No man, especially in a country like this, should be permitted, however, thus to interpose his personal resentments between a nation and its dignity."

GREENLEAF'S POINT AND U. S. ARSENAL.

The United States' Arsenal is situated at the southern extremity of the city, on the point of land formed by the junction of the Potomac and Anacostia rivers. This position, being at the head of ship navigation—at the seat of govern-

ment—and central in a national point of view, was selected in 1804, as a favourable site for an Arsenal, intended for the manufacture and depository of Military Stores. For these purposes it was exclusively devoted until 1812; when, immediately after the declaration of war with England, strong batteries were erected on the sides, approachable by water, both, to protect the Arsenal and guard the river channels leading to the Navy Yard and other ports of the city.—From this time, the place was known by the name Fort Washington; notwithstanding its entire want of defence on the land side; which made it necessary, after the British army had entered Washington, for the American troops to vacate it. This was done during the night of the 24th of August, 1814, after burning the work shops and removing as much property as time would permit. The next morning a detachment of 500 British troops marched to the fort, and commenced the destruction of whatever had been left in a serviceable state. Among other things, were a number of 18 pounder guns, left by the garrison in the haste of departure, mounted in battery and unspiked—these they attempted to destroy by discharging one against the trunnion of another; but, most unfortunately for the operators, the first piece discharged happened to be

pointed in the direction of a well near by, into which, some of the wadding of the gun was thrown by the discharge; this communicated fire to a large quantity of powder, previously placed there by the garrison to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy, and a tremendous explosion was the immediate consequence; by which one half of the 500 men, who entered the place thirty minutes before, with all the pride and hilarity resulting from victory, were killed and wounded. Among the killed, was a Captain Frazer, acting Adjutant General of the British army.

In the autumn of 1814, the work shops were rebuilt; and the manufacture and preparation of army supplies went on as before. In 1816 a large store house and officers' quarters were erected, forming the north front of the fort. In 1823 and 24, the garrison was withdrawn—the ramparts removed, and permanent buildings exclusively for Arsenal purposes erected on the same ground, making, with those built in 1816, the four sides of a rectangular parallelogram. According to present arrangements, there are two buildings for the deposit of muskets, rifles, pistols, swords and other small arms; three for the dwellings of officers and artificers; and four large work shops, besides other smaller buildings.

One of the shops contains a steam engine which drives various machines, made use of in repairing small arms, and in manufacturing artillery carriages. Of the latter, a considerable number are annually made at the place—mostly for the use of the militia.

The Arsenal contains many thousand arms, consisting of all the usual varieties. They are neatly arranged in open frames, and being kept in perfect order, present an imposing appearance. Forty thousand soldiers can be fully armed and equipped at an hour's notice. On the plain in front of the Arsenal, are 855 pieces of ordnance, including cannon, howitzers, and mortars of various calibres. Among them are seen trophies of the late and revolutionary wars, captured at Bennington, Saratoga, Yorktown and Bridgewater.

There is also a cannon, relick of the revolutionary contest, made in Virginia of hammered iron. It bears the name of "Queen of France," which was marked upon it at that period.

The geological formation of the Arsenal grounds, does not differ from other parts of the city. From the surface there is an average of ten feet in depth of ferruginous clay, resting on alternate horizontal strata of sand and gravel, in which are found detached parcels of bog iron ore.

CITY HALL—George Hadfield, Architect.

The corner stone of this building was laid with masonic ceremonies, on the 22nd of August, 1820, in the presence of a vast number of citizens. Mr. Wm. Hewitt, Grand Master, the Rev. Dr. Hawley and Mr. John Law, successively addressed the assembly; and the ceremonies were closed with a brief reply by the master workman, Mr. Henry Smith.

A part of the southern front is partially completed, and used for public offices, by the Corporation, District Court, and Orphans' Court: the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, are also accommodated with offices, and hold their meetings in the Hall. Its location is central, and in all respects eligible, commanding fine views of the River, and of many parts of the City. The centre, and the two wings are of brick, two stories high, besides the basement, and as far as it is finished, convenient and spacious. In the western wing is deposited a beautiful model, of what the Hall—*is to be*, adorned with porticos, pillars and piazzas, the whole edifice to be stuccoed, to give it the appearance of a marble finish.

Proposed length of the Front,	-	200 feet.
Elevation of the north Front,	-	72 do.
Rotundo,	- - -	66 do. diameter.
Court Room,	- - -	70 by 40 do. full elevation of the two stories.

*Official Report on the state of the Finances of the City of Washington, in 1829.**I.—The debts of the Corporation.*

The debts of the Corporation consist:

1. Of the stock created by the act of 11th July, 1818, bearing an interest of six per cent - \$68,807

Reduced by this amount, redeemed and cancelled by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund - - - 200

63,607 00

2. Of stock created for the purpose of discharging the lottery claims, adjudicated against the Corporation, in consequence of the failure of Gillespie, bearing an interest of five per cent. amounting, on the 1st April, 1829, to - 133,258 25

3. Of stock chargeable to the *General Fund* created since 1818, for the purpose of effecting general improvements, bearing an interest of six per cent. 36,147 00

4. Of stocks created for the benefit of the wards, and chargeable to the wards respectively; all bearing an interest of six per cent. with the exception of \$400 of the stock of the Fifth Ward, which bears an interest of 4 per cent. viz:

First Ward	-	-	2,000 00
Second Ward	-	-	4,917 35
Third Ward	-	-	12,003 08
Fourth Ward	-	-	6,876 85
Fifth Ward	-	-	4,452 50
Sixth Ward	-	-	5,757 50

36,007 23

5. Of the following sums *due to Banks*, on notes discounted, and chargeable either to the wards, for whose benefit the loans were made, or to the General fund, as follows:

By the *First Ward*:

To the Branch Bank	-	-	4,250
To the Bank of Metropolis	-	-	2,400

By the *Second Ward*:

To the Office of Disc't and Deposit	9,500
To the Bank of Metropolis	- 3,100

Carried forward

\$12,250 26,029 62

Brought forward	\$19,250 269,029 62
By the <i>Third Ward</i> :	
To the Office of Disc't & Deposit	5,050
To the Bank of Metropolis	- 4,500
By the <i>Fourth Ward</i> :	
To the Bank of Washington	- 1,200
By the <i>Fifth Ward</i> :	
To the Bank of Washington	- 477
By the General Fund:	
To the Bank of Washington	- 2,000
	<hr/> 32,477 00
6. Of stocks bearing an interest of seven per cent. issued for the purpose of making payments, and for which the respective wards are chargeable.— Specific taxes having been imposed on the property improved, the stock ought, in the opinion of the Committee, to have been redeemed from the proceeds of those taxes, at the time they were collected. The amount now stated is that, only, which has been collected and placed to the credit of the wards respectively. In addition to this sum, stock amounting to \$5,713 60, is now outstanding; which last sum is not included in this statement, because the special taxes to that amount, remaining to be collected, will, <i>in future</i> , be applied to the redemption of the stock	2,201 86
7. <i>Due bills</i> issued by the Corporation, placed to the credit of the General Fund, or loaned to the Commissioners of low grounds, or to the wards for special purposes:	
By the report of the committee on the subject of due bills, made March 9, 1829, it appeared that there were then in circulation	40,298 77
Since that time bills have been issued, (in addition to those intended to supply the place of bills returned subsequently to that period, as mutilated and defaced.)	3,500 00
	<hr/> 43,798 77
From this deduct the sum still due by the Commissioners of low grounds, for bills loaned	771 58
And also this sum now to the credit of due bill account	4,731 24
	<hr/> 5,502 82
Leaves this sum due for bills in circulation	- 38,185 95

8. *Claims of individuals* against the Corporation, for supplies furnished, or work performed, unpaid on the 1st April, 1829, as far as can be ascertained from the officers of the Corporation, viz:

For improv'ts or supplies in 1st Ward	1,000 00
in 2d Ward	3,408 70
in 3d Ward	11,000 00
in 4th Ward	634 08
in 5th Ward	2,794 31
in 6th Ward	998 40
	<hr/> 19,932 49

Making the total debt	\$361,826 92
Of which sum the Corporation pay—	
An interest of 6 per cent. upon	167,838 37
An interest of 5 per cent. upon	183,268 25
An interest of 4 per cent. upon	400 00
An interest of 7 per cent. upon	2,201 86
	<hr/> 303,708 48

Leaving unliquidated claims, not on int.	19,932 49
And due bills to be redeemed hereafter	58,185 95
	<hr/> 58,118 44

Making the debt as above 361,826 92

II.—*The Means, or Income of the Corporation.*

The means of the Corporation are derived—

1. *From the taxes upon real and personal property;* being 56½ cents upon every hundred dollars assessed; from which a deduction of 6½ cents upon a hundred dollars, is made for prompt payment on the 1st of January, and a proportionate deduction if the payments be made within the year.

The amount of taxes assessed for the year ending December 31, 1828, is \$34,748 73

The collections from this source during the year 1829, may be estimated at a sum nearly equal to the taxes assessed. For, although the taxes in arrears amount, according to recent information furnished by the Register, to \$65,517 10, without including \$1,481 27, due by defaulting Collectors, experience has, in some measure, shown that the deficiency in the receipt of one year's taxes, will barely be supplied from the collections of former arrearages.

As, however, a new assessment will soon take place, it is believed that the taxes of 1829, to be collected during the year 1830, will, with the collections from former arrearages, amount at least to 40,000 dollars.

2. *From miscellaneous sources, viz:* licenses, rents, special taxes, duties, fines, penalties and forfeitures, and fees received by the Register and duly accounted for.

By statement marked A. herewith submitted, it appears that the income from these sources for one year, ending the 31st March, 1829, amounted to 14,546 dollars, viz:

From licenses	-	-	-	-	9,599	32
rents	-	-	-	-	1,736	23
special taxes	-	-	-	-	848	82
duties on sales at auction	-	-	-	-	277	63
fines, penalties, and forfeitures	-	-	-	-	1,428	25
fees received by the Register	-	-	-	-	661	50
						<hr/>
						14,546 15

3. *From dividends on bank stocks* purchased by the Commissioners of the sinking fund - 1,113 60

Making the annual income - - - 50,408 45

As means, additional to the annual income, the Committee have examined the investments which have been made by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, in bank stocks, for the benefit of the Corporation.

By statements B. Nos. 1, 2, 3, herewith submitted, exhibiting the proceedings of the Commissioners of that fund, from its establishment in 1818, it will be seen that stocks have been purchased amounting, nominally, to 18,560 dollars; at a cost of \$15,945 15, and estimated, at their present rates, at - - - \$15,720 00

There is also, to the credit of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, an uninvested balance of 3,083 40

Making the actual amount of the sinking fund, at the disposal of the Corporation - 15,803 40

III.—*The Necessary Expenditures of the Corporation, Agreeably to Law.*

The expenditures of the Corporation may be limited to the payment of the annual interest upon the portion of the debt bearing interest; to the payment of the salaries or compensa-

tion granted by law to the Mayor, members of the Council, and officers and agents of the Corporation; to the provision requisite for the poor and infirm; and to the legal contribution for county charges.

1. The annual interest upon that portion of the debt which bears interest, will require	-	16,903 84
2. The salaries or compensations allowed by law to the officers or agents of the Corporation, and the sum required for contingent expenses, amount, as will appear by statement C, to	-	12,213 00
3. The support of the poor, aged, and infirm, has heretofore required an appropriation of	3,500	
The provision for lunatics, has amounted to	500	
		<hr/> 4,000 00
4. And the contribution required by law to be made to the Levy Court, in order to defray one half the expenses of the Orphans' Court, of the fuel for the Register of Wills, and of the Coroner's fees for the county, exclusively of one half the expense of the county roads leading directly into the city, which cannot be estimated at any regular yearly rate, will require	-	<hr/> 705 00

Making the annual expenses for the support of the Corporation

Having shown the actual debt, the probable income, and the estimated expenditures of the Corporation, the following obvious results are submitted.

If, from the debt of the Corporation, amounting to 351,826 92

The amount invested by the Commissioners of the

Sinking Fund should be deducted

And also the balance to the credit of that fund, remaining uninvested

18,803 00

And if a deduction be made for that portion of the loan of \$4,000 stock, and \$8,000 due bills, made to the Commissioners of the low grounds, which though yet remaining unpaid, is reimbursable from the sales of public property

4,771 00

33,574 00

Leaves this as the debt to be provided for \$356,242 92

The annual income of the Corporation is stated at	\$50,408 48
If the debt to be provided for were now upon interest, it would require an annual payment of	- 19,277 31
If to this be added the expenditures required by law for the support of the Corporation and the relief of the poor	1,918 00
	<hr/> 36,195 34

This sum would remain applicable to the extinguishment of the debt, casual repairs, local improvements, and unavoidable expenditures \$14,213 14

It is not deemed necessary to include in this statement of the finances of the city, the debt contracted, or the loans to be effected, on account of the subscription of the Corporation to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. It is to be presumed, that the stock of the company will be equal in value to the debt incurred by that subscription. It is proper, however, to observe, that the Corporation have borrowed from the Bank of the United States 154,500 dollars, on account of the canal subscription; that the General fund has been drawn upon for the sum of 2,070 dollars, to pay the interest which has accrued upon loans for that object; and that the last mentioned sum will be reimbursable from the fund which may be raised and set apart exclusively for the canal.

The Committee who submitted this statement do not include in their estimate of the expenditures required for the support of the Corporation, the sums heretofore appropriated for the public schools. On the 1st of November, 1829, 6,666 dollars will be applicable to this object, from the proceeds of the contract with Yates and McIntire. The interest upon this sum, added to the interest upon \$26,666 66, already invested, as an endowment of the schools, from the same source, will, it is believed, be adequate to their support, without a recurrence to the ordinary income of the Corporation.

The "statements" referred to are omitted—the totals only are given.

STATEMENT showing the annual expenditure, agreeably to existing laws, for salaries and compensations.

For compensation to the Mayor	-	-	\$1,000
Members of the two Boards	-	-	1,800
Register	-	-	1,600
Clerk in the Register's Office	-	-	800
Attorney	-	-	100
Surveyor	-	-	800
Inspector of Tobacco	-	-	100
Sealer of Weights, &c.	-	-	250
Commissioners of the Wards	-	-	1,500
Secretaries of the two Boards	-	-	400
Guardians of the Poor	-	-	300
Secretary of the Guardians	-	-	100
Intendent of the Asylum	-	-	500
Assessors, (average)	-	-	200
Clerks of the Markets	-	-	798
Constables	-	-	600
Scavengers	-	-	300
Porter to the Boards	-	-	150
Inspector of Flour	-	-	75
Inspector of salted provisions	-	-	28
For contingent expenses of the Corporation	-	-	800
For contingent expenses of the Board of Health	-	-	15

\$12,213

Estimate of Private Property.

<i>Private Property.</i>	<i>Supposed Value.</i>
First Baptist Church	\$1,500
Friends Meeting House	8,000
St. John's	20,000
Presbyterian (Laurie)	12,000
Do. Post	8,000
Do. (Baker)	7,000
Methodist	8,000
Do. Navy Yard	5,000
Do. African (4th Ward)	5,000
Do. Bethel	1,000

Baptist, Navy Yard -	-	-	-	-	2,600
Christ Church, do. -	-	-	-	-	5,000
St. Patrick's Catholic	-	-	-	-	6,000
Do. 4th Ward	-	-	-	-	4,000
St. Mary's do.	-	-	-	-	1,000
Unitarian -	-	-	-	-	13,000
Appendages to St. Patrick's	-	-	-	-	4,000
Catholic Seminary -	-	-	-	-	15,000
College -	-	-	-	-	25,000
Sisterhood Orphan School	-	-	-	-	5,000
Orphan Asylum -	-	-	-	-	2,000
Howard Institution -	-	-	-	-	500
Library -	-	-	-	-	1,300
Theatre -	-	-	-	-	10,000
Assembly Rooms -	-	-	-	-	8,000
Circus -	-	-	-	-	3,000
Glass Works -	-	-	-	-	8,000
Bath House -	-	-	-	-	3,000
Masonic Hall, Centre	-	-	-	-	10,000
Do. Eastern -	-	-	-	-	5,000
Branch Bank -	-	-	-	-	16,000
Metropolis -	-	-	-	-	9,000
Patriotic -	-	-	-	-	5,000
Washington -	-	-	-	-	5,000

\$233,800

*Public Property.**Corporation Property.*

City Hall
 Infirmary
 Market, 1st Ward
 Do. 3d Ward
 Do. 4th Ward
 Do. 6th Ward
 School House, 2d Ward
 Do. 4th Ward
 Engine House, 1st Ward
 Do. 3d Ward
 Do. 6th Ward
 Do. 1st Ward
 Bridge on K st. over R. creek.

United States' Property.

Capitol
 President's
 Four Offices
 Post Office
 Three Engine Houses
 Barracks
 Navy Yard
 Arsenal
 Armory
 Jail
 Magazine
 Penitentiary.

Officers of the Washington Corporation.

Joseph Gales, jr. Mayor—Wm. Hewitt, Register—C. H. Wiltberger, Clerk—Richard Wallach, Attorney.

Aldermen—1st Ward, John Wells, jr. and J. P. Van Ness. 2d, Peter Lenox and John A. Wilson. 3d, Wm. W. Seaton and Peter Force. 4th, George Watterston & James Young. 5th, Clement T. Coote. one vacant. 6th, Edward W. Clark & And. Forrest. E. J. Middleton, Secretary.

Common Councilmen.—1st Ward, A. McIntire, N. Frye, jr. and Thomas Sim. 2d, Wm. Duncan, Lewis H. Machen and J. Crandell. 3d, William Gunton, G. Sweeney & P. Mauro. 4th, Wm. Brent, Frederick May, & John Coyle, jr. 5th, P. G. Washington, J. Carberry & J. Carothers. 6th, Charles Venable, A. Lindsey, & James Marshall. Rich. Barry, Sec.

Board of Health.—1st Ward, Dr. T. Sim, C. W. Goldsborough. 2d, Dr H. Hunt & J. Larned. 3d, Dr. T. Sewall & A. Coyle. 4th, Dr. F. May & James Young. 5th, Thomas Blagden, one vacant. 6th, Dr. C. Hamilton & T. Winn.

Guardians of the Poor.—1st Ward, J. N. Moulder, 2d, Joseph Gibson, 3d, Jacob Gideon, jr., 4th, George Whitwell, 5th, Thomas Howard, 6th, Edward Simms. A. McWilliams Physician for the Asylum John McNerhany, Indendant.

Collectors of Taxes.—W. W. Billing, 1st & 2 Wards—Jos. Ingle, 3d & 4th wards—Geo. Adams, 5th and 6th wards.

City Commissioners.—S. Harkness, 1st ward, C. L. Coltman 2d ward, Jos. Harbaugh, 3d ward, A. White, 4th ward, Sam. P. Lowe, 5th ward, Thomas Wheat, 6th ward.

Constables.—W. Serrin, 1st ward, J. Waters 2d, C. W. Botesler, 3d, J. W. Beck, 4th, J. Bowen, 5th, George Adams, 6th.

Sealer of Weights and Measures.—W. M. McCauley.

Surveyor.—F. C. De Kruif—*Wood Corders and Coal Measurers*.—T. Taylor, jr. Thos. Burch, J. Simpson, S. Wimsatt and A. Cheshire. J. B. Ferguson, for the Eastern Branch.

Samuel P. Lowe, Inspector of Tobacco.

Daniel Embree, Inspector of Flour, Beet, Pork and Fish.

T. Burch, Nicholas Callan and Wm. H. Barnes, Guagers.

Thomas Sandifer, jr., Nathan Smith, Ignatius Modd, Wm. H. Barnes, Wm. H. Gunnell and George Collard, Inspectors and Measurers of Lumber.

George Hareuss, contractor to keep pumps and hydrants in repair, and for sinking and walling wells.

Clerks of the Market.—Philip Williams, West Market—John Waters, Centre Market—James Johnson, Capitol Hill Market—Peter Little, Eastern Branch Market.

Markets—Centre. Tues. Thurs. & Sat.—West, Mon. Wed. & Fri.—Cap. Hill, Mon. Wed. & Fri.—Eastern Branch, do.

Scavengers—T. Reggals, 1st ward, L. Richardson, 2d, W. Johnson, 3d, T. Osgodby, 4th, Osborn Turner, 5th.

West Burial Ground—Philip Williams, Sexton.

Eastern Branch Burial Ground—J. N. Brightwell, Sexton.

Chimney Sweeps—John Smith, & A. Nichols.

District Courts.

District of Columbia.—Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, at Washington, on the first Monday in April; and at Alexandria, on the first Monday November and May: And the District Court, first Mondays of December and June.

William Cranch, chief judge, Washington, 2,700,

Buckner Thruston, ass't. do do 2,500,

James S. Morsel, do Georgetown, 2,500,

Thomas Swann, attorney Washington, Fees,

Tench Ringgold, marshal, do Fees,

Clerks—William Brent and Edmund I. Lee.

Orphan's Courts.

Samuel Chase, judge orphan's Court, County of Washington
Henry C. Neale, Register.

Christopher Neale, judge Orphans Court, Alexandria.

Alexander Moore, Register.

COMMERCE OF WASHINGTON.

The number of vessels that have arrived and discharged cargoes at the City of Washington in 1826-7-8-9, with the tonnage of each year:

	Vessels.	Tons.
In the last three quarters of 1826,	- 1153	69,720
In all the year - 1827,	- 1694	101,640
In all the year - 1828,	- 1792	113,710
In all the year - 1829,	- 1545	131,050

Exclusive of six or seven Steam Boats, that are constantly plying between this place and Baltimore, Norfolk, Richmond, &c.

Dwellings erected within the year 1829. 197

EXHIBIT OF IMPROVEMENTS WITHIN THE CITY
FOR 1829.

YARDS.	OF BRICK.			OF WOOD.			No. of dwellings.	No. of Shops.	No. of Additions.	Total number dwellings, Dec. 31, 1829.	Supposed population at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to each house.
	On front.	Back.		On front.	Back.						
First....	1	3	..	6	2	1	15	1	5	564	3,572
Second...	1	15	..	16	..	..	56	4	4	644	4,078
Third....	9	58	..	21	..	5	81	11	6	846	5,358
Fourth...	..	1	..	1	2	..	4	..	1	302	1,915
Fifth....	..	1	..	7	..	..	10	..	..	266	1,687
Sixth....	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	428	2,711
	11	58	..	31	4	4	148	16	17	3,050	19,719

WARDS.	ASSESSMENTS ON FIRE PARTY IN THE CITY.		RESIDENT SLAVES.		No of Carriages other than Hacks.	Running feet of pavement laid in 1829.	Total running feet of pavement in the city.
	On Personal.	On Improvements.	Male.	Female.			
First.....	\$133,600	634,783	89	105	29	1,537	24,826
Second...	131,600	671,005	113	137	30	2,091	26,737
Third....	183,370	999,475	104	184	55	3,347	26,813
Fourth...	43,150	250,200	52	67	21	....	9,234
Fifth.....	24,175	169,810	76	90	9	....	755
Sixth.....	36,125	208,585	50	65	16	....	275
	1,532,190	2,924,458	484	648	140	6,975	88,640

First Ward.—But little improvement of a general nature has been made within the year. A very extensive and new Brewery establishment has been erected by Mr. Haman.

Second Ward.—Some improvement have been made on streets, and in filling in near the Canal, east of 14th—and south of the Potomac Bridge, considerable facilities have been made for the accommodation of the Steam Boats and vessels arriving and departing therefrom, by the enlargement of the old wharves, by Mr. A. Bradley, and the erection of a new one by Mr. F. X. Kennedy; this part of the ward has now quite a commercial appearance.

Third Ward.—The line of iron pipes on Pennsylvania Avenue has been completed to the east side of Sixth street, affording an abundant supply of water; another line has been laid

from a well on 6th street along Louisiana Avenue to 8th street and up 7th street to D, at the Patriotic Bank. No improvements of a general nature except casual repairs have been made. The National hotel has been completed, and the Bank of Washington removed into the rooms provided for it last year. Brown's Hotel has undergone repairs and extensive additions added to it four stories high on the North front, and the old dining rooms converted into handsome stores. The large addition to the Post Office building has been fitted up for the Patent Office and City Post Office, and occupied by them.

Fourth Ward—Some further improvements have been made in and around the Capitol and grounds adjacent.

Fifth and Sixth Wards.—Little other than repairs have been done in these Wards.

List of Diseases and Deaths in 1829.

DISEASES.	Jan'y.	Feb'y.	March	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug't.	Sept'r.	Octb'r.	Nov'r.	Dec'r.	Totals.
Asthma,.....	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Burn,.....	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Contusion.....	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Consumption,..	5	.	4	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	4	4	31
Cholera Morbus	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
" Infantum,.	5	5	6	4	.	.	.	29
Convulsions,..	3	2	2	.	3	2	4	.	.	5	.	.	21
Cholic,.....	1	.	1	.	.	.	2
Croup,.....	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3
Casualty,.....	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Cancer,.....	1	.	3
Dropay,.....	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	2	.	6
" Brain,..	.	.	2	1	4	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	11
" Chest,..	1	.	1
Derang't mental	1	.	.	.	.	1
Drunkenness,..	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	5
Dysentery,.....	1	.	1	3	2	.	.	.	7
Decay,.....	3	1	3	.	1	.	.	1	4	2	1	2	18
Drowned,.....	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Dyspepsia,....	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Erysipelas,....	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Fever,.....	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
" Puerperal	1	.	.	1
" Typhus,..	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	6
" Bilious,..	1	1	9	11	7	.	.	29

DISEASES.	Jan'y.	Feb'y.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug't.	Sept'r.	Oct'r.	Nov'r.	Dec'r.	Total.
Hernia, stran'd.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Hooping cough	.	.	1	1	.	1	2	13	7	1	1	1	28
Inflam. Liver, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
“ Lungs, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
“ Brain, .	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	1	.	.	5
“ Bowels, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	3
Influenza, . . . .	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Old age,	3	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	8
Paralyses, . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Parturition, . . .	2	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	5
Pneumonia, . . .	3	2	2	1	.	8	.	.	.	1	4	.	16
Picuriy,	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5
Palsy, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Rheumatism, . .	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2
Stillborn,	1	1	5	3	.	1	1	1	2	1	.	.	16
Sudden,	3	1	.	1	1	.	1	1	1	.	1	.	10
Suicide, . . . . .	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Teething, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	2	1	.	.	7
Unknown, . . . .	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2
Worms, . . . . .	.	1	3	.	.	.	1	2	1	2	1	1	11
Adults,	14	10	11	8	11	19	9	13	16	12	9	13	156
Children,	8	9	16	9	9	13	13	33	29	13	6	5	168
	22	19	27	17	20	23	27	46	45	25	15	18	304

The average of deaths for the last ten years has been one in every fifty-three.

1820,	327	1824,	290	1827,	252
1821,	335	1825,	225	1828,	254
1822,	296	1826,	233	1829,	304
1823,	356				

THE WEATHER.

	Thermomr.				Barometer.				Thermomr.				Barometer.			
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Diff. of extremes	Mean of extrms.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Diff. of extremes	Mean of extrm's	Maximum.	Minimum.	Diff. of extremes	Mean of extrms.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Diff. of extremes	Mean of extrms.
Jan'y.	66.10	56.38	31.03	29.75	1.28	30.39	1.88	55.10	45.52	30.93	29.66	1.27	30.29	29.93	6.80	2.60
Feb'y.	66.22	44.14	30.81	29.37	1.44	30.09	3.24	50.10	40.30	30.61	29.53	1.28	30.17	29.60	2.74	2.74
March	78.30	58.49	30.63	29.65	1.00	30.18	3.53	66.22	44.14	30.45	29.55	1.19	30.10	29.74	3.12	3.12
April	69.30	39.49	30.42	29.62	.80	30.02	4.06	85.52	53.58	30.52	29.55	1.17	29.93	29.49	2.49	2.49
May	84.56	48.60	30.45	29.56	.89	30.00	3.24	85.42	43.63	30.38	29.65	.73	30.01	29.49	1.79	1.79
June	91.60	34.77	30.21	29.77	.44	29.99	1.59	90.60	30.75	30.20	29.24	.96	29.79	29.49	1.79	1.79
July	91.58	36.76	30.65	29.65	1.00	30.15	1.91	90.57	33.73	29.90	29.05	.85	29.47	29.47	7.84	7.84
Aug't.	91.60	34.77	30.90	29.72	1.18	30.31	1.39	90.62	28.76	29.83	29.39	.44	29.61	29.47	5.23	5.23
Sept'r.	92.47	45.69	30.25	29.10	1.15	29.07	1.37	86.47	39.66	30.15	29.16	.99	29.65	29.47	3.12	3.12
Oct'r.	80.29	51.54	30.73	29.70	.99	30.25	1.04	70.35	55.52	30.95	29.43	1.52	30.19	29.47	1.78	1.78
Nov'r.	70.30	40.50	30.72	29.90	.82	30.31	0.95	62.28	34.45	30.33	29.50	.83	29.91	29.47	3.81	3.81
Dec'r.	62.10	46.59	30.89	29.87	1.02	30.38	0.45	62.27	35.44	30.80	29.50	1.50	30.05	29.47	2.97	2.97
						30.14	29.55					29.93	42.09			

THE JAIL.

Is immediately north of the City Hall. It is much too limited to contain with comfort, the prisoners generally required to be kept in it.— It is two stories high: on the lower story are 16 cells, each of 8 feet square, lighted by a small window. A committee of Congress in 1825, reported that the plan of this building was defective, and decidedly condemned its “gloomy dominions,” as unfit for the safe keeping or accommodations of the unfortunate within its walls; that its size ought to be increased, and that it was impossible for the keeper by any care and attention to render the condition of those committed to his charge tolerable. The recent erection of the Penitentiary will hereafter relieve the City jail of its convicts, and separate them from those committed for trial,

THE PENITENTIARY—*Charles Bulfinch, Architect.*

This building is now completed and ready for the reception of convicts. Rules for its government have been submitted to Congress. It is best described in the language of the architect:

“Having says Mr. Bulfinch, “viewed these Penitentiary establishments [in New Hampshire

and Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York City, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia,] the most distinguished in our country, which have been constructed under the direction of men of the most philanthropic views, we find, that though very different in their plans and arrangement, they agree in one respect, to appropriate a cell or dormitory to each prisoner, in the night. Observing this principle, and knowing it is the expectation of the Committee of the District of Columbia, and by them communicated to Congress, that the prisoners should be compelled to work, to defray a part of the expense of their maintenance, I give a preference to the Auburn plan for its economy, and for its simplicity of inspection: even the smallness of the cells is an advantage as it will not be possible to put more than one prisoner in each. The plan, which I have the honor to present, is drawn on this principle. It consists of four stories of dormitories, of 7 feet by $3\frac{1}{2}$. Forty on each floor, making the number of 160, as directed by an act of Congress. This body of cells will be enclosed by walls and a roof 120 feet long, and 50 wide, which will allow a wider area than in the New York prisons, in consideration of the greater heat of this climate. A house, 25 by 38 feet, will be attached to each of the innermost angles

of the principal building; containing in one, the keepers' apartments and offices; and in the other, the public kitchen, wash-house, apothecaries room and infirmary. The whole area, 300 feet square, to be surrounded by a wall 20 feet high, with an attendant's lodge and cleansing rooms within the gate. A portion of the ground in front, within the wall, to be cultivated for vegetables for the house, and the remainder and larger part to be reserved for workshops, to be erected in future."

Extracts from the First Annual Report of the Board of Inspectors of the Penitentiary for the District of Columbia, 1830.

The Penitentiary is now ready to receive convicts; and nothing remains to be done, to bring it into effective operation, but such a revision and amendment of the criminal laws of this District, as shall adapt it to the improved system of penitentiary punishment.

It is the object of this system, not only to protect society from the repetition of the offence, and to deter, by the force of example, but to reform the offender, to separate him as much as possible from corrupting intercourse with more efficient and hardened felons, to give to him the benefit of moral and religious instruction, and to teach him some useful mechanic art, which may furnish the means of honest livelihood after his discharge, as well as indemnify the public for the expense of his support while he is suffering the sentence of the law.

The criminal law here remains almost unchanged, as it existed upon the cession of this District

by the States of Maryland and Virginia, and partakes of the sanguinary character of the statute and common law punishments of England. Some of its ferocious enactments have been heretofore brought to the notice of Congress, by a late Representative from the state of Pennsylvania, to whose zeal and exertions the people of this District owe a lasting debt of gratitude.

There are in the county of Washington not less than fourteen capital offences; and, in the county of Alexandria, they are still more numerous. The humane and enlightened legislation of modern times, confirmed by the results of experience, has established the principle, in criminal jurisprudence, that the mildness and certainty of punishment is much more efficient *than severity* in restraining and preventing crime, and operating favorably by example.

In connexion with a revision of the criminal law, the inspectors suggest, that the cause of humanity and public virtue, no less than true economy, requires the establishment of a separate criminal court for this District, to be held at least quarterly, in each of the counties, by a judge appointed for that purpose. The Circuit Court has exclusive criminal, in addition to its common law and chancery, jurisdiction. It holds only two sessions in the year; and, from the mass of business in the court, its sessions, in Washington county, are protracted to the length of six or seven weeks. Although, by the practice of the court, the business of the public prosecutor has a preference over the civil business, still it often happens that tedious and long common law civil

causes intervene, and greatly increase, in the attendance of witnesses, the costs of criminal trials.

The Inspectors are, by law, required "to provide for the separate labor and instruction of any convict under the age of fourteen years, and to make and enforce such rules and regulations therefor, as may, in their judgment, most conduce to the reformation and instruction of such youthful convicts."

In a population, such as that of the District, which is almost entirely a city and town population, it must be expected, that there will be many of this class of offenders. Deprived, in their infancy, of the wholesome restraints of parental authority, or else the offspring of intemperate, idle, and profligate parents, ignorant and destitute themselves, they steal, to satisfy the wants of suffering nature, or, what is worse, are stimulated to prey upon the community, that they may minister to the vices of their degraded and corrupting parents. Of all the institutions to which the benevolence of the present day has given birth, there are none which promise more good to society in checking the progress of crime, than schools of reform and houses of refuge for juvenile delinquents. They strike at the evil in its inception, when the work of reformation is comparatively easy, and may apply itself to a mind, unconfirmed in vice, and open to the admonitions of virtue,

The Penitentiary is an unsuitable place for such youthful offenders. They require a milder, more paternal government, less labor, and more

education; officers of different qualifications; and should not see or associate with veteran and hardened convicts, or be subject to the reproach, in after life, of having been inmates of a State Prison. No rules we could adopt, can ever adequately supply the place of a separate establishment

After all, the success of the Penitentiary mainly depends upon the ability, integrity, and vigilance, of the Warden and his inferior officers. No written rules can supply the absence of these indispensable qualifications. The principles of improved prison discipline are few and simple. Separate dormitories at night, diligent labor and silence during the day, and constant inspection to prevent intercourse, and enforce obedience, with the aid of moral and religious instruction, are the great features of the system. With talents and integrity to apply them, as at Auburn, Sing Sing, Wethersfield, Baltimore, and Charlestown, under the new system, we may expect in time to exhibit a like example of order, industry, cleanliness, health, and profit to the state.

Extracts from the Rules and Regulations.

OF THE RECEPTION AND DISCHARGE OF CONVICTS.

1st. On the arrival of a convict, immediate notice, shall be given to the Physician, who shall examine the state of his health. He shall then be stripped of his clothes, and clothed in the uniform of the Prison, as hereinafter provided; being first bathed and cleaned, and having his hair cut close, as prescribed by law.

2d. He shall then be examined by the Warden and Clerk, in the presence of as many of the keepers as can conveniently attend, that they may become acquainted with his person and countenance, and his name, height, apparent age, alleged

place of nativity, complexion, color of hair and eyes, and length of feet, to be accurately measured, and all visible scars or marks, the Court convicted in, and crime found guilty of, and length of sentence, shall be entered in a book provided for that purpose, with such other general description, as may tend to his or her future identification; and if the convict can write, his or her signature shall be written under the said description of the person.

3d. All the effects on the person of the convict, as well as his clothes, shall be taken from him, and preserved and taken care of, if worth it, by the Warden, to be restored to him on his discharge.

4th. The convict shall be instructed carefully by the officers, in the rules and regulations of the Prison, by which he is to be governed; and if in health, shall there be put to work, at such trade as he knows, if practicable; if not, or he has no trade, the Warden shall select such trade or employment as seems best suited to his strength and capacity.

5th. When a convict shall be discharged, by the expiration of the term for which he was sentenced, or by pardon, he shall take off the Prison uniform, and have the clothes brought by him to the Prison, restored to him; or, if they are unfit, a new, cheap, and suitable laborer's dress, with the other property or effects, if any, taken from him on his commitment.

6th. When a prisoner is discharged, it shall be the duty of the Warden, if practicable, to learn from him his former history, the means of moral and religious instruction enjoyed by him, the early temptations to crime, to which he was exposed, or by which he was assailed, his habits, predominant passions, and prevailing vices, and in what part of the country he intends to fix his future residence; all of which shall be entered by the Clerk, in a book to be kept for that purpose, together with his name, age, and time of discharge.

7th. If the Inspectors and Warden have been satisfied with the industry, good order, and morality of his conduct, they shall give him a certificate to that effect.

RATIONS AND CLOTHING.

1st. The ration for each man per day, shall be

12 oz. of pork or 16 oz. of beef;

10 oz. of wheat flour, not bolted;

12 oz. of Indian meal;

$\frac{1}{2}$ gill of Molasses;

and 2 quarts of rye, 4 quarts of salt, 4 quarts of vinegar, $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of pepper; and $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of potatoes to each 100 rations. The rations of the women and boys, shall be as nearly in pro-

portion, as possible, taking into consideration age, health, &c.

2d. Salt pork and salt beef shall be furnished alternately, each three days: and fresh beef once in each week, or oftener, if the Warden shall see fit and proper: all the articles to be of good quality, and sound.

3d. The clothing for each convict shall be a roundabout, or over jacket, a vest and pantaloons, made of wool, for the winter, and cotton or linen, for the summer: with stripes running round the body and limbs, a cap of the same cloth, leather shoes, and woollen socks, and shirts of coarse cotton or linen. Each convict shall have a mattress, two blankets made of coarse woollen yarn, not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards wide, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards long, one coarse sheet, of the same size. They shall not be permitted to lie down, or to rise up from their beds, until notice given by the bell, for that purpose; nor shall they be permitted to sleep in their clothes.

4th. The hour for breakfast, from the 20th March, to the 20th of September, shall be 7 o'clock, A. M.; and, from the 20th September to the 20th March, 8 o'clock. The hour for dinner, shall be 1 o'clock, P. M. The convicts shall be allowed forty-five minutes at breakfast, and one hour at dinner; at the expiration of which time, they shall be turned out of their cells, and again put to labor.

DUTIES OF CONVICTS.

1st. Every convict shall be industrious, in the performance of any duty assigned to him, he shall labor diligently, and in silence, and obey implicitly, the orders of the officers of the institution.

2d. No convict shall secrete, or hide, or carry about his person, any instrument or thing, with intent to make his escape, or in any other manner endeavour to make his escape.

3d. No convict shall dispute, quarrel with, or in any manner misbehave to another convict, nor converse with any other prisoner, without the leave, or by the order of an officer; nor absent himself from his work, nor look at, or speak to visitors, nor go into the prison yard, without orders, nor go into the lodging rooms, after being turned out in the morning, till ordered, nor leave the hospital, when unwell, and sent there.

4th. No convict shall drink any spirituous, vinous, or fermented liquors, unless prescribed by the physician, when sick in the hospital, nor game in any form, or by any device whatsoever, nor chew or use tobacco.

5th. No convict shall write or receive a letter, to, or from any person whatever, nor have intercourse with persons without the prison, by any other means.

6th. No convict shall burn, or in any other manner waste, destroy, or injure, any raw materials, or manufactured articles, or other public property, nor deface or injure the prison, or any of the buildings or fixtures connected with it.

7th. No convict shall laugh, dance, whistle, sing, run, jump, or do any thing which will tend to alarm or disturb the prison.

8th. Convicts shall always conduct themselves towards the officers of the institution, with deference and respect: and cleanliness in their persons, dress, and bedding, is required.

9th. When the convicts go to meals, or to, or from the shops, they shall proceed in regular order, in silence, marching in the lock step, accompanied by their proper officers. They shall eat their meals, till a common hall is provided, in their respective cells.

PUNISHMENTS.

1st. For the violation of any of the foregoing rules and regulations, the offenders shall be punished by the Warden, with confinement, in a solitary cell, on a diet of bread and water, not exceeding twenty days, for each offence; subject, however, to be mitigated or suspended by the visiting inspector, at his next weekly visitation; or by the Board of Inspectors, at their monthly meeting; and to whom such cases of punishment shall be regularly reported, by the Warden, with the nature, particulars, and aggravation of the offences.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Catholics have three churches in the City of Washington, viz: St. Patrick's Church, built in 1810, 120 feet long, the greatest breadth 84 feet, It is situated in F street; is a large and plain brick building, in the form of a Latin cross. It is distinguished by Gothic windows. The interior is plain, but furnished with some fine paintings and a handsome pulpit, of rich foreign wood, presented by Mr. Rebello, the late representative of the Emperor of Brazil. This church owes its foundation and growth to the Rev. Mr. Matthews; the number of the congregation is about 4000.—St. Peters' Church, on Capitol Hill, is 85 feet long and 60 broad, congregation 2000; and St. Mary's Church, near the twenty buildings. They have an Orphan Asylum, under the direction of the Sisters of Charity of St. Joseph, incorporated by Congress: 21 orphans are maintained in this assylum, to which is attached a day school for indigent female children, consisting of upwards of 200. In Georgetown they have two Churches, viz: Trinity Church, the number of the congregation about 5,000: the Sacred Heart Church, a beautiful building adjoining the Convent of the Visitation. The Ladies of this Convent have a

most extensive and flourishing Academy for young ladies. They have also a charity school in which they educate upwards of 300 poor female children. There is also an institution for indigent male children, under the direction of the zealous and indefatigable Mr. Brigden. The College of Georgetown is under the direction of the Jesuits; it is in a very flourishing condition, and is carried on by a very learned body of professors.

[See "Colleges"—"Georgetown."]

They have in Alexandria one Church, lately erected, a very neat building in the Gothic style, congregation 900.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Protestant Episcopal Church of this District belongs to two Dioceses, Maryland and Virginia. The former has the jurisdiction of all that part north of the Potomac, the latter all south of it. There are within the District eight churches, two of which, St. John's, Georgetown and Rock Creek, are at present destitute of Rectors; the others are placed under the charge of zealous evangelical clergymen, who devote all their time to the care of their respective flocks.

Rock Creek Church, situated on the north east bounds of the District, was erected long before the revolution, of brick imported from England:

the walls of which have the appearance of as much stability and firmness now, as though they had been built but yesterday. The congregation, owing to the sparseness of the population in that neighbourhood, is but small.

St. John's Church, Georgetown, was erected more than thirty years since, and placed under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Sayre, who officiated but a few years before he died, and on his decease, was succeeded by the Rev. Walter D. Addison.

This reverend gentleman, whose character for piety, gentleness of manners, and guilelessness of heart, is not surpassed by any of his brethren, here or elsewhere, after having faithfully labored in his holy vocation among this people for more than twenty years, has recently been so afflicted with an infirmity of the eyes, as to disable him from the performance of his clerical duties. The congregation, at present, is very small, but hopes are entertained of its increase and future prosperity.

Christ Church, at the Navy Yard, of which the Rev. Ethan Allen is Rector, was built about the year 1800, and for the period of about sixteen years, was the only place of Episcopal public worship in the city, and was honoured with the regular attendance of those distinguished statesmen, Jefferson and Madison.

In the year 1825, this Church was enlarged, and shortly afterwards a parsonage was built adjoining the Church, in which the worthy Rector now resides.

St. John's Church, Washington, of which the Rev. William Hawley is Rector, was built agreeably to the design and under the direction of the late B. Latrobe, esq., in 1816. It was consecrated by the late Bishop Kemp, on Christmas day, of that year, and the congregation of which has ever since been large and highly respectable.

The late Presidents, Madison, Monroe and Adams, occupied in succession, the pew set apart for the chief magistrates, the last of whom has been succeeded by President Jackson. The Foreign ministers from England, the right honorable Messrs. Bagot and Canning, with their respective suites, attended public worship in this Church, as also the present minister, the right honorable Mr Vaughan.

It is well situated on the north of the square fronting the President's house. Its open position is favorable for exhibiting its form and peculiar architecture to advantage. It was built of brick, covered with rough stucco, in 1816, in the form of a Grecian cross; but being soon found too small for its congregation, in 1820 it was enlarged, by lengthening its western arm, to the form of a La-

tin cross; when an advanced portico of six columns and a lofty steeple were added. The portico is of Ionic proportions, but the columns are not yet finished with their appropriate capitals. The inside is formed of a nave and transepts arched, with galleries supported by small Doric columns. Four massy piers, at the intersection of the transepts, support pendentives, from which an hemispherical dome rises in the centre: the whole is finished in a style of simplicity, which gives a remarkably imposing air to so small a building. In 1821 the steeple was erected, and a bell of nearly a 1000 weight placed in it.

Christ's Church, Georgetown, of which the Rev. J. T. Brook is Rector, was built in the year 1818 and placed under the pastoral care of the Rev. Reuel Keith, D. D., who was succeeded on his appointment and removal to a professorship in William and Mary College, in Virginia, by the Rev. C. P. McIlvaine, who continued in charge of the congregation about four years. On his receiving the appointment of professor in the Military School at West Point, he resigned his charge and was succeeded by the Rev. H. N. Gray, who ministered to the people about the same period of time; but on account of ill health, was obliged at length to give it up, and about a year ago to seek a more congenial clime in Florida, when in

August last he died. His congregation cherish his memory with affectionate and christian regard for his faithfulness in the discharge of his clerical duties. In April last, the present Rector took charge of the congregation.

Trinity Church, Washington, of which the Rev H. V. D. Johns, is Rector, was built in the year 1828, and consecrated in May 1829, by the right reverend Bishop Moore, of Virginia. It fronts east on the Judiciary square. It is built of brick, in a modern Gothic style, with four large pointed windows on each side; the front is composed of four open pointed arches, forming a recess for a porch, and a blank arch on each flank, over which rise two towers; this front is yet unfinished, but when stuccoed, and the towers completed with pinnacles, or in some other appropriate Gothic manner, will be an ornament to this part of the city. The inside is finished with a plain arched ceiling, with galleries on each side, and one end, supported by reeded columns painted in bronze; as are the caps of the pews. Strict attention has been paid throughout, to observe the style of the lighter kind of Gothic, in the columns; the front of the galleries, the reading desk, pulpit and altar decorations, and the effect is harmonious and pleasing. The congregation although but recently organized, has attained to a respectable size, and is rapidly increasing.

Christ's Church, Alexandria, of which the Rev. John C. McGuire is Rector, is the oldest Church in the District, supposed to have been built more than 100 years ago. A steeple, about ten years since was added to it, and a bell, of good size, placed in the belfry. This Church was honored with the attendance and membership of the Father of his Country, the immortal Washington. The Rev. Lord Fairfax, for some time after the revolution, was the Rector of it. The Rev. Dr. William Meade, now assistant bishop of Virginia, had charge of this congregation in 1812, shortly after he was clothed with the ministerial office. He was succeeded by the Rev. Oliver Norris, well known as a pious and faithful pastor; but who was cut off in the meridian of his days and of his usefulness. He died in August 1824.

To him succeeded Dr. Keith, one of the professors in the Theological Seminary in Virginia; but who, in consequence of the arduous duties of his professorship, resigned his charge in 1827, and was succeeded by the late Rev. George Griswold, son of the bishop of the Eastern Diocese. He died in September last. The present Rector has recently been called to that situation.

St. Paul's Church, Alexandria, of which the Rev. Wm. Jackson is Rector, was erected in the year 1818, then under the pastoral care of the

Rev. Wm. H. Wilmer, D. D., who continued in charge of the congregation until his removal to the Presidency of William and Mary College in Virginia, where he died in the year 1826. He was a pious, zealous and active clergyman, and greatly contributed in rescussitating the church in Virginia from its depressed situation about twenty years ago, to its present flourishing condition.

Under the ministration of the present pious and zealous Rector, the congregation has considerably increased in numbers. The church is large and spacious, and in many respects an agreeable building.

In conclusion, it may be useful to remark, that it is contemplated, before many years have elapsed, to have the District erected into a new Diocese.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

There are, within the limits of the District, five respectable houses of worship for the white members, and two for the coloured people: the communicants, or members, are about 2,700; the sabbath congregations are from 6 to 7000.— There has been in Georgetown and the Ebenezer (or Navy Yard) stations, a secession from the church, who call themselves the associate Metho-

dists: they are not included in the above number, as they belong not to this church.

Since the month of August, in Georgetown and the City of Washington, there has been received as probationers in the Church more than 250 persons: so that at this time there are more in numbers in Georgetown, than when the secession took place; and present appearances justify the expectation, at the Ebenezer station, that they will shortly receive many more than have withdrawn from them. The Rev. Robert S. Vinton has charge of the Church in Georgetown; the Rev. John L. Gibbon, of the Ebenezer Church: the Rev. Stephen G. Roszel, the Churches in the City, and the Rev. Jacob Larkin, the Church in Alexandria.

The members of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, consist of about 150 persons, the name of the elder in charge, is N. C. Cannon.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

In the District is highly respectable in the number of its congregations, and in the character and piety of its members.

There are four Churches of this denomination in the City of Washington, viz: The 1st in 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ street, near the City Hall, of which the Rev. Reuben Post is pastor: the 2d at the corner of H street

and New York avenue, of which the Rev. John N. Campbell is pastor: F street Church, of which the Rev. James Laurie, D. D. is pastor: and the 4th in 9th street, of which the Rev. Joshua N. Danforth is pastor. Of these churches, the one in F street is the oldest, having been organized as an Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, and which became simply a Presbyterian Church, upon the union of the Associate Reformed Synod with the General Assembly in 1823.

In Georgetown there is but one Church of this denomination, which was organized by its present venerable pastor, the Rev. Stephen B. Balch, about 50 years since. This is probably the oldest Presbyterian Church in the District.

In Alexandria there are two Presbyterian churches: the 1st of which the Rev. Elias Harrison is pastor; and the 2d, of which the Rev. William C. Walton is pastor.

Some of these Churches have received considerable accessions within a year or two past, and they are, generally, in a prosperous condition.

The First Presbyterian Church was originally built on the low grounds, near the Capitol, and was once enlarged to meet the increase of the congregation. In 1828, the society determined to build and remove to another more commodious house. This Church is of fine brick, situated

near the City Hall, in an improving neighbourhood: the building is large and uncommonly neat. It has two rows of square windows on its sides; the front has three doors, with windows above, all finished with circular heads: the roof finishes in a pediment, with modillion cornice. The inside has galleries on three sides, supported by plain small columns; no ornament has been admitted, except a large and well finished mahogany pulpit. The ceiling is flat, without cornices, and the building is favorable for speaking and hearing.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The First Baptist Church in Washington City, was constituted in 1802. The Reverend William Parkinson, who is now Pastor of the First Baptist Church in the City of New York, was then Chaplain to Congress, and while at Washington, in the discharge of the duties of that office, he became the agent for collecting together the little number of eight persons who belonged to the Baptist communion, and constituting them into this church. Mr. Parkinson, when in Washington, favored them with his ministerial services, and, at other times, different clergymen occasionally preached for them; but they were without a regular pastor till 1807, when, by their unanimous election, the Rev. Obadiah B. Brown.

the present Pastor, was ordained to that office. the number of communicants had then increased to twenty-seven. In 1803, they erected their present house of worship, situated on the corner of I and 19th streets, which remained unfinished till 1809. This Church at present contains a little upwards of one hundred and fifty communicants.

The Second Baptist Church was constituted in 1810, by several members who took their dismission from the First Church. It is situated near the Navy Yard, more than three miles from the first, and is more commonly called the Navy Yard Baptist Church. It has had four regular Pastors, viz : Rev. Messrs. Osborn, Barton, Lynd, and Neale, besides being for a considerable length of time from its formation, and subsequently, at different intervals, without a regular Pastor. The present Pastor of this Church is the Rev. Rollen Neale. The church is composed of upwards of a hundred communicants.

The Central Baptist Church was constituted of several members from the First Church, in 1827, and the Rev. George F. Adams ordained Pastor. This Church, yet in its infancy, has no house of worship, but meets for divine service in the City Hall. It is at present without a Pastor, Mr. Adams having resigned that charge in 1828. The

Rev. D. Semple and Mr. Adams, together, have supplied them with stated preaching, most of the time since 1828. Their number of communicants is yet small, being short of fifty.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.

The Unitarian Church, built in 1824, is finely situated on the corner of 6th and D streets, and fronting on Louisiana avenue.

This congregation was gathered and continued under the pastoral care of the Rev. Robert Little until his death in 1827; since which time, religious services have been continued by a succession of ministers of that persuasion. The Church is built of brick, covered with stucco, in imitation of stone; its side shows three large circular headed windows; the front is composed of an advanced portico of Roman Doric, of two columns and two pilasters. The middle intercolumniation is filled by a tower, which rises over the pediment, and supports a light circular cupola, crowned with a gilt ball and cone. The interior is finished without galleries, except an organ gallery on the front end; the walls are decorated by arched recesses, in which the windows are placed, and the ceiling is a segment curve, *en berceau*, divided into compartments by bands of stucco.

mouldings, and enriched with three centre flowers. A recess is formed at the north end for the pulpit, which is a plain desk of mahogany, supported by a massy cube of stone; the approach is by a flight of stairs on each side, finished with large balustres; the whole aspect of the interior is simple, appropriate to a place of worship, but not without richness and taste.

THE QUAKERS

Have a neat and comfortable house of worship in I street. The situation is quiet, and suited to the retired habits of this highly respectable class of christians

DISTRICT BANKS.

The following is the official statement of the condition of the several Banks within the District of Columbia, on the 31st December 1829. It appears that all the nine banks possess only in specie \$225,852 70, averaging about \$25,000 each: and that the notes in circulation, &c., of the whole, amount to \$946,061 39, averaging each \$105,116 82. The total amount of notes discounted in the nine banks is \$3,837,274 64, averaging \$426,363 73 each: the total capital of the nine banks is \$5,955,640 39. This is not a very flattering exhibit. The fact is, that our banks have not formerly been conducted on sound banking principles—that is, in assisting tradesmen, and others, to *anticipate payments*: but have, generally, employed their credit and capital in aiding speculators to accumulate real estate; which is, of course, received in pledge for the payments of discounts. Hence, they have, hermetically, sealed up their nominal and real capital in such a manner, that the honest laborious and enterprising tradesman or mechanic, can seldom ever can borrow a single dollar—if he be not a director. The Bank of the United States, is, we believe, an exception to this remark. The accommodations afforded to the citizens, by that institution, have generally been impartially distributed, and found more beneficial to the bulk of the citizens than all the others united.

*Condition of the Banks in the District of Columbia
at the close of the year 1829.*

The Bank of Washington.

Statement exhibiting the situation of the Bank of Washington, 31st December, 1829, inclusive.

To capital stock	\$479,120 00
Notes in circulation	68,064 50
Balances due to Banks	37,088 04
Individual deposits	77,423 29
Deposits in saving fund	23,466 68
Discount, interest, and house rent received..	2,424 60
Profits and loss	426 34
	<hr/>
	\$688,013 45

By specie	\$11,350 26
Specie funds	8,283 41
	<hr/>
	\$19,633 67

Notes of other Banks, viz:	
Bank of the United States, its branches, Northern Banks and other Banks	21,359 00
Balances due by Banks	10,780 59
Bills and notes discounted	392,905 53
Other debts	5,202 78
Stock of this Bank rec'd in payment of debts	96,920 00
Stocks of various incorporated companies received in payment of debts, par value \$92,- 261 18 cost	70,628 44
Banking house, old	14,180 60
Other real estate	40,321 76
Expenses, incidental and legal	7,340 28
Notes of the District Corporations	741 00
Banking house, new	8,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$688,013 45

R. C. WEIGHTMAN, *Cashier.*

*Bank of the Metropolis.**Statement of the Bank of the Metropolis, December 31, 1829.*

To capital paid in.....	500,000 00
Notes of this Bank in circulation	39,780 00
Treasury of the United States	29,739 76
Amount due to Banks.....	6,908 04
do to individuals on deposit	50,579 65
Surplus, for dividend and expenses	22,235 64
	<hr/> 649,243 09
By bills and notes discounted and stocks on hand.	585,358 43
Real estate	28,955 26
Specie on hand	12,519 67
Notes of other Banks.....	17,286 68
Amount due from other Banks.....	5,123 05
	<hr/> 649,243 09

ALEX. KERR, *Cashier.**Patriotic Bank of Washington.**Statement of the situation of the Patriotic Bank of Washington, 31st December, 1829.*

Capital paid in.....	250,000 00
Notes in circulation	100,068 85
Due to Banks.....	32,449 47
Due to depositors.....	57,913 27
Profit and loss.....	27,018 95
	<hr/> 467,550 54
Stock of this Bank received in pay- ment of debts.....	98,795 00
Do. of Bank of Washington.....	1,000 00
Do. of Corporation of Washington	1,791 95
	<hr/> 101,686 65
Suits at law.....	2,174 16
Banking house.....	8,733 02
Other real estate	7,459 86
Cash funds—	
Specie	20,591 99
Notes of other Banks.....	45,423 60
	<hr/> 66,015 59
Due from individuals (for notes discounted)	272,613 26
Do. Banks	8,867 70
	<hr/> 467,450 54

H. T. WEIGHTMAN, *Cashier.*

*Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown.**Statement, to 31st December, 1829, of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown.*

Real estate	\$38,590 47
Specie	36,155 71
Notes of other Banks	41,597 31
Due from Banks	15,541 85
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank stock.....	68,917 56
Corporation and other stocks	20,488 93
Bills and notes discounted	591,668 74
Expenses	472 67
	<hr/> 816,426 24
Capital stock	485,900 00
Profit and loss for interest and discount to date.	28,102 54
Notes in circulation	171,906 00
Due to Banks	32,209 99
Due to depositors	95 269 45
Unclaimed dividends	3,038 26
	<hr/> 816,426 24

December 31, 1828.

J. I. STULL, *Cashier.**Union Bank of Georgetown.**Statement of the Union Bank of Georgetown, Dec. 31, 1829.*

Amount of capital paid in.....	\$478,230 00
Circulation	152,945 00
Due other Banks	35,839 50
Due individuals.....	29,117 82
Partial payments on notes and judgments	21,492 68
Balance down	2,988 37
	<hr/> 720,615 87
Discounted notes	426,297 44
Specie	31,151 55
U. S. Bank stock.....	50,000 00
Union Bank stock—\$115,900 cost.....	92,075 00
Notes of other Banks	30,178 00
Due from other Banks	27,725 47
Six per cent. stock of Georgetown Corporation .	6,800 00
Six per cent. stock of Cumberland Bank	1,348 00
Turnpike stock	9,553 00
Real estate	42,198 25
Suspense and expense account.....	3,267 96
	<hr/> 720,614 67

D. ENGLISH, *Cashier,*

720,614 67

*A Statement exhibiting the situation of the Bank of Alexandria
on the 31st December, 1829.*

Capital stock	\$500,000 00
Notes in circulation	108,867 50
Deposites by other Banks	14,501 20
Deposite by the Treasurer of the United States	53,973 81
Deposites in part pay't. of debts & by individuals	50,962 24
Unclaimed dividends	1,255 00
Balance	29,289 51
	<hr/> 758,549 26
Bills and notes	449,042 47
Specie	23,281 23
Notes of other Banks	32,917 73
Due from other Banks	28,574 35
Bank and road stock	73,974 85
Corporation 6 per cent stock	15,000 00
Do 5 do do	5,000 00
Real estate use of Bank, & taken to cover debts,	129,019 88
Incidental expenses outstanding	1,738 75
	<hr/> 758,549 26
Balance	29,289 51

J. L. McKENNA, *Cashier.**Bank of Potomac, in Alexandria.**Statement of the Bank of Potomac, ending 31st Decem., 1829.*

Capital of the Bank	\$500,000 00
Notes in Circulation	138,399 54
Individual deposits	69,077 48
Unclaimed dividends	4,484 50
Union Bank Fund	4,233 29
Due to Banks	21,243 62
Surplus	39,653 17
	<hr/> 777,091 51
Bills of notes outstanding	481,830 96
Real estate	43,875 80
Stock of Incorporated Companies	50,976 58
Potomac Bank Stock	85,800 00
Due from Banks	19,733 34
Notes of other Banks	15,808 00
United States 6 per cent stock	10,750 00
Do 5 do do	30,000 00
Specie	38,316 83

C. PAGE, *Cashier.*

777,091 51

*Banks in Alexandria.**Farmers' Bank of Alexandria.*

Statement of the Farmers' Bank of Alexandria, December 31, 1829, inclusive.

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED BY LAW, 500,000 DOLLARS.

Bills and notes discounted	\$396,598 27
Notes of other Banks on hand	14,504 29
Due from other Banks	14,361 19
Specie on hand	30,397 40
Real estate	2,204 63
Road stock	1,050 00
Stock of the Corporation of Washington	3,700 00
Expenses	1,483 95
	<hr/> 464,599 78
Capital stock paid in	310,100 00
Notes in circulation	66,965 00
Due to other Banks	34,715 34
Dividends unpaid	248 50
Deposites, &c. &c.	52,580 94
	<hr/> 464,599 78

January 1, 1830.

JOHN HOOFF, Cashier.

Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria.

Statement of the Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria, ending December 31, 1829.

Capital stock	\$372,544 00
Notes in circulation	99,065 00
Due to Banks	21,750 60
Private deposits	13,784 19
Dividends unclaimed	797 65
Surplus, a reservation to meet losses by bad debts	100,711 71
	<hr/> 613,653 15
Specie	24,654 91
Notes of other Banks paying specie	7,545 00
Due from Banks	9,775 71
Bills of exchange	37,215 99
Stock of Corporation of Washington	3,700 00
Stock of Columbia Insurance Company	1,900 00
Bank Stock	201,273 50
Real estate	82,718 50
Debts due on notes discounted and otherwise, including interest due on dormant debts	241,169 54
	<hr/> 613,653 15

CHAS. CHAPIN, Cashier.

U. S. BANK.

The following recapitulation of a statement, taken from an Official Document, will shew what was the general state of the Bank of the United States, on the first day of December last, (the latest date of the statement laid before Congress.)

Ca.		
Funded debt U. S.		
various		11,625,290 90
Bills discounted on		
personal security	31,126,407 80	
Funded debt	251,128 88	
Bank stock	1,120,964 90	
	<hr/>	32,498,501 08
Domestic bills of exchange	7,718,029 03	
	<hr/>	40,216,530 11
Foreign do		259,058 12
Real estate		2,727,046 18
Baring, Brothers, & Co. Hope, & Co. and Hottinguer & Co.		968,378 75
Due from Bank United States and offices	16,281,689 09	
Do State Banks	2,149,942 68	
	<hr/>	18,431,631 77
Do United States		5,267 32
Do J. A. Buchanan, & J. W. McCulloh		612,760 44
Losses chargeable to the contin- gent fund		2,551,693 83
Deficiencies		135,288 02
Banking houses, bonus, premi- um, &c.		1,444,401 89
Expenses		199,499 29
Cash, viz: notes of Bank of U. States and offices	12,589,672 80	
Do Do State Banks	1,405,817 30	
Specie	7,251,772 78	
	<hr/>	22,247,272 88
Mortgages, &c.		189,103 87
Navy Agent, Norfolk		40,144 17
		<hr/>
		100,663,367 54

Dr.		
Capital stock		\$34,996,269 63
Notes issued		27,537,793 76
Discount, exchange, and interest		1,374,215 11
Foreign exchange		13,723 98
Dividends unclaimed		80,579 85
Profit and loss		1,497,350 36
Contingent fund		4,974,557 91
Due to Bank U. S. and offices	14,917,012 52	
Do States Banks	1,179,577 24	
		<hr/> 16,096,589 76
Redemption of Public debt		517,820 50
Deposits of Treasurer U. States	6,743,665 25	
Deduct overdrafts and special deposits	230,851 99	
		<hr/> 6,512,813 26
Deposits of public offices	801,029 79	
Deposits of Individuals	6,260,618 62	
		<hr/> 13,574,461 68
		<hr/> 100,663,367 54

Bank United States, Dec. 1, 1829.

W. MILVAINE,
Cashier.

A branch of this Institution is located in this city, opposite the northern corner of the Department of State, and near the Treasury Department. The banking house is commodious and convenient, with a neat and comfortable dwelling attached to it for the residence of the cashier: Richard Smith, Esq., who holds that appointment, at present, occupies it.

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE.

This Institution has a delightful and commanding site, on the high range of ground North of Washington City, a mile from the President's House, and two and a half from the Capitol. While it looks down from its elevated position, on nearly the whole of the District, it holds within its widely extended prospect many highly interesting points in the surrounding parts of Maryland and Virginia. The view from the roof of the College edifice is thought to be rarely surpassed.

To the West, the Potomac is seen coming out from behind the high grounds amid which Georgetown is so beautifully situated, presenting at mid-day, as it moves down to the Chesapeake with the proud tribute of its waters, the appearance of a dazzling mass of liquid silver, an object, to a poetic mind, at least, of surpassing beauty. To the North and East, distant points of Maryland are seen, "rob'd in their azure hue;" and, farther South, the Eastern Branch, at intervals, relieves the prospect of forest and cultivated grounds, before it mingles with the Potomac.

Directly to the South, on the ample plain, between the Potomac and the Eastern Branch,

stands the Metropolis of our Union. The President's splendid Mansion, nearly in the meridian of the College edifice; the Capitol on a rising ground some degrees to the East. Fort Washington, sixteen miles below, in a clear atmosphere, is distinctly seen. Over the Potomac, the trees of Mount Vernon rise in view, to mark the long hallowed spot where sleeps the "Father of his country." Higher up, Alexandria, the Episcopal Theological Seminary, and Arlington House, are conspicuous objects: this part of the prospect especially, on a Summer's eve, assumes a peculiarly grand and lovely aspect. Every green-clad tree seems in solemn stillness to look upon the Sun sublimely sinking in the West.

The natural scenery of the District, heightened in its effect by the Seat of Government, has much to awaken the enthusiasm and to charm the imagination of the scholar.

This College was incorporated, by an act of Congress, in 1821; and, after the completion of the principal edifice; and the appointment of a Faculty, the course of instruction was commenced in January, 1822.

The funds by which it has thus far advanced, have been derived exclusively from private munificence. Its sister institutions have been liberally endowed by the Legislatures of their seve-

ral States, or by Congress, where the States have recently been admitted into the Union. As Congress is the only Legislature for the District, its appeals for public aid have been addressed to that body; but, we are sorry to say, thus far in vain. Who, that surveys the influence which education, in all, and especially in its higher forms, has on the sublimest destinies of our species, can be willing to see a single intellectual light put out, or its beams even intermitted, for want of adequate support!

Its buildings are—a College edifice, 117 feet by 46, of five stories, including the basement and the attic, having 48 rooms for students, with two small dormitories attached to each; the Chapel, and offices of the Steward's department in the lowest story: another edifice of the same dimensions, but partially erected, which is connected with the first by a building of one story, 80 feet by 40, designed for a Refectory: two very commodious dwelling houses for Professors, and a Philosophical Hall, with apartments for depositing apparatus for lecture-rooms, and the classical school. All its buildings are of brick, and remarkably well finished and arranged.

It has a Library of between 3 and 4,000 volumes, obtained principally in England and Germany, and well adapted to its design.

The Philosophical apparatus is ample, and of a superior order, having been procured in London under the inspection of a distinguished English Professor.

The following is the course of study, which, it will be seen, is extensive, and of an elevated character.

Studies and text-books of the college classes:

Freshman Class.—Græca Majora, vol. I. begun; Livy, first 5 books; Adams' Roman Antiquities; Cambridge Course of Mathematics, comprising, 1. Lacroix's Arithmetic, 2. Euler's Algebra, 3. Legendre's Geometry, begun; Worcester's Geography, Murray's Grammar; Walker's Rhetorical Grammar; writing translations of select portions of the Latin and Greek Classics, and declamations weekly; revision of some of the studies required for admission.

Sophomore Class.—Græca Majora, vol. I. finished; Irving on Composition; Hedge's Logic; Legendre's Geometry, finished; 4. Lacroix's Algebra; 5. Analytic Geometry, comprising Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, and the Application of Algebra to Geometry, particularly to Conic Sections, begun; S. E. Morse's Geography; Tytler's General History—Horace, Latin Excerpta; composition and declamation weekly.

Junior Class.—Græca Majora, vol. II. begun; Blair's Lectures on Rhetoric; Paley's Natural Theology; Analytic Geometry, finished; 6. Topography, or the Application of Geometry to Projections, Dialling, Mensuration of heights and distances; Navigation, Nautical Astronomy, Surveying, Levelling, &c. Farrar's Natural Philosophy, begun; Cicero de Officiis, de Senectute, and de Amicitia; Paley's Moral Philosophy; Natural History; Chemistry, Campbell's Philosophy of Rhetoric; declamation and composition.

Senior Class.—Græca Majora, Vol. II. finished; Cicero de Oratore; select portions of Homer's Iliad; 7. Differential and Integral Calculus; Farrar's Natural Philosophy, finished; Stewart's Philosophy of the Mind; Paley's Evidences; Butler's Analogy; Vattel's Law of Nations; Constitution of the United States; Kent's Commentaries, Vol. I. declamation and composition.

The higher Classes are admitted to courses of Lectures on Natural Philosophy, Anatomy and Physiology, Chemistry, Botany, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy.

There is connected with the College a Classical and Preparatory School, in which pupils are fitted for admission to the Freshman, or higher classes, or for other objects. Studies : reading, writing, English grammar, arithmetic, and geography. Adams' Latin Grammar, *Historia Sacra*, Caesar's Commentaries, Virgil, Sallust, and Cicero's Select Orations, Valpy's Greek Grammar, the Gospels, and Jacobs' Greek Reader. For admission to the Freshman class, a knowledge of these studies, or an equivalent, is required. Geometry, Algebra, and other higher studies, are also pursued in this school.

The College year is divided into two sessions, of about five months each; the first, from the second Wednesday of January, to the first Wednesday of June, when the Summer vacation of two months occurs : the second, from the first Wednesday of August, to the third Wednesday of December, when the annual commencement takes place, and the winter vacation of one month begins.

On occasions of great interest, the students are permitted to hear the arguments in the Supreme Court of the United States, and the debates in Congress.

Faculty.

Rev. Stephen Chapin, D. D. President, and Professor of Belles-Lettres, and of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy. Thomas Sewall, M. D. Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

James M. Staughton, M. D. Professor of Chemistry.

William Ruggles, A. M. Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Alexander McWilliams, M. D. Professor of Botany.

Carroll, Esq. Professor of Law.

William Boulware, A. B. Tutor and Teacher of Ancient Languages.

Philip Leon, Teacher of French.

Henry J. Foster, Tutor of the Preparatory School.

The graduates of this College, on taking their degrees at the public commencements, have uniformly acquitted themselves in a manner highly creditable to the institution, and shown that the great objects of education are there successfully prosecuted. Although its establishment has been so recent, and its career unhappily checked by serious financial embarrassments, which are now, however, mainly removed, it has numbered among its students young men from almost every State in the Union, and sent forth from its walls scholars who are already ornaments to the professions they have chosen, and will be eminently so to their country.

Here the student may pursue his studies, apart, and free from the danger of any dissipation which the Metropolis may contain; and, on proper occasions, leave his "learned lore," and gain from great and living examples what his book-philosophy never dreamt of, by seeing the theoretical principles he has studied, take, in actual life, modifications of the most important and instructive.

tive character. His mind may be quickened and urged onward as he looks at the heights, which other men, constituted with powers like his own, have attained. He will see extraordinary talent and untiring industry, which may have started even from the lower ranks of life, occupying the highest posts to which a great and grateful nation could ever call them. Upon a high-minded and gifted youth, such lessons cannot be lost. His soul must kindle as he surveys this prize; and, while he may have a higher and holier ambition, than to respect an earthly reward alone, he will take a determined resolution, that he will not be behind in the race of glory thus set before him.

The advantages which will flow to the Metropolis, and the District generally, from a flourishing literary institution, are too apparent to need discussion. The liberal education of their sons, at a comparatively small expense; the creation of a literary and scientific atmosphere about them; their character for refinement and intelligence in the view of enlightened strangers; and, even the benefits of large expenditures which such institutions bring with them, should not be overlooked in estimating its advantages.

Every city of importance in our country, and, indeed, throughout the civilized world, has its public institutions of learning, and cherishes them with an honorable and elevated pride.

The opinion of our late venerable Chief Magistrate, in reference to the character and more general advantages of this College, is expressed in the following letter addressed to the President of the Board of Trustees.

“WASHINGTON, March 24, 1821.

“SIR: I avail myself of this mode of assuring you of my earnest desire that the College, which was incorporated by an act of Congress, at the last session, by the title of “The Columbian College in the District of Columbia,” may accomplish all the useful purposes for which it was instituted; and I add, with great satisfaction, that there is good reason to believe that the hopes of those who have so patriotically contributed to advance it to its present stage will not be disappointed.

“Its commencement will be under circumstances very favorable to its success.

“Its position, on the high ground north of the city, is remarkably healthy. The act of incorporation is well digested, looks to the proper objects, and grants the powers well adapted to their attainment. The establishment of the institution within the federal district, in the presence of Congress, and of all the departments of the government, will secure to the young men who may be educated in it many important advantages; among which the opportunity which it will afford them of hearing the debates in Congress, and in the Supreme Court, on important subjects, must be obvious to all. With these peculiar advantages, this institution, if it receives hereafter the proper encouragement, cannot fail to be eminently useful to the nation. Under this impression, I trust that such encouragement will not be withheld from it.

“I am, sir, with great respect, your very ob't serv't,

“JAMES MONROE.”

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIAN COLLEGE.

A charter was granted by the Congress of the United States, to the Columbian College, in the year 1821. In the summer of 1824, the Medical department was organized, and in March, 1825, a course of lectures was commenced, on the different branches of Medicine. Since that period, full courses have been given during the winter season, commencing on the first Monday in November, and continuing to the last of February.

The Medical Professors are—

Thomas Sewall, M. D. Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

James M. Staughton, M. D. Professor of Surgery.

Thomas Henderson, M. D. Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

N. W. Worthington, M. D. Professor of Materia Medica.

Frederick May, M. D. Professor of Obstetrics.

Thomas P. Jones, M. D. Professor of Chemistry.

The only change which has taken place in either of the Medical Professorships, has been in that of Chemistry. Edward Cutbush, M. D. was originally appointed to that chair; upon the resignation of that gentleman, in 1827, Richard Randall M. D. was elected, and fulfilled the duties during the season which commenced in the winter of that year. The connexion of Dr. Randall with the Institution was dissolved by his appointment as agent of the Colonization Society.

His colleagues sincerely regretted the removal of so able a coadjutor, and have partaken largely of that sorrow which was occasioned by the death of one, upon whose enlarged benevolence and devotion to the cause of science and humanity, were founded the hopes of his future usefulness and honorable distinction.

The first courses of lectures were delivered in a building hired for the purpose; but in the year 1827, the Faculty, at their own expence, purchased a lot, and erected a suitable Hall, at the N. W. corner of E and 10th streets. This building is large and commodious, consisting of three elevated stories, with a roof peculiarly constructed for the admission of light into all the apartments appropriated to anatomical purposes.

On the ground floor is the Lecture Room, Laboratory, &c. of the Professor of Chemistry.

The second story contains the rooms, public and private, of the Professors of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and of *Materia Medica*, and of the Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence.

In the third is the Anatomical Theatre, together with rooms occupied by the Professors of Anatomy, Surgery, and Obstetrics.

The theatre is designed from the most approved plans, and is conveniently connected with the

rooms situated in the superior part of the building, which are intended for the purpose of Practical Anatomy. In relation to this particular department of the school, care has been taken to provide space, light, and security, together with every other specific convenience that may afford to the Student facility in prosecuting to advantage this necessary part of his collegiate studies.

The Professor of Anatomy has furnished himself with all the Anatomical preparations which are necessary to his course, and with a large collection of valuable drawings, by which the structure of these minute parts which cannot be fully displayed within the recent or proposed subject, are exhibited to view on a magnified scale.

The Professor of Chemistry is in possession of an extensive apparatus, by the aid of which, all the important, experimental illustrations, belonging to his department, are presented to the class.

The ticket of each Professor is fifteen dollars; and all persons who have attended two full Courses, at this School, are entitled to attend succeeding Courses free of expense.

The requisites for graduation are similar to those required in the most respectable Institutions in the country. The candidate must have studied three years under the direction of some

regular physician. He must have attended each Professor two full Courses, or he shall have attended one full Course in this School, and one in some other respectable Medical Institution.— He must have entered his name with the Dean as a candidate for graduation, and delivered to him an inaugural dissertation on some medical subject, thirty days before the close of the session. Dr. Jones is the present Dean.

The liberal views of the Faculty are manifested by the following circular, issued by them on the 24th of January, 1829.

“The Professors of the Medical Department of the Columbian College, in the District of Columbia, anxious to extend the benefits of regular Medical education to Students, whose pecuniary means will not enable them to attend courses of public lectures, have adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this School be open to the admission of one student of the character contemplated in the foregoing preamble, from each of the United States and one from each of the Territories, to attend all the Lectures, without charge.

Resolved, That the Senators of Congress are hereby authorized to select one such student from their respective States, and the Delegates of Congress one such student from their respective Territories, who shall be admitted to gratuitous attendance on the Lectures, by exhibiting a certificate of selection from the Senators or Delegate, to the Dean of this Department. It is to be understood, that said students shall pay five dollars on entering the School, as a Matriculating fee, and should he graduate in this Institution a fee of twenty dollars will be required.”

The number of matriculated students has, generally, been about thirty, and we are gratified to learn, that although there has this year been a considerable diminution in the classes, of most of the other medical colleges in the Union, such is not the case with our own.

We are informed that the Professors are devising a plan for the establishment of an Hospital, in the District. Every friend of humanity must wish the most perfect success to an enterprize, the accomplishment of which, will at the same time administer to the relief of the afflicted, and promote the advancement of medical science.

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.

The College is situated on the northern bank of the Potomac, and commands a full view of Georgetown, Washington, the Potomac, and a great part of the District of Columbia. Its situation is peculiarly healthy. The distance between the College and the Capitol being only an ordinary walk, the students have an opportunity of hearing occasionally the debates of Congress and the pleadings of the Supreme Court—always, however, attended by their Prefect.

On the first of May, 1815, the College was raised by Congress to the rank of a University, so

that the course of studies is calculated to fit the scholars, if they remain long enough in the College, for the usual academic honours. During their whole stay in the College the strictest attention is paid to the morals of the students, and they are always under the eye of one or more of the prefects—even in their ordinary walks and recreations.

The course of ordinary studies is completed in seven years; at the completion of which, if the scholar has made sufficient proficiency, he may receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts. When a scholar presents himself to be received into the College, he is examined by the prefect of studies, and placed in that class for which his prior acquirements may have fitted him. He then passes on in regular succession to the end of Logic and Moral Philosophy. If he remain longer, and study the higher branches of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, he may take the degree of Master of Arts. The Academic year commences on the 15th of September and ends on the 31st of July.

1st. In the lowest school or class of *Rudiments*, the scholars study the English and French Grammars, Calligraphy Arithmetic, &c.—and at the conclusion of this year (for each class, unless some student by their particular application and talents, should merit promotion, occupies one year they are supposed to be able to read and write English correctly.

2d. During the next year, (third class of Humanities,) the scholars continue to study the English and French Grammars,

and begin to compose in those languages—Arithmetic is continued and towards the end of the year they commence the Latin Grammar.

3d. In the second class of Humanities, they continue English and French composition, (these studies are continued till the end of Rhetoric,) and Arithmetic: they begin Latin exercises and read some easy Latin authors—as Nepos, Cæsar, &c. During this year a course of Geography is studied, and Greek is begun.

4th. In the first class of Humanities, they read portions of Sallust, Cicero's minor works, and some of Ovid's Elegies, Prosody—and commence History. They study portions of the Greek Scripture, Xenophon, and Lucian's dialogues. Algebra is begun.

5th. In Poetry, Cicero's minor works, Virgil, Horace, Livy, and Homer, are read. History is continued and a treatise of Mythology learned. Mathematics continued.

6th. In Rhetoric—The scholars study Rhetoric, Cicero's Orations, Homer, Virgil, Horace, History and Mathematics.

7th. This year a course of Logic and Moral Philosophy is studied—Mathematics continued.

During the whole course, great attention is paid to Composition, particularly English. There will always be a class of Book-keeping for the convenience of those who wish to learn it. The Italian, Spanish and German languages will be also taught if required. Music, Drawing, Dancing, &c. will form additional charges.

The College possesses a select Library of about ten thousand volumes, the use of which is granted to the senior students without any additional charge.

There are two examinations in the year. The minor one in February or March, and the other immediately before the commencement, which will always be a day of public exercises, towards the end of July.

No student is admitted, who cannot read and has not a good moral character.

As the members of the College profess the Catholic Religion, the exercises of Religious worship are Catholic, but members of other Religious denominations are received, of whom it is only required, that they respectfully assist at the public duties of religion with their companions. Were not this enforced, no proper order, such as should be found in large literary institutions, could exist in the College.

No student will be permitted to leave the College on visits of any length oftener than once a year, viz: at the great vaca

tion. If his parents live in the District, he will be allowed to visit them once a month, but not oftener—and he must then always return to the College before night.

TERMS.

Every student shall pay, on entering the College, ten dollars. He shall bring a mattress, a pillow, two pillow cases, two pair of sheets, four blankets and a counterpane, or pay \$6 per annum for the use of bed and bedding. He must also bring with him one suit of clothes, as a uniform—which is in winter, a blue cloth coat and pantaloons with a black velvet waistcoat; in summer, white pantaloons with a black silk waistcoat are used.

He must likewise bring with him two suits for daily wear, for which no particular colour is prescribed; six shirts, six pair of stockings, six pocket handkerchiefs, three pair of shoes a hat and a cloak or great coat, also a silver spoon. These articles if not brought by the student will be furnished by the College and included in the first bill.

The pension for board, washing, mending and mending materials—use of books, (philosophical and mathematical excepted,) pens, ink, and writing paper, slates and pencils, is \$150. Medical aid and medicine, unless parents choose to run the risk of a Doctor's bill in case of sickness, \$3 per ann. All charges must be paid half yearly in advance.

For the convenience of parents, particularly those at a distance, the College will undertake to supply the students with clothing. The annual expense cannot be specified, as it depends upon the age and wearing of the student: all that can be said, is the strictest economy and simplicity will be observed. If parents wish the College to supply their children with clothes, a deposit is required by the College equivalent to the probable expense of clothing for six months.

With regard to pocket money, it is desired that all the students should be placed on an equality, and that it should not exceed 12½ cents per week; and whatever is allowed must be deposited in the hands of the directors of the College. Half-boarders are received on the usual terms, viz. \$5 entrance, and \$65 for board per annum.

Day scholars, \$5 for fuel and servants, as no charge is made for tuition.

The walls of the College are ornamented with a variety of paintings, and engravings—the works of some of the ablest masters adorn the altar—the CHANCEL is furnished with a fine toned organ. The LIBRARY contains about seven thousand volumes, many rare and curious—a polyglot bible—all the Fathers, a folio Chinese Dictionary, presented by the Baron de Neuville—in statuary, Apollo and the Muses, in beautiful marble, and fine workmanship. The Chapel is a fine building, highly finished, and ornamented with a variety of paintings. Near the entrance, and immediately over the holy water, is a splendid print, presented to the sisters of the Visitation, by M. Hyde de Neuville. On the front of the Altar is a painting, which is well executed, but the device is novel. It is an illustration of a passage in one of the Evangelists—‘where-soever the carcase is, there shall the eagles be gathered together.’ Two eagles, *volant*, support a fillet, bearing the foregoing words. Below are two other spread eagles, and, in the centre, a figure, probably intended to be emblematic of the mystical body. Over the altar is a painting which represents Christianity trampling upon the crescent—an image perfectly prophetic now, so far as it regards Greece. Above this is the representation of a bleeding heart, surrounded

with a wreath of thorns, which is the most prominent figure in the church, being delineated on a sky light of pale blue. On the right of the altar is a wooden grate communication with the Nunnery, to which the sisterhood approach for the purpose of uniting in public devotion.

CONVENT.

In these deep solitudes and awful cells,
Where heavenly-pensive contemplation dwells,
And ever-musing melancholy reigns.

The CONVENT of the Sisters of Visitation, is a plain, substantial, but gloomy-looking, monastic institution, which must recall, amidst its solitudes, to the recollection of the contemplative mind, the touching story of Abelard and Eloisa. The solemnity of the scene is in strict keeping with the objects of the edifice, and naturally again refer us to the pathetic lines of the poet—

Relentless walls! whose darksome round contains
Repentant sighs, and voluntary pains:
Ye rugged rocks! which holy knees have worn;
Ye grotts and caverns shagg'd with horrid thorn!
Shrines! where their vigils pale-eyed virgins keep;
And pining saints, whose statues learn to weep!

The visitor is admitted into the *speaking room*, as it is called, which is separated from the *sanctum sanctorum*, by substantial wooden bars, resembling the grates of a prison. The Sisters are clad in sable garments, with deep black hoods,

and white veils descending to the waist. The Nuns are from various States of the Union, and generally number about fifty, and are constantly receiving accessions. The process of initiation is the same as at other nunneries, the novitiate being two years, the first for the white veil, and the second for the black, after which, there can be no retreat. To minds of a particular cast, this mode of life is no doubt agreeable; as every countenance here wears the appearance of contentment and cheerfulness. Those who are sincere in their faith, find pleasure in devotion, and in the discharge of what is deemed a duty: and to those who fly hither as a refuge from disappointment and despair, seclusion and solitude are preferable to the reproaches and scorn of the world:

How happy is the blameless vestal's lot!
The world forgetting, by the world forgot;
Eternal sunshine of the spotless mind!
Each prayer accepted, and each wish resign'd;
Labor and rest, that equal periods keep;
Obedient slumbers, that can wake and weep;
Desires composed, affections ever even;
Tears that delight, and sighs that wait to heaven.
Grace shines around her with serenest beams,
And whispering angels prompt her golden dreams.
For her the unfading rose of Eden blooms,
And wings of seraphs shed divine perfumes:
For her the Saviour prepares the bridal ring,
For her white virgins hymenæals sing,
To sounds of heavenly harps she dies away,
And melts in visions of eternal day!

MIRACLE.

The author of the subjoined communication, was, at the time of penning it, a Professor in this College; he is now at Rome, but as the miracle is still a topic of conversation within this District, and a *very singular occurrence*, we insert it entire, on the authority of Mr. Kohlmann, who detailed the facts of the case in a letter to Lewis Willcocks, Esq., of New York, dated White Marsh, Prince George county, Maryland, 15th March, 1824.

‘The metropolis of America is moved, as Jerusalem formerly was, at the arrival of the three wise men. It is in a transport of admiration, and religious awe, and nothing can be thought or spoken of but the astonishing and splendid prodigy, which JESUS CHRIST, the *Eternal Son of God*, and most amiable Saviour of mankind, has been pleased to work in the capital of America, and in sight of our national council.

‘The fact is this:—conformably to the direction of Alexander, Prince of Hohenlohe, Priest of the Catholic Church at Bamberg in Germany, a nine days devotion to the sacred name of *Jesus*, was performed by several persons—the devotion consisted in reciting the litany of the same name.—On the 10th inst. at half past 3 o’clock in the morning (the day and hour appointed by the

Prince for all those who live out of Europe, and who wish to unite with him in spirit, in holy prayer, that is to say, in the holy sacrifice of mass, which *he* celebrates at that precise hour, for obtaining the restoration of his health,) mass was celebrated by several priests, at the above hour, and amongst others, by your humble servant in *Georgetown College*.

The mass ended about 4 o'clock, at which time holy communion was administered to the sick persons, whose cure was the sole object of said devotion, and who had prepared themselves for a worthy participation of it by a sorrowful confession of their sins.

'Mrs. Anne Mattingly, the sister of Captain Thomas Carbery, the present Mayor of the City of Washington, a sister of the Reverend Joseph Carbery, a priest of the society of Jesus, and of a nun at mount Carmel, of the order of Theresa, in Charles county, Maryland, and of two other single sisters, at present residing with her at the Mayor's house.

'Mrs. Mattingly at the very precise moment of swallowing the adorable sacrament at the above hour, four minutes after 4 o'clock, is from the point of death, at which she then was, restored, to a most perfect state of health.

'At the moment of swallowing the blessed sacrament, (while her tongue being quite parched and dead-like, she could scarcely effect,) she rises up in her bed, and lifting up her two arms, one of which she had not been able for a long time even to move, she exclaims—"LORD JESUS! what have I done to obtain so great a favor? what shall

I do to acknowledge so great a benefit? asks for her clothes, dresses herself, sits up, throws herself down on her knees, with the priest, the Rev. Stephen Dabrieson, who had given her the holy communion, and who was prostrate on the ground, lost in a transport of admiration and gratitude; then rises, walks through the room, and on that same morning took as much food as she had taken for the space of six months previous, viz: two cups of coffee, a biscuit, and an egg, with drink; received in that day, perhaps a thousand visitors, and on the following day more than two thousand; shaking hands with every body, smiling, laughing, conversing the whole day, and from the ghastly, emaciated, livid countenance of a dying person, in which state I saw her at about 6 o'clock of the day before her miraculous cure, restored to an angelical countenance, which circumstance alone delights every body.

‘All the physicians who attended her solemnly declared, that the nature of her distemper was entirely out of the reach of medical assistance.

• During the above nine days devotion she became worse and worse every day: was considered on two different days as having expired: was at the point of death when I saw her at about 6 o'clock in the evening, prior to her sudden restoration on the morning, and even worse at 10 o'clock the same night, when visited by the Revd. Mr. Matthews, rector of St. Patrick's church, in Washington City, and was literally at the point of death, of expiring in the opinion of more than ten respectable persons, when at the momens of

receiving the adorable sacrament, she was restored to as perfect a state of health as I, who am writing, or any one who may read this letter.

'I was prevailed upon to spend the night subsequent to her miraculous cure, at the Mayor's house. I saw Mrs. Mattingly in the morning, and she declared that she never spent a better night in her life.

'At about half past 6 o'clock the intelligence of Mrs. Mattingly's having been perfectly restored to health, at the precise moment of the holy communion, was brought to the College of Georgetown. The bell was rung; a solemn Te Deum, with the exposition of the blessed sacrament, was sung by the whole house, after which I hastened to the city to view the grand vision which the Lord had shewn unto us. When upon entering the room Mrs. Mattingly met me with a smiling countenance; I was so transported that I threw myself on the floor, she did the same, both bursting into tears of admiration and gratitude; and the whole company, composed of about twelve or fifteen most respectable persons did the same. All those that were present at the moment of her receiving the holy communion, and those that were acquainted with the horrid martyrdom which she suffered during six years, solemnly declare, that they consider her miraculous restoration like unto, and equal to the resurrection of Lazarus from the grave, and that to restore such a diseased, corrupted, and corroded frame, to a perfect state of health, required nothing less than the same creative power which had made her at first.'

IN WASHINGTON

There are two *public free schools*, within the City, one in the Eastern, and another in the Western section. The funds set apart for their support, from the proceeds of lotteries, &c., are now sufficient, without costing the Corporation any thing further. About 400 children are annually admitted and educated, without charge to their parents or guardians.

There are also a great many well conducted schools in Washington, where the usual branches of education are taught, as well as the dead languages, the modern languages, and the mathematics. The veteran instructor John McLeod, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Caden, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Wheat and Mr. Jewett, are among the principal and most indefatigable teachers of youth. Schools for young ladies are also established in various parts of the city.

AMUSEMENTS

The *Theatre* is a snug, comfortable building, capable of holding an audience of 600 persons; in appearance, exterior and interior, plain neat and substantial.

The *Circus* is more commodious but in a rough state, where an audience of 7 or 800 may find room; It is presumed the enterprising proprietors of these establishments will soon make additional improvements. Both companies make a flying visit or two, during the year, as convenience or interest dictates.

Assembly Rooms have, by Mr. Carusi, been erected on the site of the old theatre, and the walls left standing after the conflagration, are now part of a handsome establishment for balls, exhibitions, &c. For size and convenience they are probably not surpassed in any of the Atlantic cities. Lectures, balls, &c., are also often given in the new Masonic Hall, a handsome looking edifice, near the City Hall, but very lately erected.

In the Stores, and particularly on the Pennsylvania avenue, there is a vast variety well supplied, containing every description of dry goods, groceries, hardware, china, glass, drugs, millinery, confectionery, fruit, clothing, hats, shoes, boots, books, stationery, leather, chairs, plate, jewellery, and in short, every article of necessity or ornament.

The Mechanic Arts.—The printing business, by the agency of steam and hand labour alone, employs during the winter season about 300

The history of the United States of America is a story of the growth of a nation from a small colony to a great power. It is a story of the struggles of the people for freedom and justice, and of the triumphs of the American spirit. The story begins with the first settlers who came to the New World in search of a better life. They found a land of opportunity, but also a land of hardship. They fought for their rights, and they won. They built a nation that was free and independent, and that was the envy of the world.

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hands; bookbinding, engraving, cabinet making, tobacconists, hatting, saddlery, shoe and boot making, tailoring, coach-making, black-smiths, gunsmiths, locksmiths, &c., each are respectable in the number of workmen employed.

Not less than eight or nine millions of bricks are made annually, employing nearly 200 hands in the warm weather. Bricklayers, carpenters, painters, glaziers, and in short, every branch connected with the erection of buildings, are extensively engaged in the summer season.

In the Markets,—The supplies of vegetables, fruit, fish, wild fowl, poultry, beef, lamb, pork, &c., is often plentiful and abundant. Every description of country produce is found at the stores.

GEORGETOWN

Was originally laid out under an act of the colonial assembly of Maryland, passed May 15th, 1751. Geo. Gordon and Geo. Beall, proprietors of the land. Eight several additions have since been made, under the names of Beatty and Hawkins. Beall's first—Peter, Beatty, Threlkeld, and Deakins'—Threlkeld's—Beall's second—Deakin's and Baily's—Deakins, Lee, and Cazanove's—Holmead's.

In 1789, the town was incorporated, Robert Peter, Esq. first Mayor.—The corporation is now known by the name of the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of Georgetown, composed as follows—

John Cox, Mayor.

Recorder and President, James Dunlop. Board of Aldermen, John Kurtz, Jeremiah W. Brounagh, Raphael Semmes, Samuel McKinney and Daniel Bussard. Secretary, John Mountz.

Board of Common Council.—President, William Jewell. Joel Cruttenden, J. Gettys, Clement Cox, Thomas Turner, Ninian Beall, R. P. Dunlop, Joseph Libby, Bennet Clements, Thomas Corcoran, John Marbury. Clerk, W. A. Rind. Sen. Messenger to the two Boards, Basil Wood.

Officers.—Clerk, ex-officio treasurer of the corporation, and clerk of the elections, John Mountz. Tax collector, John Holtzman. Inspector of flour, Arnold Boone. Inspector of salt provisions, John Waters. Inspector and gauger of spirituous liquors, John Goszler. Surveyor, William Bussard. Tobacco inspector, George B. Magruder. Wood corders, Nicholas Hedges and Robert Clarke. Weigher of hay, Ignatius Newton. Inspectors and markers of lumber, John Myers

and Nathaniel Murden. *Market master*, Thomas Hyde. *Capt. of the watch*,* Henry B. Roberston. *Police officers*, Henry Trunnel and John B. Gray. *Superintendants of fire engines*, John D. Clarke and George W. Haller.

And those appointed by the Mayor. viz.

Wardens—*Of the north west ward*, Daniel Bussard and J. Pickrell, assistant.—*of the south west ward*, William Marbury and Francis O. Key, assistant.—*of the south east ward*, William King and William Morgan, assistant.—*of the north east ward*, William Morton and Henry C. Matthews, assistant.—*on party walls*, Daniel Bussard and William Marbury.

* *The Watchmen are appointed by the Mayor.*

This town is situated on the left bank of the Potomac river, near the head of the tide water and the natural navigation of that river, and is separated by Rock Creek from Washington, with which there is a ready communication at present, by means of two bridges crossing the Creek, at two principal streets of Georgetown, and will shortly be an additional means of communication by a pier, of the width of 160 feet, now constructing across the mouth of Rock Creek.

The position of the town is remarkably salubrious, and it has at all times escaped those summer epidemics that have prevailed some years in the adjacent country. It is handsomely situated on a succession of hills, rising gradually from the River and Creek, to which all its streets incline, so that every considerable rain thoroughly cleanses them of all impurity.

Its population has for some years been stationary, at about seven thousand five hundred per-

sons, but is now increasing. For some years after the late war, a very active business was transacted in the town, and the improvements during this time were very numerous and ornamental. Subsequently, and until within the last two or three years, its trade has declined, and improvement been in a great measure suspended; within this period, however, there has been a very considerable progressive amendment in trade, and numerous valuable buildings, and other improvements are now in progress, or have been recently completed.

Its principal export trade consists of tobacco, flour, leather, soap, candles, beer, &c.

The annual inspection of tobacco, has recently amounted to 5,000 hogsheads; the inspection of flour to more than 80,000 barrels. There is a considerable foreign trade with Europe, South America and the West Indies.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is to pass through the heart of the town, at the level of thirty-seven feet above the river, and will be let into an extensive basin, forming of Rock Creek by four detached locks, being the highest seaport on the Potomac, and the first reached by the Canal in its descent; its situation is peculiarly favorable for enjoying the trade which will be wasted on that great highway. As a large por-

tion of this Canal is expected to be finished and open for navigation during the next season, establishing a ready communication from a rich back country, to the basin at Rock Creek, a considerable spur to the trade and prosperity of the town may be speedily expected.

In the town is an extensive brewery, and several factories. The vicinity of the Town naturally offers peculiar advantages for extensive manufactories, the River falling near forty feet in four miles, next above the town; and these advantages may be shortly greatly enhanced, by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, now constructing, which will extend over this space at an elevation of 57 feet above tide water, and of a width of 70 to 80 feet, and depth of 7 feet, and may supply very numerous manufacturing establishments with water, without obstruction to the navigation. The public institutions and buildings consist of the Roman Catholic College, incorporated by Congress, beautifully situated at the edge of the town, and in a very flourishing condition; society of Nuns incorporated by congress, under the name of "the Sisters of the Visitation," who conduct a very flourishing female academy; two Roman Catholic churches, two Protestant Episcopalians do. one Presbyterian do. one Methodist do., one associated Methodist do.,

and one African do. Two banks incorporated by congress, under the respective names of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown, and the President and Directors of the Union Bank of Georgetown, and immediately above the town is an extensive Cannon Foundry.

The College has been established for 45 years, and not a single death has taken place among the students. The academy under the direction of "the Sisters of the Visitation," has been established for 30 years; only two deaths have taken place among the young ladies: there are at this time 87 young ladies boarders, and 40 young ladies as day scholars. Within the nunnery enclosure, but detached from the academy and approached from a different street, there are upwards of 400 young girls taught gratuitously, about 200 attending daily. At the Lancaster school, there are 100 boys under the direction of Mr. Robert Ould, and about seventy little girls under the direction of Miss Mary W. Cobb. In the Academies of Mrs. Smith, Miss English, and Miss Searle, severally, there is a respectable number of young ladies. The Rev. Mr. McVean has a very respectable number of young gentlemen: Mr. Cobb the same. Mr. Bridgen has a large number of scholars, many of whom are taught gratuitously. There are several other respectable schools.

*Assessed valuation of the real and personal property in
Georgetown, in 1827, viz:*

Real,.....	\$2,400,000
Personal,.....	280,311
Total,	\$2,680,311

List of the Real Estate, viz:

	<i>Lots.</i>
Old Georgetown, containing 80 very large lots, making 60 acres; all, or nearly all, improved by buildings, generally of the best description, and not less than 600 houses,	80
46 water lots, mostly improved by large two and three story brick warehouses,	46
Beatty and Hawkins' addition, laid out in 300, generally large lots, 50 of them uncommonly large, containing from 1½ acres to 6½ acres each, mostly improved improved with very good buildings,	300
Beatty and Hawkins' amended addition.—49 lots, some improved by good houses, but generally not improved	49
Slip between Beatty and Hawkins' and Beall's additions.—14 lots, some well improved; also, 2 lots of 3 acres each, not improved,	16
Beall's addition.—293 large lots, mostly well improved,	293
Also, 13 large lots, all, or nearly all, very well improved	13
Peter, Beatty, Threlkeld, and Deakin's addition.—211 lots, many of them unimproved, but the majority improved by small houses,	211
Threlkeld's Square, containing about 30 large building lots, principally improved, but with small houses,	30
Holmead's addition.—97 lots, mostly unimproved, but some well improved,	97
Also, 2 large squares, containing about 25 building lots, partially improved,	25
Also, 4 lots, containing 15½ acres, partially improved,	4
Deakins, Lee, and Casenove's addition, containing 101 lots, 12 of which improved,	101
Deakins and Bayley's addition.—32 lots, all vacant except two,	32
Total number of lots,.....	1297

We cannot ascertain, exactly, the number of houses; but, as many of the lots have from five to ten houses on each, we may reasonably suppose that there are between 11 and 1300 houses, and a population of about 8,000 inhabitants.

The debt due by the Corporation is \$85,793 46

Of this amount, \$65,793 46 is on interest.

The means of paying the above debt, are—

The sinking fund, amounting to.... \$9,000 00

Notes of individuals, 1,576 08

Real estate of the corporation, valued at 60,000 00

This property, it is believed would now bring, with the privileges, \$100,000.

Indirect revenue, 10,000 00

There is no probability of its being less than this sum.

Arrears of direct taxes..... 12,500 00 good.

\$93,076 08

Which shews that the resources of the Corporation are not only equal to meet all demands against it, but will have a surplus of \$7,282 62.

The annual expense of the Corporation, including interest on the above \$65,792 46. will be \$13,000. The indirect revenue is \$10,000, which leaves only \$3,000 to be provided for by a direct tax; and 12½ cents in the 100 dollars, will more than meet this sum.

The Corporation has the power to levy a tax not exceeding 75 cents in the 100 dollars, which, at this rate, would produce the gross sum of \$20,102 32 per annum.

The general assessment was made up to 31 March, 1825, and an additional assessment up to 25th June, 1827. These assessments were made under a law directing a cash valuation by three respectable citizens, under oath. At the time the general or principal assessment was made, property was much depressed, and this, no doubt, had influence on the assessors. We know of some sales recently made at 50 per cent. above the assessed valuation.

JOHN COX, Mayor.

JOHN MOUNTAIN, Clerk.

ALEXANDRIA

Originally called Belhaven, is situated nearly at the head of tide water, on the South corner of the District, seven miles South of Washington, on the right bank of the Potomac, with a highly cultivated and productive back country, in the rear. A trade with the Southern States, West Indies, and Europe, is carried on. The wharves and warehouses are commodious; but Baltimore has had the same withering effect on the commerce of Alexandria, that New York has exercised on its seaboard vicinity. The exportations have fluctuated from nearly a million to less than one fourth of that amount. Flour and tobacco is the great staple, but, next to these, fish and lumber are shipped in considerable quantities. The town is incorporated. It is laid off at right angles, and in this, as well as in other respects, resembles Philadelphia; houses, except a few of the oldest, are generally brick. It is remarkable for its natural advantages for commerce, for its fine wharves, &c. The Mechanics' Bank is a favorable specimen of architecture.— It has two Insurance Offices, and four Banks, viz: the Bank of Alexandria, the Bank of Potomac, the Farmers' Bank, and the Mechanics'

Bank; *Churches*, 2 Episcopalian, 1 Roman Catholic, 2 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian, 1 Quaker, 1 Baptist (lately burnt, now rebuilding,) and 1 African; a valuable and curious Museum, Timothy Mountford, Esq. a distinguished virtuoso, manager; 2 principal Hotels, excellent; many other taverns more or less good; a fine public garden, established by Peter Bibby, esq. afterwards a member of the French Institute, at present conducted by William Yates, esq. It has a Public Library, a Reading Room, and a commodious Theatre; a Branch of the Colonization Society, a Temperance Society, are established here: there are fine fish, crabs and oysters, excellent meats and vegetables, which may be had in abundance in the markets. Alexandria is governed somewhat like Washington, by a Mayor, and a Board of Council. The population of the Town and County is—in the town, 8,345, in the county, 1,499.

Extract of an official communication from the Mayor of Alexandria, to the Hon. C. F. Mercer, (in Congress) dated Jan. 9, 1828, showing the rate of assessment, &c., for 1827.

“The tax levied for the present year [1828] on real estate is 35 cents on every hundred dollars of the assessed value, though for many years past the average rate of tax has been less than 30 cents. The increase of the present year has been, it is believed, intended to meet some special and extraordinary expenditure connected with the late fire.

“We have no census since that taken in 1820 under the authority of the United States; our numbers at that time, within the town, amounted to 8,845, and within the county to 1,499

Signed, THOMSON F. MASON.”

Assessment.

From an examination of the books of the assessments, for the year 1827, filed in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, it appears that the valuation of the real property in the town of Alexandria made in the Spring of 1827, amounts to two millions five hundred and ninety-three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

I. P. THOMPSON, Clerk.

Alexandria, January 9, 1828.

The Public Debt as far as it can now be ascertained, amounts to fifty eight thousand dollars.

A List of Public Property in the town of Alexandria, and the rents arising therefrom.

“Point West” in the northern part of the town, including a large warehouse and wharf, called the Fish Wharf, producing a rent of about..... \$1,350 00

“Point Lumley” in the southern part of the town, comprehending a wharf 145 feet front, also a large stone warehouse, and sundry houses and lots, on Duke street, and the Strand, producing a rent of 300 00

Two brick warehouses, and an extensive wharf, formerly Rumney's wharf, producing a rent of 275 00 One half square called the Market square, on which have been erected several extensive buildings, comprehending the public offices, and therefore producing an inconsiderable rent, but which cost the Corporation upwards of \$20,000.

The members of the Common Council, whose term of service expire in March 1831, were chosen on the 2d of March, as follows—

[John Roberts, *Mayor.*]

First Ward—Benjamin T. Fendall, Reuben Johnston, Thomas Preston, Thomas Sanford.

Second Ward—Presley Jacobs, George H. Smoot, James McGuire, Robert Anderson.

Third Ward—Robert Brockett, Edmund I. Lee, Thomas Jacobs, William C. Gardner.

Fourth Ward—Robert I. Taylor, George S. Hough, Josiah H. Davis, Thomson F. Mason,

MANSION SQUARE.

The residence of General J. P. Van Ness.

This spot was formerly the residence of David Burnes, Esq. one of the principal original proprietors of the site of the City of Washington. His valuable plantation, which descended to him through several generations of Scottish ancestors, consisted of a number of different tracts or grants of land, the smaller of which, had been successively united with, or, as it were, merged in, the main tract. The whole now contains the most valuable improvements, and business parts of the Metropolis.

In the plan of the City, this beautiful Square, containing about six acres of ground, was retained by the proprietor, and was designated as above, on a map made by N. King, Esq. formerly Surveyor of the City. It is handsomely situated at the junction of the classical Tiber with the majestic Potomac, who proudly pursues his course from the stupendous Allegany, to the Chesapeake and the Ocean. General Van Ness, formerly a Representative in Congress, from New York, having intermarried with Miss Burnes, sole heiress of her deceased father, in the year 1802, or 1803, they improved at great expense, the Square in

the best modern taste, both as to buildings and grounds—the latter of which, in addition to their lofty, dignified, paternal trees, are abundantly supplied with the best native and foreign fruits, including figs and grapes, and adorned with a great variety of ornamental shrubs and plants, hedges, quincunxes, gravel walks, vines, bowers, &c. The solidity, elegance and convenience, throughout the whole of the buildings and other improvements of this spot, combined with the natural beauty of location, justly excite great interest and admiration. The spacious Mansion itself, in the centre of the square, built in a style of the finest architecture, near the President's House, is probably not excelled by any private building in this country. The entrance into this walled square is through an iron gate between two lodges at the north east angle, fronting on the street and the President's Square. Thence there is a winding carriage way, skirted by ornamental trees, shrubbery and flowers, ascending an artificial mound at the north front of the house, and passing under an elegant, projecting stone portico at the door. This portico is the first of the kind, if not the only one, excepting that recently erected at the President's House, in the United States. Besides an extensive and interesting prospect from the south front, (at which there is a handsome Green House extending from

the principal floor,) of the River, towards Alexandria and Fort Washington, comprehending the Long Bridge with its Draws, and the numerous navigating vessels of every description, to which will soon be added the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, passing immediately along the south wall of the enclosure; the whole bounded by the lofty banks and ridges on either shore—there is on the north and east a most advantageous view of the imposing public buildings, as well as of the mass of private improvements in the Capitol, extending on one side to the heights of George Town.—In the midst of the modern improvements and arrangements, and within doors some of the most elegant specimens of the fine arts, such as painting and sculpture, of this delightful “*Rus in urbe*,” one of the most attractive objects is the ancient family mansion, which, in times of yore, occupied by a happy and respected ancestry, whilst it is now a monument of the good feeling and good sense of the present proprietors, can never be beheld by them without the most interesting associations as well as useful reflections.—It always gives us the idea of a venerable and declining parent, anxiously and affectionately watching the progress of her beloved posterity, who, on the other hand, are constantly retreating for her parental example and admonition.

in a manner that is not only interesting but also instructive. The author has taken great pains to collect and arrange the materials of this history, and to present them in a clear and concise manner. The work is divided into three parts, the first of which contains the history of the United States from its origin to the present time. The second part contains the history of the United States from its origin to the present time. The third part contains the history of the United States from its origin to the present time. The work is written in a style that is both elegant and simple, and is adapted to the use of the general reader. It is a work that is well worth the attention of every one who is interested in the history of the United States.

SEAT OF S. H. SMITH, ESQ.

Among the commanding sites that surround the City, is that of Samuel Harrison Smith, about three miles north of the Capitol. Approaching the dwelling through a long avenue of sycamores and locusts, we reach a point, elevated about three hundred feet above tide water, that commands a view of great extent and beauty, disclosing an amphitheatre of hills rising beyond each other, in which the natural forest and cultivation are happily blended.

The grounds immediately adjacent to the house, are adorned by a luxuriant and variegated shrubbery, which leads on a gradually descending area, to grounds containing a great variety of the choicest fruits, very successfully cultivated. Thence on ascending ground, and in full view from the dwelling, is an orchard, principally of Hughes' Crab, with vines, of numerous sorts, occupying alternate rows. The most complete success has so far attended the rearing of these valuable plants, as well those of foreign as those of domestic origin. They grow with great luxuriance, and the fruit seldom fails of attaining maturity. The mode of rearing them, merits from its peculiarity and success, more than a passing notice.—

Those, who are conversant with the subject, well know that it has been adopted as an axiom ever since the days of Virgil, if not from a more remote era, that the *vine hates the shade*. In this case, one row of vines, at a distance of about six feet from each other, is planted between the lines formed by the apple trees, which, being thirty feet asunder, places the vines about fifteen feet from the trees. Independently of this circumstance, the bed in which the vines are reared, is raised by successive ploughings towards the centre, which has the twofold effect of giving depth to the soil, and of arresting the descent of the rain down the hill. To the latter circumstance, much of the success is probably owing. Some experiments, of rather favorable issues, have been tried in making wine; but the vines are yet too young to expect much success in this respect.—The soil is chiefly silicious and so light and deep as to admit the roots to shoot with vigour.

In regard to soil, it may be remarked of this farm, as of many others in the District, that, within a small compass, almost every variety is to be found, so that in a tract of less than two hundred acres, we find, in different and adjoining fields, a decided predominance of either clay, sand or gravel, and in almost equal portions.

From this quality of the soil there is scarcely a single product, favored by the climate, that may

not be raised in perfection. The peach and all the melons attain great perfection. The pear, of the finest sorts, including the most delicious beurres, for a few years after it begins to bear, is probably unsurpassed; but unfortunately, here, as in the whole southern country, it prematurely perishes under a blight, commencing with the ends of the branches, and soon destroying the body. No object is more worthy of the researches and experiments of the orchardist than this inexplicable malady. The apple succeeds well; apricots, plums and nectarines only in favourable seasons. The great staple will probably be the vine, to which the soil and the gentle undulations of the ground are so highly favourable: thus confirming the observation of the celebrated Voiney, that this region of country, from its aspect and soil, bore a striking resemblance to that surrounding Bourdeaux, in France.

Some curious specimens have been found on this farm, and among them agates of a handsome formation, petrifications of great extent, Indian arrows and various feruginous productions. Indeed, iron forms so considerable an ingredient of the soil, that most of the wells partake of it in a sensible degree, from which, perhaps, in connection with the purity of the air, and the elevation of the land, springs a salubrity, not probably exceeded in any part of the United States.

SEAT OF GEORGE CALVERT, ESQ.

Near Bladensburgh, about six miles N. E. of Washington, on an extensive and beautiful lawn, stands the family mansion of George Calvert, Esq. the lineal descendant of an illustrious ancestor, the Baron of Baltimore. The exterior of the house is not as magnificent as the wealth and consequence of its proprietor might lead a stranger to anticipate; but the inside is equal, if not superior in elegance, comfort, and convenience, to any of the wealthy planters of Maryland.—The East front commands a fine view of the road and forest scenery; from the West, opens a prospect of an artificial sheet of water, and island, terminating abruptly by tufts of trees, and a line of woods, which stretch rather too closely from East to West. Two neat lodges, on the Northern limits of the lawn, are erected at the entrance leading to the house; and a fine stock of white deer, grazing on this highly cultivated spot, indicate to the passing traveller, that it is the residence of a country gentleman of opulence and taste. It is to be regretted that there is not an entire view of the house from the turnpike, now one of the greatest thoroughfares in the Union: its oblique position viewed from this line, takes off

something of the effect and symmetry which it is found to possess, on a closer inspection. The mansion is white, with wings and lofty porticos, about one hundred feet in length. Its appearance, on the whole, is elegant and pleasing: the drawing room and hall were formerly decorated with some fine cabinet pictures, by Breughell and other great masters, but as Mr. C. has, within a few years past removed them to Europe, agreeable to a family arrangement, we shall not particularise them. Some family portraits, by Stewart, are now the only remains of his valuable collection.

But it is as an indefatigable cultivator of the soil, that Mr. Calvert most excels; in agricultural pursuits he has been preeminently successful: his artificial grasses, choice orchard trees, corn, tobacco, size and beauty of his stock, his ample granaries, barns, stables, out-houses, and, above all, the preservation and distribution of manure, render his Bladensburgh estate of 2000 acres, well worth the examination and attention of the rural economist. Twenty years back the soil of this estate was generally poor and thin, but by judicious and persevering efforts, it is now rendered rich and productive. The contrast of a neighboring field, only divided by a fence, skirting the road on the West, is striking; cut up by gullies,

sterile, and hungry-looking, proves *what* has been done, and may be done, by good husbandry. Mr. Calvert intimated to the writer that he had an idea of making Mr. Bowie an offer for this worn-out field, and to tender what he conscientiously thought it is *worth*, with a view to place it in a similar state of improvement with those adjoining it; however, as it now stands, it is worth but little.

The demise of Mr. C's amiable and excellent wife, took place in the fall of 1822. A few hundred yards N. E. of the mansion, a piece of rising ground marks the burial spot of the manor house, where her remains are deposited, within a white marble tomb; and those of four infant children. The graves of the children are arranged at the head of the sepulchre, on which is carved, by the masterly chisel of André, a resurrection piece, representing the mother, preceded by the children, ascending to everlasting bliss. The principal figure is a good likeness of the original, and a fine specimen of Italian sculpture. The inscriptions breathe the real affection and feeling of a bereaved husband; and the care taken to preserve, in the neatest order, this consecrated spot, is worthy of remark. A *scythe* used in this affectionate duty, accidentally left by one of Mr. C's sons hanging on the railing enclosing the tomb, met

the eye of the writer. It was *fall*—the parent had been removing the autumnal leaves scattered from the forest trees, and the son had been cutting down the luxuriant grass. How emblematic the *scythe*—how admonitory the heaps of *autumnal leaves*!—How exemplary, affectionate, and pious, the duty!

As the history of the ancestry of the proprietor of this seat, is interesting, and intimately connected with that of Maryland, the present District of Columbia, and more particularly the neighboring *monumental* City of Baltimore, we subjoin a few facts, collected from Kilty, Bozman and Griffith, richly deserving notice, as they exhibit the pure and noble views of the ancestors of Mr. George Calvert:

George Calvert, whose title of Baron of Baltimore, gave name to Baltimore, was a man equalled by few in his day or nation, for industry, courage, love of country, or piety. Descended from a Protestant Family which had been driven from Flanders into Yorkshire, during the persecution, George Calvert could have but little wealth or patronage to begin life. We soon find him, however, a Knight, Member of Parliament for Oxford, Secretary of the Council, and, in these situations, a strenuous advocate of colonization. Becoming a convert to the Catholic religion, at the time precisely when the reformers

were about falling into dogmatical extremes, he sacrificed all his profitable offices at Court, and sought a refuge on this continent. Having obtained a grant of part of New Foundland, from King James, he came out to the colony, he called *Avalon*, with considerable force; and, war existing between that King and the French, he took or dispersed numbers of their ships, and secured the English Fisheries. Finding, however, the coast to be inhospitable, he returned to England, and, in consideration of his services, was made a Peer of Ireland, with a grant of several valuable estates in the Province of Connaught, near the town of Baltimore, from whence he derived his title of Baron.

Lord Baltimore resided in Ireland occasionally, and, from his former conduct, we may infer, that he did all that depended upon him to improve the condition of his tenants and neighbors, but, as if enough could not be done there, he embarked for Virginia, being one of that company for several years, with the rank of a Member of Council in the colony. The Governor, however, and other zealots in matters of religion, imposed insurmountable obstacles to his activity, and he cast about for lands unsettled, and, where he could afford that refuge to others which was refused to himself. After exploring the Bay and Rivers North of the settlements, he returned to England again, and obtained the promise of that territory, which he intended to call *Creceutia*, but did not live to receive his patent, which was received immediately after his decease, by his eldest son, *Cecilius*, from Charles the First, at

whose instance, and in honor of Henrietta Maria, his consort, and daughter of the Great Henry the Fourth, of France, was called *Maryland*.

A better compliment to Cecilius, could not have been devised, than that which is paid in the charter of 1632, where, it is stated, that Maryland was granted him, among other reasons, because he was *treading in the steps of his father*. It must be supposed that, after the expenditures required by the expeditions of his father, the proprietary could not abound in means for the establishment of the new colony, and that his presence in England during its commencement, could not be dispensed with on that account, while the difficulties which overtook the whole British Empire in a few years after, rendered his presence in England more useful to his colonists than it could have been amongst them, so that he never realized the intention which he expressed, of visiting Maryland. His good sense fixed upon a plan of sailing from England, and of arriving in America early in the Spring, and thus procure the colonists a season to plant, and cultivate provisions successfully as they did.

His instructions were carefully prepared, and they remain with us, monuments of his justice and liberality.

Certain quantities of land were to be given to every emigrant at a low rent, and all Englishmen and Irishmen were invited, without respect to sect or denomination; they were to enjoy the rights, liberties, and franchises of natural born subjects, and called, upon true democratic principles, to make laws for themselves, which he

would consider and sanction, if advisable, without reference to the Council or King of England, in any manner whatever. He had a brother, Leonard Calvert, whom he sent with about two hundred colonists, every way qualified to represent him as Governor General or Judge, in the first instance, and there are none of his acts which were reversed. The Governor did not land among the natives until he was invited. It is doubtful whether he gave any valuable consideration on that occasion, for the *red men* received into their huts and divided their stores with the colonists, in the most friendly manner. They thus continued to harmonise until the factious spirit then existing in the parent country, was transplanted, and united, with the selfish interest of a few Virginians, and the Dutch Government on the North River brought on hostilities from the more distant Indians. From these circumstances, and the attempts of Cromwell's government to usurp the Province, distress was brought upon the colonists, and the Governor, after the most heroic exertions, was obliged to fly; insurrections took place; certain sects were persecuted, and they did not settle down in peace, until after the restoration of the king of England. In 1660, the proprietary became possessed of his lawful authority. From that time until the period of Independence, comprising above a century, no disturbance was given to the natives, with whom treaties were made, from time to time, on mutual and satisfactory terms. The proprietary extended his invitation to emigrants from the continent of Europe; he frequently exchanged with them

good lands for their marshes and wastes, and never enforced the forfeitures incurred by widows or children.

It was the happiness of Cecilius to enjoy the love and gratitude of his colonists several years before his death, in 1676, and after he had sent his son Charles, and future heir, to represent him in Maryland.

The government of Charles, the third Baron of Baltimore, was distinguished not only by the continued peace with the natives, but a most energetic defence of the privileges of the people, against the exactions of the crown, and the encroachment of the Pennsylvanians, under the charter granted to Mr. Penn, in 1680; in both of which he was eminently supported by his relative, Colonel George Talbot, who traversed the wilderness to warn Mr. Penn from the neighborhood of his capital; drove the Dutch from Lewis-Town, at the mouth of the Delaware, and killed a Collector of Customs in the Patuxent. When the British suspected the fidelity of James the Second, Lord Baltimore was also charged with abusing the Protestants, and though he completely refuted the charge by showing how many there were, and how much liberty they enjoyed in the colony, where, in fact, they had acquired the preponderance, the Government of Maryland was taken out of his hands by William and Mary, in order to secure the ascendancy. These contests took him to England several times; and in the year 1715, he died there, leaving an infant son, Benedict, whose guardians brought him up in the Protestant Religion, and, though he received the

government of his Province from George the First, it was his son Charles, the fifth Lord Baltimore, that enjoyed the benefit of his conversion.

This proprietary visited Maryland, in 1732, for the express purpose of settling the limits of the two Provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania, with the heirs of Mr. Penn; and, if his just pretensions had not been overruled in England, the obstructions in the navigation of the Susquehanna river, would have been within his line and control. However, the claim of the Pennsylvanians to the mouth of that river, and head of the bay, were defeated, and the proprietary returned to England, leaving at Annapolis the portrait which is yet exhibited, and the regrets of the inhabitants.

BLADENSBURGH, near Mr. Calvert's seat, was, before the revolution, a place of commercial consequence, but it is now reduced to a thoroughfare village. The navigation of the Eastern Branch, terminates at this place; only a few small vessels of light tonnage, find their way up. The trade is very limited; fish and tobacco are the principal articles. The chalybeate spring of strong medicinal properties, mentioned at page 36, is visited by strangers in the Summer season. This village was the principal theatre of action during the incursion of the British, in 1814.

HAYES—*the residence of H. Dunlop, Esq. near Georgetown.*

This ancient house was built about the breaking out of the revolution, or immediately preceding that event, and of the very best and most substantial materials. The bricks it is said, by the old inhabitants of the neighborhood, were imported from London, as well as the mechanics that worked upon it. Of the excellence of the materials and fidelity of the workmanship, no better evidence can be given, than the fact, that the main building has ever since stood the effect both of weather and of time, without repair. It was built by the Rector, parson Williamson who was at the time the pastor of Rock Creek parish, and had two churches, the one in the District of Columbia, called at Rock Creek, and the other near Rockville, called Rock Creek Chapel, and was perhaps at the time one of the richest country livings in the state, his income being about ninety hogsheads of tobacco, which may be some reason for his building such a house. Williamson himself, is described as a fine specimen of the clergy of that time, under the British system, he is said to have been learned, witty, and eloquent in the pulpit, but addicted to all the vices then too common among the gentlemen of his profession, such as hunting, horse racing, drinking, gaming, &c.

Mr. D's extensive farm at Hayes, is in a high state of cultivation and very productive.

KALORAMA.

This was the seat of the late Joel Barlow—now in the possession of Colonel Bomford. Its natural situation is beautiful and romantic. The precipitous banks of Rock Creek, on the West; the magnificent Potomac winding in front towards the South; Washington, and its Capitol, on the left; and Georgetown and its hills, on the right, afford a vast variety of town and country, wood and water scenery. This seat stands near the Western termination of the heights which flank our city, towards the North. The building is in good taste, of two stories elevation, porticoed, and surrounded with a flourishing and choice shrubbery.

Passing to the East, on this beautiful ridge, Mr. Pairo, and Colonel Michael Noarse, possess snug little country seats. The former has a fine thriving vineyard of the choicest vines.

MERIDIAN HILL.

MERIDIAN HILL, was formerly the residence of Commodore Porter, and adjoins the Columbian College grounds. J. Florentius Cox, Esq. formerly of New York, has recently purchased this establishment. The house rises due

North of the Executive Mansion, and commands a rich and interesting prospect; a noble river flowing in front, animated by vessels of commerce or pleasure, the Metropolis of the Union stretching right and left before you; the Potomac bridge, Alexandria, Fort Washington, and a distant glimpse of Mount Vernon, terminate on the horizon. Attached to this seat is about 130 acres, highly cultivated, and an orchard of choice fruit trees. Its present proprietor is making vast improvements: this seat is within fifteen minutes ride of the city, which gives it all the advantages of a city residence, for visiting or business.

ADLUM'S VINEYARD—NEAR GEORGETOWN.

This Vineyard is in a sequestered and lonely situation, surrounded by hills and woods on the banks of Rock Creek, a small branch of the Potomac. It is planted on a deep declivity, looking to the south, and covering several acres. The soil is a light loam, stony and moist, the growth about it being chiefly white oak.

The vine is planted in rows, raised one above another along the slope, so as to catch all the moist that falls, and the better to retain the artificial irrigation. Between the rows, which are at about twice the distance of Indian corn, there

is sufficient space for using the plough, to keep the ground light and free from weeds. The soil is also enriched by common barn-yard manure.

There are several distinct departments in the grounds, set apart for the cultivation of numerous varieties of the vine. Mr. Adlum has in all twenty or thirty different kinds, among which are the following: Hulin's Orwigsburgh grape; Bland's Madeira; Clifton's Constantia; Tokay; Schuylkill Muscadel; Worthington grape; Carolina purple muscadine; Red juice; large fox grape; Malmsey; purple Frontinac; Royal Muscadine; black Hamburg; black cluster; Syrian; Clapiers; Miller Burgundy, and white sweet water. Mr. A's patriotic efforts in the cultivation of his vineyard, merits very general patronage.

MASON'S ISLAND.

Properly called Annalostan Island, is the seat of Gen. John Mason. It is situated nearly opposite Georgetown, in the placid bosom of the Potomac, and has a highly cultivated surface of about 70 acres—the natural soil, light and sandy. A causeway on the Virginia side, and a horse-beat ferry from Georgetown, facilitates communication with this beautiful spot, from the shores. Elevated fifty feet, where the house stands, is the highest ground above the level of the river. The usual tides rise about three feet. In digging for water, it is procured at the depth of 20 or 50 feet

from the surface : agatized wood has been discovered in well digging. The house, which you approach through a fine avenue of trees, is extensive, with a number of convenient buildings attached : its exterior is not uniform ; an east wing is wanted to make it so. Its interior is finished with taste and in a costly style by its opulent owner : from it the Public Buildings in Washington are seen to advantage. The garden is kept in fine order—ornamental trees, shrubs, and rare plants, are a source of attraction to the botanist—whilst the kitchen garden affords excellent roots of the choicest varieties. On the North side of the Island an illuvial meadow is rapidly forming. The South side is substantially walled, and dotted with neat white cottages for servants' buildings.

Warden justly remarks that—"The view from this spot is delightful. It embraces the picturesque banks of the Potomac, a portion of the city, and an expanse of water, of which the bridge terminates the view. Numerous vessels ply backwards and forwards to animate the scene. Directing the eye over the corner of the garden, we perceive the sails only, as if by enchantment, gliding through the trees. A few feet below the summer-house the rocks afford seats, where those who are fond of fishing may indulge in this amusement."

ARLINGTON HOUSE.

Arlington House, the seat of George W. P. Custis, Esq. is situated on the Virginia side of the Potomac, immediately fronting the Capitol.—It occupies a most lofty and commanding position, upon a height between two and three hundred feet above the river, to which the grounds incline by a slope, for the most part, gradual. The view from the house, is one of the most grand and picturesque that can be imagined, embracing the whole of the City of Washington and Georgetown, the river with its bridge, and the range of Maryland heights, as far down as the Fort, with panoramic beauty and effect.

The Mansion House consists of a centre building of sixty feet front, and two wings of forty each, making a principal front of 140 feet. The centre has a portico of sixty feet, by twenty five, the pediment supported by eight massive columns, six in front. This noble portico was designed from drawings of the Temple, at Pœstum near Naples, the columns are five feet diameter at their bases, gradually declining to the capitals, which are of the ancient Doric order: the columns twenty six feet in height, are built of brick, covered with stucco, resembling freestone, and like

the pediment marked off in blocks. This stucco resists the frost, and forms an impenetrable cement.

At this seat, are some rare and valuable pictures. Two by *Vandyke*, portraits of great antiquity. One by *Sir Godfrey Kneller*, painted in 1707, representing the celebrated *Colo. Parke*, a splendid old picture. There are others of later, but by no means lesser interest.

There is a splendid engraving of the *Death of Chatham*, presented by *Copeley*.

A *Death of Wolfe*, presented by *West*, and a fine engraving of *Napier of Merchiston*, the famous inventor of the Lograthims, presented by the *Earl of Buchan*, and addressed to *Marshal General Washington*, conveying to Americans the novel intelligence that their beloved Chief was a Marshal of France; this high dignity having been conferred upon the General, by Louis the XVI, to enable the American Chief to command the Count de Rochambeau; for the Count being a very old officer, by the etiquette of the French, service could only be commanded by a Mareschal de France.

The *Mount Vernon plate*, bearing the arms and crest of Washington, the venerable Pretorium of the Revolution, and many other valued and interesting relics from the late mansion of the

Hero, are kept in pious preservation at Arlington House.

During the sojourn of General La Fayette in the District, he paid several visits of affection to the proprietor of Arlington House; the last but one survivor of the *Washington Family*. The good General was peculiarly gratified with a view from the grand Portico, pronouncing it the finest he had ever seen, and warmly recommended to Mrs. Custis to cherish the native forest trees, which extended for some distance in the rear of the mansion, observing emphatically, Recollect my dear, *how much easier it is to cut a tree down, than to make one grow!*

A great many relics have been given away in presents to numbers who have begged them, and they are now dispersed in almost every country in Christendom. Some very interesting ones still remain. The bed and bedstead on which the first President slept, during the whole of his Presidency, and on which he breathed his last sigh, the 14th December, 1799.—China made to order of Mr. Van Braam, having the names of all the Votes of the Old Confederation, a service also bearing the representation of the order of the Cincinnati, with other rare and interesting reminiscences, treasured with care, and which half a century hence will delight other generations,

curious to behold aught which belonged to Him, whose fame and memory will freshen with Time.

From Mr. Custis's "*Recollections*," we add the following—

Of original pictures, there are four at ARLINGTON HOUSE. The most ancient, and the only one extant of the hero at that time of day, is the work of the elder Peale; was painted in 1772, full size and three quarter length; represents the Provincial Colonel in the Colonial uniform, blue, with scarlet facings, silver lace, and scarlet under-clothes, with sash and gorget, and the hat usually called the Wolfe hat, which, from its size and shape, must have been better suited for service in a forest warfare than would be the chapeaus of modern times.

This is a fine expressive picture, and said by his cotemporaries, to be the Washington in the prime of life; the countenance open and manly, the mild blue eye, the whole bespeaking intelligence, the dominion of lofty feelings, and the passions at rest.

It will be remembered that 1772 was the year of the remarkable Indian prophecy.

Next in the order of originals, is an half bust, by Houdon, after the manner of the antique, full size, and was taken after the war of the revolution.

3rd. A beautiful cabinet picture, in relief, by Madame de Brienne, representing the heads of Washington and Lafayette, about the time of Houdon.

4th. The profile likeness in crayon, by Sharpless, in 1796, an admirable likeness, the profile taken by an instrument, and critically correct.

Of other originals, we have to notice the equestrian picture, by Trumbull, of 1790, now in the City Hall of New York. For this, the white charger had several *standings*. The figure of the General-in-Chief is well described, the costume, the uniform of the Staff in the war of Independence, being the ancient *whig colors*, blue and buff—a very splendid performance throughout, and the objection to the face being florid, not a correct one. He was both fair and florid.

A Mr. Williams, a painter in Crayons, had sittings about 1794, made a strong likeness, but we have no further knowledge of him or his works.

The works of Stuart have acquired such extensive and deserved celebrity that a critique from us would be almost superfluous. Of the great President, the head (that is the head only) of Stuart is certainly a chief d'œuvre. There are three originals by this distinguished master—the head and bust, from which many copies have been

taken the full length for the Marquis of Lansdown, and an original intended for Mrs. Washington. The artist has been particularly happy in delineating that graceful fall of the shoulders, for which the Chief was remarkable, and which is said to constitute among the finest lines in the portraiture of manly excellence. The defects of the full length are in the limbs. There is too much of roundness and finish, according to the rules of art and the most approved models of taste and celebrity, whereas the original was in himself a model for the arts. Stuart once observed, "my impressions of his superior size considerably abated on trying on his coat, and finding that the span of his body was not greater than was to be found in some other men." True. We repeat, that his remarkable conformation was exclusively in the limbs, and the great artist, and truly pleasant gentleman might have continued his trials, and worn out the coat in trying, ere he would have found a man whose arms should have filled the sleeves, or who possessed that breadth of wrists, and those hands which, in the Chief, almost "exceeded nature's law."

We are thus minute in describing the portraiture of Washington, because posterity always inquires, "how looked the Great of the olden time." Should these "recollections" meet the

eye of futurity, we can only say, that our portrait, though humbly, is faithfully drawn.

Ceracci, the celebrated sculptor and enthusiast for liberty, came to this country about '93 or '94, and executed two busts in marble, of the President, and of Hamilton, the last said to be the best. Ceracci was a singularly looking man, very short, full of action, brilliant eyes, emitting the sparks of genius, and wore two watches. He afterwards perished at Paris, as author of the *Infernal Machine*.

In '95, both the elder and younger Peale had sittings. It was the fortune of the venerable Charles Wilson Peale to have painted the Provincial Colonel of his Britannic Majesty's service, in 1772, and the same individual, as Chief Magistrate of a great empire, in 1775. The revolutionary recollections of the Peale family, embrace James Peale, who was one of that gallant band of Philadelphians, who joined the wreck of the grand army in '76, and was engaged in the battles of Trenton and Princeton. The collection of Portraits, made by the patriotic founder of the first American Museum, are of ine-timable value to our posterity, being the only likenesses extant of some of the most distinguished worthies of the days of trial. This collection, and the Museum entire, should be Government property, and attached to a National University.

NOTE. Of the 1000 portraits which have been given of Washington, all of them possess a resemblance from the drawing of a sign post, to the galleries of Taste. He was so unique, so unlike any one else, his whole appearance so striking and impressive, that it was almost impossible to make a total failure, in forming a likeness of him, "on whom every God appeared to have set his seal, to give the world assurance of a man."

Gen. WASHINGTON, in the prime of his life, stood six feet two inches, and measured precisely six feet when attired for the grave. From the period of the revolution, there was an evident bending in that frame, so passing straight before; but the stoop is attributable rather to the care and toils of that arduous contest than to age: for his step was firm, and his carriage noble and commanding, long after the time when the physical properties of man are supposed to be on the wane.

To a majestic height, was added correspondent breadth and firmness, and his whole person was so cast in nature's firmest mould, as to resemble the classic remains of ancient statuary, where all the parts contribute to the purity and perfection of the whole.

His habit might be deemed rather spare than full, his weight never exceeding from two hundred and ten to twenty. His limbs were remarkable. His arms were long, large and sinewy, and could a cast have been made from his hand, it would have afforded a study for the sculptor, and if exhibited in the present day, would be supposed to have belonged to some hero of romance.

Bred in the vigorous school of the frontier warfare, "the earth his bed, his canopy the heavens," he excelled the hunter and the woodsman in their athletic habits, and in those trials of manhood which distinguished the days of his early life.

His physiognomy was decidedly Roman—not in its type expressing the reckless ambition of the "broad fronted Caesar," or the luxurious indulgence of the "curled Anthony," but rather of the better age of Rome, the Fabius Maximus, Marcellus, or the Scipios.

An equestrian portraiture is particularly well suited to him who rode so well, and who was much attached to the noble animal which so oft and gallantly had borne him in the chase, in war, and in the perilous service of the frontier. Rickets, the celebrated equestrian used to say, "I delight to see the General ride, and make it a point to fall in with him when I hear that he is abroad on horseback—his seat is so firm, his management so easy and graceful, that I, who am a professor of horsemanship, would go to him and *learn to ride*."

MOUNT VERNON.

The distance to Mount Vernon from Alexandria, is 8 miles, from Washington 15 miles. In summer the road is tolerable, but in winter, beyond Alexandria, it is very bad. The best mode of travelling thither is in a hack, which may be easily obtained at Washington, at from four to five dollars, for the trip, which will only take up a single day.

The *house*, erected on this consecrated spot, is of wood, and cut in imitation of freestone. The centre part was built by Lawrence Washington, brother to the General; the wings were added by General Washington; named after Admiral Vernon, in whose expedition Lawrence Washington served. The house is two stories high and ninety-six feet in length, with a portico fronting the river, extending the whole length of the house, surmounted by a cupola; the grounds are in the same state as left by General Washington.

The House contains, on the ground floor, six rooms, and a spacious passage, four of these are of ordinary size; at the North-East is a large room, very lofty, with a handsomely sculptured ceiling, and contains a remarkably handsome marble mantelpiece sent to General Washington from Italy, also, a very fine organ, on which in-

strument the late Mrs. Washington was a fine performer; this room is only used for large dinner parties, &c. The room, at the South-East end of the house, is used as a family dining room, and contains busts of Monsieur Neckar, Paul Jones, and General Washington, also, a handsome library, fitted in the wall, with glass cases; the books chiefly collected by Gen. Washington.

The house fronts North-West, the rear looking to the river; in front of the house a lawn extends itself, containing five or six acres of ground, with a serpentine walk around it, fringed with shrubberies, and planted with poplars; on each side of the lawn stands a garden—that on the right is the flower garden, and contains two green houses, (one built by General Washington, the other by Judge Washington) a hot house, and a pinery; it is laid off in handsome walks, with box-wood borders, remarkable for their beauty; it contains, also, a quantity of fig trees, producing excellent fruit—the other is a kitchen garden, containing only fruit and vegetables.

About two hundred yards from the house, in a Southerly direction, stands a summer-house, on the edge of the river bank, which is lofty and sloping, clothed with wood to the water's edge. The summer-house commands a fine prospect of the river and the Maryland shore, also of the

White House, at a distance of five or six miles down the river, where an engagement took place during the late war, with the British vessels which ascended the river.* Proceeding from the summer house about one hundred and fifty yards, in a Westerly direction, you come to the *vault*—a plain excavation in the bank, faced with brick, and surrounded with a rough whitewashed paling; several lofty oaks stand around it, and small red cedar trees grow on the top of the tomb; the door and door-posts are covered with names of visitors.† In the vault are buried General Washington and his wife, Judge Washington and his wife, with many relations of the family.

The estate, as owned by Judge Washington, consisted of between three and four thousand acres, now divided between the Judge's nephews, John Augustine Washington owns Mount Vernon, with the grounds immediately round the

* When the British squadron in ascending the Potomac had arrived opposite the tomb of Washington, Capt. Gordon directed a national salute to be fired, and his band to play in the first place, *God save the King*, and afterwards *Hail Columbia*: flags half-masted. This transaction was probably intended as a mark of respect to the ashes of the Hero, but it was a tribute which our country, under such circumstances, could not receive without disgrace.

† It was the wish of the ornithologist, Wilson, an ardent admirer of nature, to be buried, in some rural retreat, where "*the birds might sing over his grave*." The proudest columns of marble, which a grateful country can rear, could not be more impressive to the contemplative mind, than the simple tomb of Washington, in its present rustic state.

house, and 1,200 acres of land. The fallow deer abound in the woods; timber chiefly white and black oak, with dogwood, hickory, ash, cedar, &c.; the soil is thin, and rather poor, cultivated chiefly in Indian corn, rye, barley, &c. Judge Washington cultivated the millet to a considerable extent; he kept many sheep, and found them profitable.

In consequence of the depredations committed by visiters, especially those coming by water, the late Judge Washington forbid any strangers to land from steam boats, &c. for the purpose of viewing the place. Every day in the year, except Sundays, the house and grounds were open to the inspection of visiters, and servants were ready to attend them, and show them every thing worth seeing. Those who brought letters to the Judge were always treated with the greatest hospitality; the number of visiters made it impossible to entertain them indiscriminately. The present owner continues the regulations made by the Judge.

There are two fisheries on the place, where shad and herring are caught in large quantities.

Mount Vernon is healthy during all the year except the fall, when agues and bilious fevers prevail.

An intelligent visiter, connected with the public press, some years since, gave to the world an

interesting sketch of a visit to M. Vernon. The garden, he remarks, 'was projected by Gen. Washington, but a part of it left unfinished at the time of his death. It exhibits an accuracy of knowledge in the art of gardening, and a minuteness of attention to matters of mere ornament and of little moment, which I supposed had formed no part of the character of this wonderful man. But in the course of our rambles we found abundant evidence of the fact, that the versatile powers of his capacious mind could descend to whatever is 'elegantly little,' as well as soar to what is 'awfully grand,' uniting in his character the astonishing combination of the warrior and the civilian, the scholar and agriculturist, the man of business and of taste.

'We were conducted over long gravel walks, bordered with box, which is arranged and trimmed into the most fanciful figures, and which at the age of twenty years and upwards, still possesses the vigour and freshness of youth. At the extremity of these extensive alleys and pleasure grounds, ornamented with fruit-trees and shrubbery, and clothed in perennial verdure, stand two hot-houses and as many green-houses, situated in the sunniest part of the garden, and shielded from the northern winds by a long range of wooden buildings, for the accommodation of the ser-

yants. From the air of a frosty December morning, we were suddenly introduced into the tropical climate of these spacious houses, where we long sauntered among groves of the coffee tree, lemons, and oranges, all in full bearing, regaling our senses with the flowers and odours of spring. It would be an endless task, and swell my sketch to a botanical treatise, should I attempt to "number up the countless tribes" of plants, which are here sheltered from the inclemencies of winter. At the opening of spring they are all removed from their winter quarters, being permitted to breathe the fresh air and to fling their fragrance upon the breeze.

One of the hot-houses is appropriated entirely to rearing the pine apple, which grows in great perfection, long rows of which we saw in a flourishing and luxuriant condition. A stalk produces but a single apple, which grows near the ground, in the centre of a cluster of tall and spear-shaped leaves. Many bushels of lemons and oranges of every variety are annually grown, which besides furnishing the family with a supply of these fruits at all seasons, are distributed as a delicacy to their friends, or to administer to the comforts of their neighbors in cases of sickness. The coffee plant thrives well, yields abundantly, and in quality is said to be equal to the best Mocha.

The branches under which we walked were laden with the fruit, fast advancing to maturity. Among the more rare plants, we saw the night-blooming *Cereus*, the Guava, from which the jelly of that name is made, Aloes of a gigantic growth, the West Indian Plantain, the sweet Cassia in bloom, the Prickly Pear, and a thousand others. They are all tastefully arranged in large boxes made for the purpose, and nurtured with unceasing attention, requiring the constant services of two assistants besides the chief gardener. To the north of the range of buildings before mentioned, is an extensive kitchen garden, surrounded with a hedge of cedar so regularly trimmed, as to present the appearance of a verdant wall.

‘At every step in these pleasure grounds, the thought occurred, that the illustrious projector is no more. ‘There was a garden, and, in the garden, a new sepulchre,’ says the Scripture. The lesson on human pursuits and human pleasures, inculcated by this concise and beautiful narration of the Evangelist, never struck me more forcibly, than when we left the gate, and walked towards the tomb of Washington. In passing the house, the chamber in which he died was pointed out to us; and imagination aided by these memorials, soon presented the whole scene in such distinct and vivid colours, that we seemed almost to follow

his remains to the grave. The family vault in which the dust of the hero reposes, is at the distance of perhaps thirty rods from the house immediately upon the bank of the river. A more romantic and picturesque site for a tomb can scarcely be imagined. Between it, and the Potomac, is a curtain of forest trees covering the steep declivity to the water's edge, breaking the glare of the prospect, and yet affording glimpses of the river, when the foliage is the thickest. The tomb is surrounded by several large native oaks, which are venerable by their years, and which annually strew the sepulchre with autumnal leaves, furnishing the most appropriate drapery for such a place, and giving a still deeper impression to the *memento mori*. Interspersed among the oaks, and overhanging the tomb, is a copse of red cedar; but whether native or transplanted, I could not ascertain. Its evergreen boughs present a fine contrast to the hoary and leafless branches of the oak; and while the deciduous foliage of the latter indicates the decay of the body, the eternal verdure of the former furnishes a beautiful emblem of the immortal spirit. The sacred and symbolic *cassia* was familiar to Washington, and perhaps led to the selection of a spot where the evergreen flourished.

During Lafayette's late tour in the U. States, he made a visit to Mount Vernon and the Tomb of Washington: the relation is touching—

'After a voyage of two hours,' says Mr. Levasseur, "the guns of Fort Washington announced that we were approaching the last abode of the father of his country. At this solemn signal, to which the military band accompanying us responded by plaintive strains, we went on deck, and the venerable soil of Mount Vernon was before us; at this view an involuntary and spontaneous movement made us kneel. We landed in boats, and trod upon the ground so often worn by the feet of Washington. A carriage received Gen. Lafayette, and the other visitors silently ascended the precipitous path which conducted to the solitary habitation of Mount Vernon. In re-entering beneath this hospitable roof, which had sheltered him when the reign of terror tore him violently from his country and family, George Lafayette felt his heart sink within him, at no more finding him whose paternal care had softened his misfortunes, whose example and wise counsels inspired his youthful mind with those generous sentiments which at present render him an example of good citizenship, a model to parents and husbands, the most devoted of sons, the most stable of friends. His father again sought with emotion for every thing which reminded him of the companion of his glorious toils.

Three nephews of general Washington took Lafayette, his son, and myself, to conduct us to the tomb of their uncle; our numerous companions remained in the house; in a few minutes after, the cannon of the fort, thundering anew, announced that Lafayette rendered homage to the ashes of Washington. Simple and modest as he was during life, the tomb of the citizen-hero is scarcely perceived amid the sombre cypresses by which it is surrounded: a vault slightly elevated and sodded over, a wooden door without inscriptions, some withered and some green garlands, indicate to the traveller who visits this spot, the place where rest in peace the puissant arms which broke the chains of his country. As we approached, the door was opened; Lafayette descended alone into the vault, and a few minutes after re-appeared, with his eyes overflowing with tears. He took his son and me by the hand, and led us into the tomb, where by a sign he indicated the coffin of his paternal friend, along side of which was that of his companion in life, united to him forever in the grave. We knelt reverentially near his coffin, which we respectfully saluted with our lips; rising, we threw ourselves into the arms of Lafayette, and mingled our tears with his.

In leaving the vault, we were met by the three nephews of Washington: one of them, Mr. Custis, presented general Lafayette with a gold ring, containing some of the hair of the great man, and we returned to the house where our companions awaited us. An hour was devoted to visiting the house and grounds, which at present belong to a nephew of Washington, who bears the same name, and is one of the judges of the supreme court of the United States. He has made no alteration in the property left him by his uncle, for whose memory he entertains the most profound and tender respect.—George Lafayette assured us that every thing in the house was as he saw it twenty-eight years ago. He found in the place where Washington himself had left it, the principal key of the bastille, which was sent him by Lafayette, at the time this monument of despotism was destroyed. The note sent with the key is still carefully preserved.

INSCRIPTION FOR WASHINGTON'S MONUMENT.

Here rest the relics of the noblest man
That ever Freemen mourn'd, since Time began:
Whose lofty virtues, in no age surpassed,
Have bless'd our era, and shall bless the last.
Great WASHINGTON! renown'd for toils severe,
For matchless wisdom, and sublime career:
Who rose, the polar star, to guide our lot,
And set, unclouded, by a single spot.
Wide as the genial Sun illumines the ball,
His moral grandeur cheers and blesses all—
And such true glory, wonderfully bright,
Shines with the lustre of immortal light.
Age after age—when, in oblivious dust,
This marble now so proud to bear his bust,
No more shall mark to Pilgrims, in our clime,
Aught, but the ruins of unsparing Time,
Here, equal laws, free empire shall maintain,
And WASHINGTON's immortal influence reign! J. B. C.

THE NATIONAL BURYING GROUND.

In this "*City of Silence*" are deposited the remains of such members of Congress, as die at the seat of Government. It is also the burial place of the citizens. About a mile south east of the Capitol, in a lonely, but interesting site.

sloping from the road towards the margin of the Eastern Branch, the cemetery is laid out. It is enclosed with a wall, and kept in good order.

The most attractive and conspicuous monument is that in memory of the late George Clinton—a pyramid of freestone stuccoed, about 12 feet high, reared on a broad base, and mounted on steps. One side presents a bold relief profile likeness, cut in marble, surrounded with a civic wreath; and beneath the following appropriate inscription is cut:—

To the memory of George Clinton. He was born in the state of New York, on the 26th July, 1739, and died at the city of Washington on the 20th April, 1811, in the 73d year of his age. He was a soldier and statesman of the revolution; eminent in council, distinguished in war. He filled with unexampled usefulness, purity and ability, among many other high offices, those of Governor of his native state, and of Vice President of the United States.

While he lived, his virtue, wisdom and valor, were the pride, the ornament, and security of his country; and when he died, he left an illustrious example of a well spent life, worthy of all imitation.

This monument is affectionately dedicated by his children.

A pyramid supporting a vase, points to where the ashes of E. GERRY, Vice President of the United States, are deposited, inscribed—

Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, Vice President of the United States. Died suddenly, on his way to the Capitol, November 23, 1814; aged 70:—

Thus fulfilling his own injunction—"It is the duty of every citizen, though he may have but one day to live, to devote that day to the service of his country."

In different ranges of freestone monuments, painted white, short, square and plain pillars, with a cove top, based on a pedestal, are found the following inscriptions—

Maj. Gen. Uriah Tracy, of Litchfield, Conn., a Senator of the United States; born at Norwich. Died in Washington, July 19th, 1807; aged 52.

Hon. Ezra Darby, born at Scotch Plains, N. Jersey, Member of Congress from that state. Died in Washington, Jan'y. 28, 1803; aged 39.

Hon. Francis Malbone, a Senator of the United States from the state of Rhode Island: died June 4th 1809, aged 50 years.

Hon. John Smilie, a Representative in Congress from the State of Pennsylvania. Died Dec. 30, 1812; aged 71.

Hon. Major Gen. Thomas Blount, a Representative from North Carolina. Died Feb. 7, 1812; aged 52.

Hon. John Dawson, a Representative from Virginia. Died March 31, 1812; aged 52.

Samuel Allyne Otis, Secretary of Senate. Died April 22, 1814; aged 75.

Hon. Elijah Brigham, a Representative from Massachusetts. Died July 22, 1816; aged 73.

Hon. Richard Stanford, a Representative from N. Carolina. Died April 9, 1816; aged 48.

Hon. George Mumford, a Representative from N. Carolina. Died Dec. 31, 1818; aged about 45.

Hon. David Walker, a Representative from Kentucky.— Died March 1, 1820; aged about 60.

Hon. Nathaniel Hazard, a Representative from R. Island.— Died Dec. 17, 1820; aged 47.

Hon. Jesse Slocumb, a Representative from N. Carolina.— Died Dec. 20, 1820; aged 40.

Hon. James Burrill, Jr., a Senator from Rhode Island.— Died Dec. 26, 1820; aged 48 years, 9 months.

Hon. William Trimble, a Senator from Ohio. Died Dec. 13, 1821; aged 35.

Hon. William Pinkney, a Senator from Maryland. Died Feb. 25, 1822; aged 58.

Hon. William Lee Ball, a Representative from Virginia.— Died Feb. 29, 1824; aged 43.

Hon. John Gaillard, a Senator from South Carolina. Died Feb. 26, 1826; aged 60.

Hon. Christopher Rankin, a Representative from Mississippi. Died March 14, 1826; aged 38.

[Three members of Congress were interred at Rock Creek Church Yard, before the National Burying ground was laid off.]

Other miscellaneous public characters--

"Major General Jacob Brown," [no monument yet erected] painted on a plain board.

Push-ma-ta-ha, a Choctaw Warrior. Died Dec. 24, 1824; aged 60. Among his last words were the following:

"When I am gone, let the big guns be fired over me."

The Chevalier F. Greuhm, resident minister in the United States, from Prussia. Died Dec. 1, 1823; aged 53.

Hugh George Campbell, of South Carolina, captain in the U. States Navy. Served twenty-two years as a commander. Died Nov. 11, 1820; aged about 62.

There are also several public officers interred here, who were residents of Washington; we therefore do not particularize them.

THE MAUSOLEUM.

This funeral monument was designed by the late George Hadfield, and is placed on an elevated site, the burial ground of the family of David Burnes, Esq. one of the original proprietors of the soil of this city. Its architectural appearance is imposing and impressive; the tomb is surrounded by twelve lofty columns, supporting the entablature and dome. It appears to be an exact copy of the beautiful Temple of Vesta, at Rome, its rich ornaments only excepted.

It was erected by Gen. John P. Van Ness. The remains of David Burnes's family, and the lamented daughter and only child of Gen. Van Ness, Mrs. Ann Elbertina Middleton, [who intermarried with J. Middleton, Esq. of S. C.] are deposited, within the sepulchre.

It forms a beautiful and stately ornament, and relieves the eye from the monotonous dullness that reigns on the naked commons towards the North.

Near the Mausoleum wall is the—

ORPHAN ASYLUM.

This institution originated in October, 1815, under the auspices of a number of charitable and public spirited ladies of Washington. Mrs. Mad-

ison was its first Directress; Mrs. Van Ness became her successor, and has ever since devoted her time and attention to it, with a zeal and a liberality honorable to herself and important to the society. Like all infant establishments of this kind, it had many difficulties to overcome, but, by the laudable and unwearied exertions of its managers and other patrons, and by the generous donations of many citizens and strangers, whom its extensive benefits, proved and exhibited in the protection, education, and reformation of the children of poverty and vice, and their qualification for useful and respectable stations in life—disposed thus to employ a portion of their means in the prevention and relief of human misery, the establishment has been placed on a more respectable and permanent footing. A large and commodious building has been erected for it within the last year or two, on what is called the *Mausoleum Square*, in this city, fronting on H street North, between 9th and 10th streets West. The corner stone was laid by Mrs. Van Ness, in presence of a large assemblage of citizens. The situation is pleasant, airy, and healthy, supplied with good water, and the house has an extensive lot of ground attached to it, and is enclosed with a good brick wall. So decided is the public opinion in favor of the past services of this institution, and so strong the anticipation of the future, additionally guarantied by the character of its managers, that it was incorporated in May, 1828, by act of Congress, by the name and title of "The Washington City Orphan Asylum."

There is, in addition to the regular Orphan establishment, in the same buildings, a free day-

school, numerously attended, all under the superintendence and direction of seventeen female Managers, selected from amongst the most respectable ladies of the city, and of five Trustees. Upon the whole, the institution bids fair, if properly sustained by the virtue and liberality of the community, still to encrease the scale and success of its invaluable exertions in the cause of benevolence and humanity.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Instituted at Washington City, 1817. Its object is to colonize in Africa, or some other suitable place, with their own consent, the free people of color residing in the United States. In 1823 the number of the colonists was 140. It now exceeds 1500, and accessions are made annually. There are three or four colored preachers at the colony: all the children have access to the schools, and more than 100 have been sent in from the neighboring tribes. The colony has a regular government under the colonial agent, and adequate military force: agriculture and commerce are highly prosperous: the slave trade has been checked in the vicinity. More than 2,000 slaves are now offered to the society by their owners. The receipts of the society for 1828, \$13,969 29; expenditures, \$17,077 12. Free colored in U.S. 233,592; slaves 1,543,688.

Charles Carroll of Carrollton, President: R. Gurley, Sec'y.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE.

A literary and scientific society, called the *National Institute*, has existed in the City since 1816 or '17. At this time, [March 22,] we believe the election of officers for the present year has not taken place. The transactions of this society have not yet been given to the world in any uniform shape; a few fugitive papers only having found their way to the public.

GRAND LODGE of the DISTRICT of COLUMBIA.

Officers.—J. N. Moulder, M. W. G. M.

J. B. Hammatt, R. W. D. G. M.	G. W. Haller, R. W. G. S. W.
P. Throop, R. W. G. J. W.	W. Kerr, jr. R. W. G. S.
W. Hayman, R. W. G. T.	W. Bussard, G. V. and L.
Rev. Br. Wallace, G. C.	L. Hurdle, G. S. D.
J. A. Kennedy, G. J. D.	J. Elkins, G. M.
Wm. Martin, G. S. B.	L. F. Smith, G. P.
T. Shield, G. S. and T.	Wm. Lambert, Grand Sec'y.

THE PUBLIC PRESS, IN WASHINGTON.

There are three daily Newspapers, extensively read and circulated throughout the limits of the United States, and its territories. A number are also sent to London, Paris, and other places in Europe.

The National Intelligencer has been established about thirty years. Sam. H. Smith, esq., was the founder of this newspaper. Mr. Joseph Gales, junior, succeeded to the establishment about 1810. In the Fall of 1812, Mr. Seaton entered the concern, and, under the firm of Gales & Seaton, it has been continued to this day. The average number of impressions struck of the paper is, probably, daily 1,200; and thrice a week, (each impression) 3,000.

The United States' Telegraph is a daily paper of very extensive circulation, and has become the official journal, since the commencement of President Jackson's administration. It is edited by General Duff Green. [It was, originally, from 1813 to 1826, the Washington Gazette, conducted by Mr. Jonathan Elliot.] The number of copies struck is, daily, about 1,200; for the country, semi-weekly, &c. about 12,000 each week.

The National Journal is a daily paper, published by Mr. George Watterston, and edited by P. R. Fendall, Esq.—was originally the Washington Republican, owned and conducted by Tho. L. McKenney, Esq. in 1823-24—was purchased by Mr. Force, in 1824, and continued by him to the present year, when he disposed of the establishment to the present proprietor. The number printed on the Journal is not as extensive as that on the Telegraph and Intelligencer; but it has a very respectable list of subscribers.

There are also three Weekly Papers, circulated extensively, within the City, and elsewhere.

DISTRICT FIRE COMPANIES.

In Washington, there are six, well appointed and efficient, viz: The Columbian, the Columbia, the Washington, the Franklin, the Phoenix, and the Anacostia.

In Georgetown there are two, viz: the Vigilant, the Eagle, and the Columbian.

In Alexandria, five, viz: the Friendship, the Sun, the Relief, the Star, and the Hydraulian.

A number of other institutions of minor importance, conducted with great zeal and fidelity, are established at Washington.

NATIONAL HOTEL, situated on Pennsylvania Avenue.—The public Hotel of Mr. *Gadsby*, exceeds any establishment of the kind in America, if not in dimensions, at least in convenience and airiness; and may be compared with any in the general arrangements and administration. The edifice fronts one hundred and ninety-eight feet on Sixth street, one hundred and ninety-five on C. street, one hundred and twenty-nine on the great avenue, &c.—Under the same roof are a bank, a stage office, a wine store, and a lottery office; in the parallelogram is comprised an open area of one hundred and forty feet by eighty, with a perennial fountain of spring water and grass plats; and wide piazzas are attached, inside, to the several stories, which afford room for exercise and protect the chambers, at all seasons. There are two hundred and four apartments altogether; of which one hundred and seventy are commodious lodging rooms. The number of private parlours is thirteen, with suitable chambers; all even sumptuously furnished. Private parties are particularly well circumstanced, while those guests who eat at the main table, enjoy the best fare, and have access to a spacious general parlour, and a reading room provided, under good regulations, with the principal newspapers of the United States. The Hotel is situated about midway between the capitol and the public offices, in the centre of business. Mr. *Gadsby*, who superintends indefatigably and courteously, possesses ample experience and peculiar skill in his profession. His spirit of enterprise, liberal system, and moderate charges, and the various conveniences and attractions which are combined in his Hotel, from very strong claims upon the patronage of travellers, and deserve to be widely made known through the press.

INDIAN QUEEN HOTEL.—This extensive establishment is owned by Jesse Brown, Esq. It fronts on the business part of Pennsylvania Avenue, upwards of 140 feet, with a large new building in the rear on C street. About 100 persons can be accommodated in a very superior and comfortable manner. There is also a private door leading to private rooms for families. Mr. B. is very popular as a tavern keeper, and much esteemed by his fellow-citizens and neighbors. The patronage he receives is liberal and lucrative.

The late addition to the Indian Queen is worthy of particular notice; it consists of an edifice eighty-six feet long, thirty-six feet wide, and, including the basement, four stories high, the room of which is divided into the following apartments: The basement has a large kitchen, wash-house, dairy,

or spring-house, superintendent's department, two pantries, and stair-case. The kitchen, wash-house, and dairy, have each a fountain of the purest water, supplied from a never-failing spring. The utensils of all these apartments are complete, with many ingenious arrangements to save labor.

The second story is principally appropriated to a dining hall—an apartment so essential to every well regulated hotel. This is the most commodious in the city, and perhaps not excelled by any in the United States. It is sixty-five feet long, thirty-six feet wide, and thirteen feet high, the ceiling being supported by five pillars, at equal distances, along the whole central line; and is pleasantly lighted, and in the winter season warmed by four monumental stoves. In all respects the furniture is well adapted to the apartment.

The third story is distributed into one parlour, and eleven chambers separated longitudinally by a passage the whole length; the chambers being finished with fire-places for each. The fourth story is occupied entirely by sleeping apartments, to the number of thirteen.

As an appurtenance to the Indian Queen, Mr. Brown has a garden, cultivated with so much judgment and industry, that he is not only able to supply his own table with the richest and freshest vegetables, but vends in the city market of his surplus enough to defray the expenses of that establishment.

MANSION HOTEL, kept by Frederick Barnard, fronting 150 feet on Pennsylvania Avenue, and 175 feet on 14th street, situated in an elevated and pleasant part of the city, and in the immediate neighborhood of the President's house and the Public offices; has four suits of apartments for the accommodation of families or separate messes, distinct entirely from the public part of the house, and with separate entrances; and contains over one hundred rooms: spacious and very superior stables attached to the establishment.

WILLIAMSON'S CITY HOTEL has been fitted up with entire new furniture, beds, &c. It is the nearest tavern to the executive offices, can accommodate 60 or 70 persons; and for comfort, good attendance, and convenience, vies with any similar establishment in the Metropolis.

The charges of all these taverns are nearly the same—the price of board varying from seven to ten dollars per week, according to the additional convenience afforded.

Stages run daily, almost hourly, from Gadsby's, Brown's, and Bernard's, to Baltimore, from 5 to 2 in the afternoon; fare \$2 50.

Hacks may be called, at any time, from the doors of the above taverns; for rates see page 504.

316 *Stages—Steamboats—Price of Property.*

To the South, by the Fredericksburg steam boat, daily at noon. To Norfolk, by steam boat every Wednesday at noon.

To Alexandria, twice or thrice every day by steam boat and stage.

To the west daily, every evening by the mail stage, reaching the river at Pittsburgh and Wheeling.

A stage with four horses, runs between Georgetown and the Capitol, making about four trips a day, from nine to six o'clock, able to accommodate 12 passengers, at the moderate rate of 12½ cents for a part or the whole distance. Londoners call this description of conveyance, an *Omnibus*.

Letters are daily transmitted and received through the City Post Office, east, west, north and south. Two cents in addition to the lawful postage is added by the city carrier.

Price of Property.—Good farms, from two to five miles from Washington, may be fairly estimated at from 15 to 20 dollars per acre, with improvements. In Maryland, except that part of Prince George's called the Forest, (a peculiar soil adapted to the growth of high priced tobacco,) forty or fifty dollars per acre is still considered a fair price. In Virginia, lands within the same distance may be bought for from 4 to 10 dollars per acre. The fair price of young negro men may be estimated at from 400 to 500, unless to foreigners, when they go higher, and young women 200 to 300.

Real estate varies in different parts of the City—Lots for instance, fronting on Pennsylvania Avenue, are worth from 50 to 150 cents per square foot—in other Avenues or Streets, from 6 to 50 cents.—A substantial three-story brick house, 25 feet front and 40 deep, may be erected, costing, from \$3,500 to 5,000.

*Original Correspondence of Gen. Washington,
Thomas Jefferson, and the Commissioners,
relative to the City.*

We have selected the following letters from the early records of this metropolis; chiefly from the pen of its immortal founder, with a view to show the intense interest he took in the incipient steps that led to its successful establishment, sale of lots, plan and erection of the public buildings, &c. They may be also gratifying, in other points of view, as it is, for the first time, they appear in a public dress. The letters are placed chronologically—and comprise the only matters of general interest we could discover, after a careful perusal of a voluminous correspondence on miscellaneous subjects, from March 1791 to March 1797:

[No. 1. Intention to meet the Commissioners.]

Letter from General Washington to Daniel Carroll, dated Philadelphia, March 11th, 1791.

Dear sir:—I write to you by this post, in conformity with my promise so to do. But it is not yet in my power to determine whether I can set out on Monday or not. If I find the roads do not mend much between this time and that, I shall not be anxious about beginning on that day, even if business should permit. As my fixing the day for meeting the *commissioners* at Georgetown, must depend upon my departure from this place, I cannot determine upon the former, until the latter is decided. I shall write to you again by the Monday's post, and in that letter shall be able to say with certainty, when I leave this city.

With very great esteem, I am, dear sir, your most obedient
servant,

G^o WASHINGTON.

Daniel Carroll, Esq.

[No. 2. On the form of conveyance of City Lots.]

From General Washington to the Commissioners, Mount Vernon, 3d April, 1791.

Gentlemen:—As the instrument* which was subscribed at Georgetown, by the land holders in the vicinity of that place and Carrollsburg, was not given to me, I presume it has been deposited with you. It is of the greatest moment to close the business with the proprietors of the lands on which the federal city is to be; that consequent arrangements may be made without more delay than can be avoided.

The form of the conveyances as drawn by the Attorney General, will, I presume, require alterations or a counterpart, as the present agreement essentially differs from the former. If Mr. Johnson could, conveniently, undertake to prepare such a deed as he thinks would answer all the purposes of the public and grantors, I am sure it would be effectually done.— If this cannot be, then it might be well to furnish the Attorney General of the United States with a copy of the agreement— with the papers I left with you, and such other information as will enable him to do it.

To accomplish this matter so as that the sales of the lots, the public buildings, &c. may commence with as much facility as the nature of the case will admit, would be, I conceive, advisable under any circumstances; perhaps the friends of the measure may think it materially so, from the following extract of a letter from Mr. Jefferson to me, dated 27th ult. "A bill was yesterday ordered to be brought into the house of representatives here, for granting a sum of money for building a federal hall, house for the president, &c." This, (though I do not want any sentiment of mine promulgated with respect to it) marks, unequivocally, in my mind, the designs of that state, and the necessity of execution to convey the residence law into effect agreeably thereto.

Yours, &c.

G^o WASHINGTON.

Thos. Johnson, D. Stuart, D. Carroll, Esqrs.

[No. 3. On the city boundaries.]

From the President to the Commissioners, Charleston, May 7, 1791.

Gentlemen:—I have received your letter of the 14th of last month. It is an unfortunate circumstance in the present stage of the business relative to the federal city, that difficulties unforeseen and unexpected should arise, to darken, perhaps to destroy the fair prospect which it presented when I left Georgetown, and which, the instrument then signed by the

* See page 330.

combined interest (as it was termed) of Georgetown and Carrollsburgh, so plainly describes. The pain which this occurrence occasions me, is the more sensibly felt, as I had taken pleasure during my journey through the several states, to relate the agreement,* and to speak of it on every occasion, in terms which applauded the conduct of the parties, as being alike conducive to the public welfare, and to the interest of individuals, which last, it was generally thought, would be most benefitted by the amazing increase of the property reserved to the land holders.

The words cited by Messrs. Young, Peters, Lingan and Forrest, and Stoddart, may be nearly what I expressed, but will these gentlemen say this was given as the precise boundary, or will they, by detaching these words, take them in a sense unconnected with the general explanation of my ideas and views upon that occasion, or without the qualifications, which, I am much mistaken, were added of running about so and so; for I had no map before me for direction. Will they not recollect my observation, that Philadelphia stood upon an area of three by two miles; and that if the Metropolis of *one state* occupied so much ground, what ought that of the United States occupy? Did I not moreover observe, that before the city could be laid out, and the spot for the public buildings be precisely fixed on, the water courses were to be levelled, the heights taken? &c. &c.

Let the whole of my declaration be taken together, and not apart only, and being compared with the instrument then subscribed, together with some other circumstances which might be alluded to, let any impartial man judge whether I had reason to expect that difficulties would arise in the conveyances.

When the instrument was presented, I found no occasion to add a word with respect to boundary, because the whole was surrendered upon the conditions which were expressed. Had I discovered a disposition in the subscribers to contract my views, I should then have pointed out the inconveniencies and the impolicy of the measure. Upon the whole, I shall hope and expect that the business will be suffered to proceed, and the more so as they cannot be ignorant that the further consideration of a certain measure in a neighboring state, stands postponed, for what reason, is left to their own information and conjecture.

I expect to be with you at the time appointed, and should be exceedingly glad to find all difficulties removed. I am with great esteem, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

Johnson, Stuart and Carroll.

G^o WASHINGTON.

* See Extracts from the Agreement, page 330.

[No. 4. City and District named.]

Extract of a letter from the Commissioners, to Maj. L. Enfant, dated Georgetown, Sept. 9, 1791.

We have agreed that the federal district shall be called "the Territory of Columbia," and the Federal City, "The City of Washington;" the title of the map, will, therefore, be a "A map of the City of Washington, in the Territory of Columbia."

We have also agreed the streets be named alphabetically one way, and numerically the other, the former divided into North and South letters, the latter into East and West numbers from the Capitol. Major Ellicot, with proper assistance, will immediately take, and soon furnish you with soundings of the Eastern Branch, to be inserted in the map. We expect he will also furnish you with the direction of the proposed post road, which we wish to have noticed in the map.

We are, &c.

(Signed) THOS. JOHNSON, STUART & CARROLL.

[No. 5. On the sale of city lots.]

From the Commissioners to the President, from Georgetown, 21st Oct. 1791.

Sir—The numbers 3, in square 107, at £80. No. 8, in square 87, at 55. No. 15, in square 105, at 92. And No. 16, in the same squ. at £76, fall again to the public; those bids were to protect its interest so that sales are of thirty-one lots, averaging 96.7.9. To accommodate some strangers we were obliged after the payment of the $\frac{1}{4}$ deposite, to agree that the land should stand as security, subject to forfeiture of the deposite, if the payments are not made. The gentlemen in town have come to a resolution not to be security, perhaps it was almost necessary, and it has happened that the purchasers had no acquaintances, of whom they could desire such a favor; it makes it worth consideration whether in future the terms ought not to be varied. Since our sale, there has been a few private sales, which we believe will not injure the public. Opportunities we expect will present for the Commissioners to dispose of lots at private sale; we shall do so unless you perceive any impropriety in it. We have consulted Maj. L'Enfant and Maj. Ellicot as to the time against which things will be in readiness for another sale; they expect it may be by the middle or last of June, though we wish it may be earlier, because of the ideas strangers have of coming to the Southward so late as July; yet, it is our present intention not to publish a further sale till we see that the plate is in circulation, and the work ac

far complete that every body may have a chance for the object of their choice, and no way leave cause of complaint, that the whole circumstances are not fully before them. We have been under some difficulties from the imperfect state furnished, which has subsided, but we wish to avoid the like in future. From several intimations, we considered the business as resting more on us than heretofore; this is an additional motive for us to wish a clear understanding of the terms on which Maj. L'Enfant renders his assistance, we therefore requested him to-day to mention to us the sum by the year, including the time past, which would be satisfactory for his services, or if it was not his choice, though not so agreeable to us, we would propose the sum we intended, six hundred pounds, but Maj. L'Enfant desired to be excused, from entering on the subject for the present. We requested him to prepare a draft of the public buildings for your inspection, and he has promised to enter on it as soon as he finds himself disengaged. He can have recourse to books in Philadelphia, and cannot have that assistance here. We cannot expect much of your time nor wish to encroach on it. Yet we cannot but request you will take occasion to impress Maj. L'Enfant with the necessity of being explicit on the subject of consideration. We shall feel ourselves happy in your advice at any time you may be pleased to communicate it to

(Signed) THOS. JOHNSON, D. STUART, D. CARROLL.

[No. 6. Blodget's Scheme.]

Thomas Jefferson to Commissioners, Philadelphia, Nov. 21st, 1791.

Gentlemen:—A Mr. Blodget has a scheme in contemplation for purchasing and *building* a whole street in the new city, and any one of them which you may think best. The magnitude of the proposition occasioned it to be little attended to in the beginning, however great as it is, it is believed by good judges to be practicable. It may not be amiss, therefore, to be ready for it. The streets most desirable to be built up at once, we suppose to be the broad one (Pennsylvania) avenue leading from the President's house to the Capitol. To prepare squares adjoining to that, on both sides, in the first place can do no harm, because if Mr. Blodgett's scheme does not take effect, still it is part of a work done, which was to be done. If his scheme takes effect, you will be in readiness for him, which could be desirable, the President therefore desires me to suggest to you, the beginning at once on that avenue, and when all the squares on that shall be laid off

they may go on laying off the rest of the squares between that and the river, from Georgetown to the Eastern Branch, according to an idea he has suggested to you not long since. This however is but a suggestion for the good of the undertaker, on which you will decide as you think proper. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, &c. THOS. JEFFERSON.

Messrs. Johnson, Stuart & Carroll.

[No. 7. On an Equestrian Statue.]

Mr. Jefferson to Commissioners, dated Philadelphia, 9th April, 1792.

Gentlemen: In a former letter, I enclosed you an idea of Mr. Lee's, for an immediate appropriation of a number of lots, to raise a sum of money for erecting a national monument in the City of Washington. It was scarcely to be doubted but that you would avoid appropriations for matters of ornament, till a sufficient sum should be secured out of the proceeds of your sales to accomplish the public buildings, bridges, and other such objects as are essential. Mr. Crech, * the artist who had proposed to execute the monument, has had hopes that a subscription set on foot for that purpose, would have sufficed to effect it. That hope is now over, and he is about to return to Europe. He is unquestionably an artist of the first class: he has had the advantage of taking the model of the president's person in plaister, equal to every wish. In resemblance and spirit, it is pretty certain that the equestrian statue of the President can never be executed by an equal workman, who has had equal advantages; and the question is, whether a prudent caution will permit you to enter into any engagement, now taking time enough before the term of payment, to have accomplished the more material objects of the public buildings, &c. He says that to execute the equestrian statue with the cost of the materials, in marble, will be worth 20,000 guineas. That he could begin it on his return, if four or five years hence you can engage to pay him 20,000 dollars, and the same sum annually afterwards, till the whole is paid, before which time the statue shall be ready. It is rather probable that within some time Congress would take it off our hands, in compliance with an ancient vote of that body. The question for your consideration is whether, supposing no difficulty as to the means, you think such a work might be undertaking by you? Whether you can have so much confidence in the productiveness of your hands, as to engage for a residuum

* See page 296.

of this amount, all more necessary objects being first secured, and that this may be within the times, before proposed? And in fine, which will preponderate in your mind, the hazard of undertaking this now, or that of losing the aid of the first artist? The nature of this proposition will satisfy you that it has not been communicated to the President, and of course would not be, unless a previous acceptance on your part should render it necessary to obtain his sanction. Your answer is necessary for the satisfaction of Mr. Creechi, at whose instance I submit the proposal to you, and who I believe will only wait here the return of that answer.

I have the honor to be, with the most perfect esteem, gentlemen, yours, &c.

Signed,

THOS. JEFFERSON.

[No. 8. Mr. Homan's letter of introduction.]

The President to Commissioners, Philadelphia, June 8, 1792.

Gentlemen:—The bearer of this, Mr. James Hoban, was strongly recommended to me by Colonel Laurens, and several other gentlemen of South Carolina, when I was there last year, as a person who had made architecture his study, and was well qualified not only for planning or designing buildings, but to superintend the execution of them. He informs me that he intends to produce plans of the two buildings next month, agreeable to the advertisement of the commissioners, and is now on his way to view the ground on which they are to stand. I have given him this letter of introduction in order that he might have an opportunity of communicating his views and wishes to you, or obtaining any information necessary for completing the plans. But as I have no knowledge of the man or his talents, further than the information which I received from the gentlemen in South Carolina, you must consider this letter merely as an introduction for the purpose mentioned. With esteem and regard, I am gentlemen, &c.

G^d WASHINGTON.

The Commissioners of the Federal Dt.

[No. 9. Hoban's Contract.]

Commissioners to President Washington, dated Georgetown, 19th July, 1792.

Sir: Yesterday the Commissioners contracted with Mr. Hoban for his services by the year, at 300 guineas, his draft and attention may be confined to the palace, or extended to other objects they may choose. Doctor Stewart's uneasiness at the state of his family occasioned his going away, as soon

as the most material of our business was finished. This morning we went with Mr. Hoban to the site of the palace, that he might lay out the foundation, the plan, being much less than Major L'Enfant's design, will not fill up the diverging points marked by the stakes. This will necessarily occasion a division of the excess, on the two sides, or to recede the whole distance on one only; it does not seem to create so much embarrassment as might be expected, but as the work may go on without any waste of labor till you will be here again, we have left the choice open to be made by yourself on the spot. Hoban's affairs requires his absence about a month; his return is expected to be as soon as he will be much wanted. After Doctor Stewart left us, we received a letter, and draft from Judge Turner: there is something in it striking and agreeable to us; we send it for your consideration.

Lamphier's plan is given up as impracticable. We have written to Hallet, inviting him down to attempt improvements. Mr. Turner too, seems very capable of it. We still hope a little time may give you an opportunity of making a choice to your satisfaction.

We are, &c.

Signed,

THOS. JOHNSON,
DAN. CARROLL.

[No. 10, Sale of Lots.]

President Washington, to Commissioners, dated Philadelphia, November 13th, 1792.

Gentlemen: I have received your letter of the 13th, October, enclosing a list of the sale of lots in the Federal City; with the prices of which I am more gratified, than with the number which have been disposed of. I am pleased to find that several of your mechanics were among the purchasers of lots, as they will not only, in all probability, be among the first improvers of them, but will be valuable citizens.

I agree with you in opinion, that the ground in such eligible places as about the Capitol and President's House, should not be sold in squares, unless there are to be some great and apparent advantages to be derived from specified buildings, immediate improvements, or something which will have a tendency to promote the advancement of the City. The circumstances under which Mr. Blodget bid off the square *** near the Capitol, were such as occur at almost every public sale, and in that instance, his having done so, appeared very proper for the interest of the public: I agree, however, with you, that it would be best for the circumstance not to be generally known. How far the idea which Mr. Blodget sug-

gests of having an agent to pass through the several states, to dispose of lots, might be beneficial or not, I am unable to say ; but it appears to me, that if a respectable character, in the principal town of each state, could be authorized to dispose of the public lots, as purchasers might appear ; provided the matters could be so arranged that no confusion or inconvenience should arise, from the same lot being disposed of by two or more agents, (which might possibly be done by monthly returns being made, from the several agents to the commissioners, ascertaining the day, and even hour of each sale, to be by them confirmed previous to any payment ; a small per centum to be allowed the vender ; and all private sales to cease a month before any public sale,) it would be the means of accommodating persons in different parts of the Union, and would expedite the sale of the lots.

But this, as well as Mr. Blodget's suggestion (which rather appears to me to be hawking the lots about) must be weighed and determined upon according to your best judgment and information. I think that a further public sale in the spring, or early in the summer, would be advantageous. For it is desirable that every opportunity which could be made convenient, on account of the season and other circumstances, to dispose of lots in this way, should be embraced. In proportion as numbers become interested in the Federal City, and the public works advance, a constant attendance at the spot will be more and more requisite on the part of those who superintend or direct the business thereof ; and I am of opinion it will be found necessary, as neither of the commissioners reside there, that some active and competent character, vested with proper authority by them, should be constantly on the ground to superintend the business carrying on there. But who this person shall be, is altogether with yourselves to chuse ; and the various and essential qualifications requisite in him will readily occur to you.

With great esteem, I am, gentlemen, &c

G^d WASHINGTON.

[No. 11. Original Plan of the Capitol.]

President Washington, to the Commissioners, dated Philadelphia, March 3d, 1793.

Gentlemen : This will be handed to you by Dr. Thornton, of this City, who goes forward to lay before you a plan which he has prepared for the Capitol proposed to be built in the Federal City. Grandeur, simplicity, and convenience, appear to be so well combined in this plan of Dr. Thornton's,

that I have no doubt of its meeting with that approbation from you, which I have given it upon an attentive inspection, and which it has received from all those who have seen it and are considered as judges of such things. How far the expenses of such a building, as is exhibited by the plan, will comport with the funds of the City, you will be the best judges, after having made an estimate of the quantity of materials and labor to be employed in executing it. And to obviate the objections that may be raised on this head, it should be considered, that the external of the building will be the only *immediate* expense to be incurred. The internal work, and many of the ornamental without, may be finished gradually, as the means will permit, and still the whole be completed within the time contemplated by law for the use of the building.

With very great esteem, I am, gentlemen, &c.

G^o WASHINGTON.

[No. 12. Plan of the President's House, and manner of paying public moneys.]

President Washington, to Commissioners, dated Philadelphia, 3d March, 1793.

Gentlemen: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 5th of January, and 8th of February; the former enclosing a list of squares actually divided, &c.; copies of two letters from Major Ellicott, and a statement of your certain fund and probable expenditure for the year 1793. Although I have already written to you since the receipt of your first letter, yet I have not, till this moment, had time to touch on the several points therein mentioned, which seemed to require a particular answer. As it is of importance that the squares should be divided and finished as soon as circumstances will admit, I trust that no time will be lost in obtaining a suitable and well qualified person, to complete that business, if the services of Major Ellicott cannot be counted upon to finish it.

I think with you, that the expense of surveying and marking the lines of the District should, and I have no doubt will be defrayed by the United States; but it was not thought best to lay the matter before Congress this session. In justice, the expense of surveying the city, should be refunded from the same source; but, on this point, a question would be more likely to arise than on the former. The proprietor's claim of payment for a quantity of land in the squares intersected by the two cross streets, &c. is a subject on which I am not qualified to give an opinion, but I should suppose a refer-

ence to the terms of agreement with these gentlemen would decide the matter; if it should not, the mode which you mention, of leaving it to proper and impartial judges, appears to be the best. When it was suggested to increase the dimensions of the President's house one fifth, I had no idea that it would carry the expense of that building to any thing like the sum of £77,900 sterling, which is estimated by Mr. Hoban. And if that should be the case, I am decidedly of opinion that it would be the best to take the plan on its original scale, as you mention. It was always my idea, (and if I am not mistaken, Mr. Hoban coincided in the propriety and practicability of it,) that the building should be so arranged, that only a part of it should be erected at present, but upon such a plan as to make the part so erected an entire building, and to admit of an addition in future, as circumstances might render proper, without hurting, but rather adding to the beauty and magnificence of the whole, as an original plan. I was led to this idea by considering that a house which would be very proper for a President of the United States for some years to come, might not be considered as corresponding with other circumstances at a more distant period; and, therefore, to avoid the inconvenience which might arise hereafter on that subject, I wished the building to be upon the plan I have mentioned. But I confess that I cannot see how so great an increase of expense would arise from the small increase of dimensions proposed, and am much mistaken indeed, if it does not far exceed any ideas he let out at the time his plan was adopted. However, as I do not profess to be an accurate judge of these matters, I cannot undertake to say that the additional expense is inconsistent. In order that no means in our power for raising a fund commensurate with the objects in view, for the ensuing season, may be left untried, I enclose you a draft on the Maryland Treasury, for the third instalment of that State, agreeably to the request of your letter of the 31st of January. In looking over your statement of the certain funds for the year 1793, I observe, that, after mentioning the sum "now in the Treasurer's hands," you say, "his advances on account, as money has been wanted, not covered by warrant," &c. it struck me, on reading this, that it might be possible that some inconvenience might arise from having money paid without a special warrant. While the present gentleman who acts as your Treasurer, continues in that office, there can be no apprehension of any evil arising from having money paid without being covered by a warrant; but, in the event of death, or the death, or the withdrawing of the

present Commissioners, might not some difficulty arise on that head? I merely suggest this for your consideration, as it struck me, without any intention of viewing the matter in a reprehensible light. I do not mean, by special warrants, that the Treasurer should have a warrant for every trifling payment that may be made; but as you will probably have before you, at stated periods, estimates of monies that may be wanted before the next meeting, a general warrant might be given to the Treasurer for the amount of the sum, accompanied with a copy of the estimate, under cover of which he could make the payments. You will, however, consider this as a mere suggestion to guard against inconveniences that might happen, but not intended, by any means, to dictate to you the mode of transacting your business.

With great esteem, I am, gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

G^o WASHINGTON.

The Commissioners of the Federal District.

[No. 13. Objections to Thornton's plan of the Capitol.]

President Washington to the Commissioners, dated Philadelphia, July 25, 1793.

I enclose for your information, the copy of a letter from the Secretary of State to me, on the subject of the objection of Doct. Thornton's plan of a capitol. By this letter you will see, that, after a candid discussion it was found, that the objections stated were considered valid by both the persons chosen by Doct. Thornton, as practical architects and competent judges of things of this kind; and one of them, (Mr. Carstairs) who appeared to have studied the matter with most attention, pronounced them irremediable, without an alteration of some parts of the plan; the other, (Col. Williams,) proposed certain methods of obviating some of the objections, but in what manner, you will see by the enclosed letter. The plan produced by Mr. Hallet, although preserving the original ideas of Doct. Thornton, and such as might, upon the whole, be considered as his plan, was free from those objections, and was pronounced by the gentlemen on the part of Doct. Thornton, as the one which they, as practical architects, would choose to execute; besides which, you will see, that, in the opinion of the gentlemen, the plan executed according to Mr. Hallet's ideas, would not cost more than one half of what it would if executed according to Doct. Thornton's. After these opinions, there could remain no hesitation how to decide, and Mr. Hoban was accordingly informed that the foundation

would be begun upon the plan as exhibited by Mr. Hallet, leaving the recess in the East front open for further consideration. If this meets your ideas, the work of that building will progress as fast as circumstances will permit. It seems to be the wish that the portico of the East front, which was in Doct. Thornton's original plan, should be preserved in this of Mr. Hallet's. The recess which Mr. Hallet proposes in that front, strikes every one who has viewed the plan, unpleasantly, as the space between the two wings or projections is too contracted to give it the noble appearance of the buildings of which it is an imitation, and it has been intimated that the reason of his proposing the recess instead of a portico, is to make it, in one essential feature, different from Doct. Thornton's plan. But, whether the portico or recess should finally be concluded upon, will make no difference in the commencement of the foundation of the building, except in that particular, and Mr. Hallet is directed to make such sketches of the portico, before the work will be affected by it, as will shew the advantage thereof. The ostensible objection of Mr. Hallet to the adoption of Doct. Thornton's East front is, principally, the deprivation of light and air, in a degree, to the apartments designed for the Senate and Representatives.

Gentlemen, your most ob'dt serv't,

G^o WASHINGTON.

[No. 14. Last letter—relating to the affairs of the City.]

General Washington to the Commissioners, dated Philadelphia, 3d March, 1797.

Gentlemen: Three things relative to the City of Washington, call for my decision, and this is the last day I have power to give any.

The first respects the dispute with Mr. Law, touching the conveyance of lots; the second, to my approbation of the plan of the executive offices; and the third, to the instrument you transmitted to me in your letter of the 31st of January.

With regard to the first, however hard and unexpected the case may be, as it affects the public interest, and whatever my private opinion on some points may be, I think it safest, and, all things considered, perhaps the best, to let the opinion of the law officer of the government, herewith enclosed, prevail; and I advise it accordingly. The second, not only meets my approbation, but is much approved, also, by the heads of the departments, and may, when the funds and other circumstances will permit, be carried into effect; for which purpose the plans are returned with my approving signature. On the

other, or third point, the bill for incorporating the Commissioners of the City of Washington, has not been passed into a law, in consequence of the superior claim of more important matters upon the attention of Congress in the close of the present session. The instrument you transmitted to me, as mentioned before, having been altered according to the advice of the attorney gen. you will herewith receive formally executed.

With esteem, I am, always, yours.

Gent's of the City of Washington. G^o WASHINGTON.

**Extracts from the Agreement of the 19 original Proprietors.*

The limits of the District of Columbia, as they now exist, having been fixed and proclaimed, in March, 1791, under the authority of acts of congress, *nineteen* of the principal proprietors of the lands, constituting the present site of the city of Washington, drew up and signed a general agreement among themselves, dated March 30, 1791, which they presented to the commissioners, as the basis of the terms on which they should dedicate their lands to the purposes of the federal city, and as such it was accepted by the commissioners, and recorded in their books, on the 12th April, 1791, as follows:

'We, the subscribers, in consideration of the great benefits we expect to derive from having the Federal City laid off upon our Lands, do hereby agree and bind ourselves, heirs, executors, and administrators, to convey, in trust, to the President of the United States, or Commissioners, or such person or persons as he shall appoint, by good and sufficient deeds, in fee simple, the whole of our respective Lands which he may think proper to include within the lines of the Federal City, for the purposes, and on the conditions following:

'The President shall have the sole power of directing the Federal City to be laid off in what manner he pleases.

'He may retain any number of squares he may think proper for public improvements, or *other public uses*; and the Lots only, which shall be laid off, shall be a *joint property* between the Trustees on behalf of the Public, and each present proprietor; and the same shall be fairly and equally divided between the Public and the Individuals, as soon as may be, the City shall be laid off.

'For the *streets* the proprietors shall receive no compensation—but for the squares or lands in any form, which shall be taken for public buildings, or *any kind* of public improvements or *uses*, the proprietors whose lands shall be taken, shall receive at the rate of 25 pounds per acre, to be paid by the Public.'

For the general form of the conveyances to be executed by the several proprietors, see Burch's Digest, page 330,

DRAINAGE OF CITY LOTS.

Having in our possession some extracts from a valuable paper, interesting to property holders in particular, relative to the drainage of the city, by the late B. H. Latrobe, Esq., we insert it as follows:

"Previously to the establishment of the city, all the water falling upon the vast surface of its site, and the very numerous and copious springs which rise in every part, had their natural discharge by vallies, more or less deep, into the Eastern Branch, James creek, the Tyber and its various branches, the Potomac, and Rock creek. In forming the plan of the city upon this surface, varying in its levels from 15 to 150 feet above high water, no attention appears to have been paid to the course of its natural drainage. The squares of houses, and the streets surrounding them, have been laid out at right angles crossing the natural hills and vallies in every direction.—The avenues have been adapted in like manner to artificial objects, and have no reference to the natural surface, except with a view to the sites of the public buildings.

From thence it happens, in many instances, that in the length of a single square of about 500 feet, there will be a difference of level of more than forty feet between the extremes and the centre of the streets that bound it—as in north D, E, F, and G, streets, between 9th and 10th streets; and that the natural drainage must be altogether put out of view, if the water is to be carried off by the streets. When these natural vallies are the beds of permanent streams, as in the case mentioned, the difficulty is much increased. We have all seen this whole valley, after heavy rains, covered with water some feet deep, although the water is collected from a very moderate extent of surface, south of north K street, and confined between 16th and 9th street west.

But when the extent of country drained by the Tyber, is taken into view, subject, as that creek is, to sudden and violent inundations, and when the height and steepness of the hills that bound its valley are considered, it will be still more evident that it is high time now to decide in what manner its waters, and the rain water naturally carried off by it, shall be disposed of.

The principles on which this may be done can only be determined, after deciding a very important question, in the discussion of which some legal knowledge appears to be necessary. The stream passing through the squares 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, between 9th and 10th streets, is so much in public view that it may furnish examples of all the difficulties relating to the subject.

By the book of graduations it appears, that no respect whatever has been paid to this valley, in the system of drainage adopted for the streets; but that the water has been assumed to find vent, over bridges or causeways carried across the valley from 9 to 10th street. It is not easy to conceive why this was done, unless under an opinion, that in laying off the ground into squares, to be sold as building lots, the right to drain the upper grounds by the natural course into the neighbors lower grounds, which exists in all other cases, and is established both by the civil law and the common law of England, ceased. Otherwise the expense would merely not have been imposed upon the city of carrying an elevated causeway across a stream; when by a descent from 9th street westward, and 10th street eastward, into the natural drain, the heavy expense of embanking or arching in 5 streets would be saved, a very unnecessary and injurious accumulation of water in 9th street would be avoided, and an enormous and expensive inconvenience to individuals, who build in the low ground, and are obliged to raise their floor to the artificial level of the street would be prevented. If this supposed opinion be correct, that the right of the public to drain the street by the natural course across the building lots of individuals, *ceased*, when that natural course was converted into building lots and sold as such—then have these individuals acquired the right to dam up the natural stream and throw the water running in its usual quantity, and of course every inundation into the street above them, to the utter destruction of all the gravel roads, such as the streets of Washington must for many years remain, and even of good pavements. In the case of the Tiber such a diversion of the natural stream would spread ruin over a large range of the city.

It may be said on the other hand, that the inconvenience and expense to individual proprietors of lots, over which natural courses of drainage or of rivulets pass, would be insupportable if they are obliged to permit the filth of the streets to pass through their cellars or yards in open drains, or to construct sewers to carry it off. But if it be once known that the natural course of drainage is not to be obstructed—then the purchasers of the lots so circumstanced purchase with their eyes open, and the price of such lots will regulate itself according to the advantage or disadvantage of such drainage. If the decision is *now* made, no inconvenience will be suffered, because few such lots are sold or improved, excepting (as in Mr. Herford's case, square 389) where the stream and drainage has been deemed an advantage.

The surface of many of the squares of the city, is altogether

upon a declivity. The walks of course which falls within the square, has a natural and unavoidable tendency to the lower side. If in these cases an alley passed from the interior of the square towards the lower side thereof, the water of all the yard, would run off through the alley into the lower street. But by the plan of the city, the lots in these cases have no interruption on the lower side, while the only alley leads upwards into the higher street. Square 274 is a most prominent case, in which the fall from north to south is no less than 20 feet, and the alley runs out to F street, without any outlet to E street whatever. The difficulty is more obvious than the remedy, which we do not feel ourselves competent even to suggest, because it appears to us impossible to propose the artificial elevation of the whole interior of the square, and the drainage across the lower lots can hardly be permitted or be legally enforced.

We, therefore, respectfully ask your advice on the following points:

1. In cases, where a natural stream, especially if permanent, be running across the streets through private property, offers the most eligible drainage—have we the right to propose a graduation adapted to such natural drainage? In all cases in which, without great expense, a drainage by the streets can be effected, we consider it to be right to prefer it.

2. Is it a part of our duty in fixing the graduation of public alleys in the centre of squares, so to determine them, that without any regard to the convenience or expense of the public or of individuals a good drainage shall be effected?

Yours, &c.

B. H. LATROBE, } City Surveyors.
ROBERT KING, }

"I have considered the questions submitted to me in your letter of the 23d of November, and am of opinion:

1. That the fact of the city being laid out into building lots, under the plan sanctioned by the President, does not affect the right of draining through means of the natural water courses which originally flowed over its site.

2. That the cost of draining must be borne by proprietors of the lower lots, in the predicament stated, provided the water has been thrown upon it through *natural* means. In this answer I also take for granted that the proprietors did not purchase with any special exemption.

(Signed)

RICHARD RUSH, A. G."

B. H. Latrobe and R. King, Esqrs.
Surveyors of Washington.

Nov. 25, 1817.

REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT,
ON THE
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal,
Comprising the Plan and Estimate of the Same.

REPORT

Of the Board of Internal Improvement on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, comprising the plan and estimate of the same.—October 23, 1825.

The operations which have been executed in the field, in 1824, in relation to the contemplated Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, had chiefly for object to ascertain the practicability of the undertaking: those performed in 1825 were to determine the route to be recommended as also to obtain the data necessary to frame a general plan of the work, and a preparatory estimate of the expense.

Another series of operations remains yet to be executed: 1. To locate accurately the canal on the ground, and to fix the final site of the locks, aqueducts, culverts, dams, bridges, &c. 2. To frame for each portion of canal the plans and profiles necessary for its execution; 3. To make, on the spot, the calculations of excavation and embankment; 4. To draw up the estimate of each individual work according to local circumstances; 5. To prepare the proper specifications to put the work under contract. This series of operations belongs more properly to the construction than to the general plan of the canal, and may be deferred until the execution shall have been decided. These operations will then keep pace with the execution of the work, and their results for each portion will improve by the experience gradually acquired during the construction of the canal.

These considerations, the scarcity of means at our disposal at this time, and the expediency of affording a result as to this great important national work, have induced us to limit the surveys to those strictly necessary to enable us to frame a general plan and a preparatory estimate.

In the report submitted by the Board on the 2d of February, 1825. (marked A, among the documents which accompanied the President's message, of the 14th of February, 1825,) all the experimental lines surveyed in 1824, have been described, and mention has been made of several others which were yet to be surveyed. We have also presented, in the same report A, the considerations relative to the hydrography of the country in the general direction of the canal; we will, therefore, confine ourselves to the description of the experimental lines, which, on account of the advanced season in 1824, had been postponed to 1825; we will compare these lines to the others, and point out the route which seems to us entitled to preference.

Experimental Lines.

Summit level by Deep Creek. In the report A, it had been anticipated that the section of canal from the tunnel at Dewickman's Arm to the mouth of Bear Creek, would follow the valley of Deep Creek as far as the Rapids, then turn Panther's Point and descend to the mouth of Bear Creek along the left side of the Youghagany. However, it became necessary to compare this route with another more direct, which, following the former as far as Deep Creek Bridge, would continue to Rock Lick Run, a western tributary of Bear Creek. The survey has shown, that the bottom of the canal being assumed three feet above the bottom of Deep Creek at the Bridge, a tunnel would be necessary to cross the ridge which separates Buffalo Marsh Run from Rock Lick Run. The distance and descent are as it follows:

	<i>Mls.</i>	<i>Yds.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
From the Eastern end of the tunnel at Dewickman's Arm to the base-mark at Deep Creek	6	1048	
Descent in this distance	-	-	000
From the base-mark to the debouch into Rock Lick Run,	-	-	-
Descent in this distance	5	38½	000
From this debouch to the mouth of Bear Creek	7	535½	
Descent in this distance	-	-	912
Total	18	1622	912
In this total distance two tunnels would be necessary, one at Dewickman's Arm, whose length would be	-	-	1 568
And whose bottom would be below the top of the ridge	-	-	233
One at Buffalo Marsh Run, whose length would be	-	-	254
And whose bottom would be below the top of the ridge	-	-	343

Total length of tunnels 3 822

In order to remove all doubts as to the expediency of this portion of canal route, and to lessen, as much as practicable, the length of the tunnels, and the excavation at their deep cuts, a second line, 13 feet 9 inches higher than the preceding one, has been tried; the results of which are as follows:

Mls. Yds. Feet.

From the Eastern end of the tunnel at Dewickman's Arm to the Base-mark at Deep Creek Bridge	-	-	-
	7	216	

	Mls.	Yds.	Feet.
Descent in this distance	-	-	000
From the base-mark to the debouch into Rock Lick Run	-	-	-
Descent in this distance	5	38½	000
From this debouch to the mouth of Bear Creek	7	535½	-
Descent in this distance	-	-	925½

19 790 925½

As to the length of the tunnels, and the height of the ridges above the bottom of tunnels, they are, respectively—

	Mls.	Yds.	Feet.
Dewickman's Arm, length	-	-	-
Height of the ridge	1	278	219½
Buffalo marsh run, length	-	-	-
Height of the ridge	1	1215	329½

2 1493

This arrangement would lessen the length of tunnels by 1089 yards, and also the excavation, through the valley of Deep Creek, by at least one million of cubic yards. But the level of this route being 13½ feet higher than that of the former route, the volume of available water in the reservoir of Deep Creek would be much diminished, and it would also become necessary to raise, by 13½ feet, the dams recommended (in the report A) across the Youghagany, in order to feed the canal, a circumstance which would increase the expense and difficulty attending the erection of these dams. It must be observed that Deep Creek alone, is altogether unable to feed a summit level; whilst it scarcely yields, during the dry season, five cubic feet of water per second; its tributaries are liable to become entirely dry, as it happened in 1825.

However, we will compare this direct route, running from Dewickman's Arm to the mouth of Bear Creek, with that through Deep Creek and the right side of the Youghagany, and whose distance and descent are as follows:

	Mls.	Yds.	Feet.
From the Eastern end of the tunnel at Dewickman's Arm to the Base-mark at Deep Creek Bridge	-	-	-
Descent in this distance	6	1043	000
From the base-mark to the Western end of the summit level	6	204 2-3	-
Descent in this distance	-	-	000

Mls. Yds. Feet.

From the Western end of the summit level to			
the mouth of Bear Creek - - -	15	100	
Descent in this distance - - -			912

 Total 27 1352½ 912

On this portion of route there would be one tunnel only, (at Dewickman's Arm) whose length, as already stated, would be 1 mile 568 yards.

The distance and descent in following the direct route would be, as above, 19 miles 790 yards 925½ feet.

The length of the two tunnels, taken together, would be, as above, 2 miles 1493 yards.

The direct route would therefore be 8 miles 562 2-3 yards shorter than the other; but it would require a greater length of tunnel by 1 mile 568 yards, and cause an increase of lockage of 27½ feet, which, as to time and expense, gives a decided advantage to the other route. Again—the descent from the debouch into Rock Lick Run to the mouth of Bear Creek, is 925½ feet on a distance of 7 miles 535½ yards, which, in the supposition of an uniform declivity, could afford but 115 yards to the location of one lock, 8 feet lift, with its adjoining pond; but this declivity is far from being uniform, and in some places it will be so rapid as to oblige to locate the locks quite close to each other; a circumstance which would involve the expense of a double set of locks. All these considerations, added to the difficulty of feeding the upper level, induce us to reject this direct route, and to give the preference to that through the valleys of Deep Creek and of the Youghagany, as assumed in the report A. [February, 1825]

Summit level by Ploughery Creek.—But a much more important route was yet to be examined, which, having its summit level at the sources of Will's Creek, would commence at Cumberland, ascend this creek, cross the ridge which separates Will's Creek from Casselman's River, and descend the valley of this stream to debouch into the Youghagany at its junction with Casselman's river and Laurel Hill run.

Mention has been made of this route in report A. (pages 40 and 41,) some experimental lines were surveyed on the summit ground in 1824, and some measurements of water were taken. But the season being then too far advanced to prosecute farther the surveys and levellings relative to this route, the board were compelled to defer their execution until 1825; and, as early as the 12th of March, 1825, they framed detail-

ed instructions respecting the surveys and investigations necessary to ascertain the practicability of a route of canal in this direction. This route deserved so much the more a careful examination, that it promised, by means of a tunnel, a shorter distance; but it became necessary to ascertain, in the first instance, the minimum length of the tunnel which should receive at its Western end, water enough from Casselman's River to supply the summit level, and a portion of the canal down Will's Creek. Upon this point rested the practicability of this route. Indeed, the survey made, in 1824, had tried a tunnel of 1,485 yards in length, with a greatest height of ridge of 156 feet; but the essential condition of a sufficient supply of water had not been obtained at such an elevation. It therefore remained to find out, by surveys, a tunnel combining the shortest length with a competent supply of water. These surveys were entrusted to Captain Wm. G. McNeill, of the Topographical Engineers, who carried them, in the most able manner, into execution.

The result has been, that a tunnel from the mouth of Bowman's Run, in Will's Creek, to the mouth of Flaugherty Creek, in Casselman's River, was the shortest which could be admitted to procure, at the same time, the other requisite as to the sufficiency of water. The length of this tunnel is 4 miles 80 yards, with a deep cut at each end: the Eastern being 140 yards long, the Western 1060 yards; the greatest depth of each 35 feet, but the height of the top of the ridge above the bottom of the tunnel is not less than 566 feet.

Let us now examine the resources afforded to feed this summit level. Casselman's River is the only stream upon which we can rely to fulfil this object. It yielded, on the 21st of June, 1825, at Pleucher's Farm, 12 miles above the mouth of Flaugherty Creek, 18 cubic feet of water per second; on the 7th of the same month, it yielded at the same place 44 cubic feet per second. On the 10th of July, same year, it yielded 38 cubic feet per second, above the mouth of Flaugherty Creek. It must be observed, that, in consequence of a freshet, the stream, on the 24th of June, 1825, yielded at Forney's Mill, 5 miles above Flaugherty Creek, 503 cubic feet per second; three days afterwards, it still delivered 193 cubic feet. From all these results, we adopt the smallest; and we assume 18 cubic feet as the minimum of water supplied by Casselman's above the mouth of Flaugherty Creek. Besides this supply of running water, two reservoirs can be made in the bed of the stream: one at Pleucher's Farm, containing 4,672,

029 cubic yards; the second, below Forney's Mill, containing 17,091,490 yards, together, about 22,000,000 yards. The dam of the first would be 40 feet high, 230 yards long at the top, the foot 114 feet above the summit level; the dam to form the other would be 50 feet high [to obtain a height of 40 feet of available water,] and from 140 to 160 yards long at the top. The feeder from the upper reservoir to the lower one would be about 7 miles; but the feeder from the lower and large reservoir to the summit level would be $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles only. The area of the reservoir at Pleucher's Farm will be 1,040,600 square yards; that of the great reservoir 2,541,000 square yards: total together, 3,581,600 square yards.

We shall, in the sequel of this report, take into more minute consideration these supplies of water; for the moment we leave the subject to present a comparison between this route of canal, and that by Deep Creek, as suggested in the report A, by and in consequence of the limited facts which, then, it had been in our power to ascertain. The first will be designated Casselman's route, the other Deep Creek route.

The length, ascent, descent, of the Casselman's route are as follows:

	Mls.	Yds.	Feet.
From Cumberland Bench mark to the Eastern end of the summit level	-	-	29 240
Ascent in this distance	-	-	1,525
Summit level	<div> <div> Eastern basin 880 yds. Eastern deep cut 140 Tunnel 4 miles 80 Western deep cut 1,060 Western basin 880 </div> </div>		
			5 1,280
From the Western end of the summit level to the Youghagany, 440 yards below the mouth of Casselman's River	-	-	35 1,250
Descent in this distance	-	-	636
Total distance and lockage	70	1,010	1,961

The length, ascent, descent, of the Deep Creek route are as follows:

From Cumberland Bench mark to the mouth of Savage River	-	-	30 350
Ascent in this distance	-	-	327½
From the mouth of Savage to the mouth of Crab Tree Creek	-	-	5 000
Ascent in this distance	-	-	383

	<i>Mls.</i>	<i>Yds.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
From the mouth of Crab Tree Creek to the Eastern end of the summit level	-	-	8 1,430
Ascent in this distance	-	-	1,051
Total ascent	-	-	1,761½ feet.

Summit level	{ Eastern deep cut	352 yds.	}	12	1,604½
	{ Tunnel	1 568			
	{ Western deep cut	5 480			
	{ Western end	6 204½			
From the Western end of the summit level to the mouth of Bear Creek	-	-	-	15	100
Descent	-	-	-	-	912
From the mouth of Bear Creek to a point in the Youghagany, 440 yards below the mouth of Casselman's	-	-	-	16	1,075½
Descent in this distance	-	-	-	-	164
Total descent	1076 feet				

Total distance and lockage 88 1,040 2,837½

Both summits of these routes, being compared, as to altitude, to the Cumberland Bench Mark, will show a difference of level of 436½ feet in favor of the Casselman's route. This difference would be 440 feet, if the level of comparison were assumed at the point of junction of these routes into the Youghagany; but as at this point no well fixed bench mark had been agreed to between the two surveying parties, we rely, in preference, on the former result. This important result shows that, through Casselman's, the lockage will be 873 feet less than through the other route.

As to distance, the foregoing statements exhibit a length of 18 miles 30 yards, in favor of the Casselman's route; which, combined with a less amount of lockage, gives to this route, as to time, a decided advantage over the Deep Creek route.

Let us examine now, which of these routes will afford the greatest facility to the location of the locks.

By assuming 8 feet as a common lift, we find that from Cumberland to the mouth of Savage, the average distance between the heads of the two locks, will be - 1,296 yards,

From the mouth of Savage to Crab Tree Creek 183

From the mouth of Crab Tree Creek to the Eastern end of the summit level - 117

And this on the supposition of an uniform declivity; which is

far from being the case, and more especially in the valley of Crab Tree Creek, where, towards the head, the locks, on account of the steepness of the ascent, could not even find room, unless their lift should be considerably increased. To this difficulty we must add the narrowness of the valley, which would oblige to resort to very expensive means to erect, where necessary, double sets of locks, as also to shelter the work from destruction, either by high freshets or by heavy showers.

As to the Western section of this route, serious difficulty would be encountered to turn Panther's Point, the sudden fall being great, and the side of the valley very precipitous. It would become necessary to descend, at once, about 400 feet, in a distance which could hardly afford room for the location of locks succeeding close to each other, without intermediate ponds. This circumstance would either necessitate a double set of locks, or oblige to stretch, at considerable expense, the line of canal around this steep spur which separates Deep Creek from Hoy's Run.

These difficulties, as to the location of locks, are not to be met with on the Casselman's route. In the valley of Will's Creek, 200 yards will be the shortest distance between the heads of two successive locks, and in that of Casselman's, 300 yards. We must also remark, that, though the valley of Will's Creek becomes gradually narrower above the mouth of Little Will's Creek, yet it affords room enough for the works, and these will be more easily protected against freshets and showers than they could be in the valleys of Crab Tree Creek and Savage River.

The foregoing considerations show that, in relation to a less difficult location of canal, the Casselman's route has, [abstraction being made, for the present, of the tunnel,] a decided advantage over the Deep Creek route. But another important object is also to be examined; we mean the supply of water at the respective summit levels.

Respecting this point, it has been seen that the resources yielded by Casselman's, above the mouth of Plougherty Creek, consisted of 18 cubic feet per second of running water, and of two reservoirs of available stored water, amounting to about 22,000,000 cubic yards. As to the Deep Creek summit level, it has been shown, in report A, [February, 1825,] that Deep Creek delivered, as a minimum, 5.12 cubic feet per second, [page 32:] the Little and Great Youghogany, together 26.88 cubic feet per second [page 38.] Total of running water 32 cubic feet per second.

The reservoirs in Deep Creek amount to 2,214,156 cubic yards of available water, [page 32,] and those in the Youghagany to 23,689,007 cubic yards together, [page 37.] Total, 25,903,163 cubic yards; we assume 26,000,000. These supplies of water will compare as follows:

	<i>Cubic feet per second</i>	<i>Cubic yards.</i>
Deep Creek summit, running water,	32	Reservoirs 26,000,000
Casselman's summit, ditto	18	Ditto 22,000,000

Difference in favor of Deep Creek	14	4,000,000
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But the following remarks will attenuate this advantage, and induce to place these resources upon a nearer footing.—

1. Deep Creek and both Youghaganies were gauged in 1824, whereas Casselman's River was measured in 1825, whose summer and autumn were dryer than those of the preceding year. 2. The feeder destined to bring the water of the Youghagany reservoirs into the summit level of Deep Creek, will be about 12 miles long, whilst the feeder from the great reservoir below Forney's Mill will be but $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length. Therefore, the loss of water by evaporation and leakage, will be for the latter the fourth of that for the former. This fact deserves so much the more due attention, that experience has proved positively that such losses were by far greater in feeders than in portions of canal of the same length. 3. The 18 cubic feet per second allowed to Casselman's River, were gauged at Pleucher's Farm, 114 feet above the summit level, and no account has been kept of the water delivered by Meadow Run, Tub Run, Pine Run, tributaries of Casselman's, whose mouths are below Pleucher's Farm, and higher than the summit level: however, they have yielded together, as a minimum on the last days of June, and first days of July, 1825 13.84 cubic feet per second. 4. The reservoirs in the Youghagany present to evaporation an area of sq. yards. }

	12,452,928 }
Whilst those in Casselman's present but	3,581,600

Difference in favor of the latter	8,871,328
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A difference which will cause a saving of about six millions cubic yards of water, the yearly fall of rain being supposed to be but 36 inches, and the common ratio of 5 to 3 being admitted between the yearly evaporation and fall of rain upon the surface of a given reservoir.

The foregoing facts and computations lead us to the conclusion, that, with respect to water supply, both routes may be considered as on equal footing. It remains now to compare the expense attending the construction of either route.

The lockage on the Deep Creek route is 873 feet more than on the Casselman's route, to which are to be added, for double set of locks in Crabtree Creek, at least 350 feet, and at Panther's Point, at least 200 feet, total 1423 feet, or 178 locks 5 feet lift, which would cost \$2,136,000, at the rate of \$11,000 each.

The Deep Cut, from the Western end of the tunnel to the base mark, at Deep Creek bridge, is 5 miles 480 yards long, and has, at its Eastern end, a depth of 40 feet, which diminishes gradually on approaching the base mark. The amount of its excavation will be 1,407,961 cubic yards, from which subtracting 87,556 cubic yards, amount of excavation for the Western Deep Cut of the Tunnel at Flagherty, it remains 1,320,405 cubic yards to the disadvantage of the Deep Creek route. On the reasonable supposition that the ground will require, for excavating, two men, one with shovel, the other with pick, and the transportation being assumed at the distance of ninety yards upon an ascent of one-twelfth, this excavation will cost \$448,937 70, at the rate of 34 cents the cubic yard.

The Dewickman's Tunnel is 1 mile 568 yards long, and has 233 feet of height of ridge above its bottom.

The Flagherty's Tunnel is 4 miles 80 yards long, and has 856 feet of height of ridge above its bottom.

Difference in favor of Deep Creek, 2 miles 1272 yards in length, and 623 feet in height of ridge above its bottom.

The comparative cost of these Tunnels will be as follows, the substance supposed to be sand stone:

	FLAGHERTY'S.	DEWICKMAN'S.	Difference.
Shafts	\$238,932 95	17,108 99	215,923 96
Heading	383,534 83	119,738 12	263,796 71
Side Heading	7,704 27	2,704 27	5,000 00
Tunnel	2,495,242 80	808,106 50	1,687,136 30
Draining	159,469 30	7,010 90	152,458 40
Total cost,	\$3,278,984 15	954,668,78	2,324,315 37

Respecting the dams to be erected across the two Youghanies, to form the reservoirs designed to supply the Deep Creek Summit, they should have, at least a height of 50 feet, and may be reduced to four in number. They would also measure, together, a length of 1200 yards at the least. As to those across Casselman's, they may be reduced to one only, below Pomey's mill; its height will be 50 feet, and its length at the top 160 yards. The expenses for this object will therefore be seven and a half times as great for the Deep Creek as for the Casselman's route,

The dam below Forney's mill will cost	-	\$27,601 60
Therefore, the dams across the Youghagany,		
will cost, together	-	207,012 00

Difference in favor of the Casselman's route \$179,410 40

Finally, the route by Deep Creek will be 18 miles 30 yards longer than by Flaugherty Creek. These 18 miles, in the most favorable supposition of level cutting and light ground, will cost at the rate of \$0,136 per cubic yard, digging and transportation included, \$96,940 80.

Recapitulating now the extra expenses for each route, we find them as follows:

Deep Creek Route.

For lockage,	-	-	-	\$2,136,000 00
the Western Deep Cut	-	-	-	448,937 70
the Dams,	-	-	-	179,410 40
the 18 miles,	-	-	-	96,940 80
Total,				2,861,288 90

Casselman's Route.

For two miles 1272 yards of Tunnel,	2,324,315 37
Difference in favor of this route.	\$536,973 53

The Casselman's route will, therefore, be less expensive than the Deep Creek route; its supply of water nearly the same; its location more easy; its summit level less liable to be encumbered at the ends; and, on account of less lockage and shorter length, it will produce a saving of time of 22 hours. All these results combined, lead us to give to the Casselman's route a decided preference.

Before closing this part of our report, we must exhibit the results of an attempt made to avoid the rugged portion of the Youghagany, where the stream forces its way through Briery Mount and Laurel Hill. To this effect, a route was tried, which, commencing either at the fork of Bear Creek, or above the Swallow Falls, in the Youghagany, runs through Asher Glade, a depression of Briery Mount, thence crosses, by a tunnel, Laurel Hill, to follow afterwards its western side, and debouch into the Youghagany, at the mouth of Dunbar Creek; one mile above Connelsville,

Mention, has been made of this route in the Report A. (February, 1825,) page 44. Though the single inspection of the ground had sufficiently shown that very little reliance was to be placed upon it, yet it was essential to try its degree of practicability; its surveys and levelling were, therefore, made at as long sights as the ground would admit.

The fork of Bear Creek, that is, the point where the Western and Eastern branches unite, has been found to be 780 93-100 feet below the base mark, at Deep Creek bridge, and 649 9-100 feet below Briery Mount, at Asher's Glade.—Therefore, Asher's Glade is but 131 34-100 feet below the base mark at Deep Creek. This fact alone shows the absolute impracticability of obtaining a line of canal in this direction. It shows, also, that, whatever may be the line devised to reach Asher's Glade, it cannot be kept lower than 131 34-100 feet below the summit level of Deep Creek, and must rely on the Youghagany alone for its supply of water, and this for its whole length, from Deep Creek to the mouth of Dunbar Creek; the resources afforded by the intervening streams being, in summer, of no consequence.

By trying a line through the left side of the Youghagany, we should first cross this stream by an aqueduct of more than 150 feet high, then follow the Western side of the valley, to strike, in succession, the head branches of Buffalo Creek, Big Sandy Creek, Little Sandy Creek. The line would then cross Laurel Hill, by a tunnel of one and a half mile in length, and 547 feet under the ridge, and thence descend to the mouth of Dunbar Creek, after having traversed deep and numerous ravines which furrow the Western side of Laurel Hill. It must be remarked, that, from the Little Sandy to the mouth of Dunbar Creek, in a distance of about 12 miles, this route of canal would oppose difficulties which would be far greater than those to be met with in the valley of Youghagany, where the stream breaks through Briery Mount and Laurel Hill.

The distance from Deep Creek to Connelssville, by this route, would be 71 miles, and six miles longer than through the valley of the Youghagany; and if we add to the foregoing statements the deficiency of water, we must conclude that a canal following this direction is utterly inadmissible.

In conformity to an order of the Engineer Department, a levelling has been made, in March 1825, in relation to a feeder destined to transfer the water supply of Deep Creek summit to the Casselman's summit. Capt. Wm G. McNeil, of the Topographical Engineers, to whom this duty was assigned, received from the Board the necessary instructions. His report affords the following results:

Length of the Feeder.

	Miles	Yds.
From the base mark, at Deep Creek bridge, to the point where the feeder meets Casselman's river,	15	585
From this point to the bridge across Casselman's river, on the national road, (nearly) -	8	880
Thence to the reservoir at Pleucher's farm, -	1	880
Add to the length of the feeder from the dams in the Youghagany to the reservoir at Deep Creek,	12	

Total length, 37 585

On this distance there are four deep cuts and two tunnels, viz :

	Miles.	Yds.
A deep cut terminating in Buffalo Marsh Run, -	2	757
Thence a tunnel to the valley of Bear Creek, -	5	939
A deep cut from the end of this tunnel, -	0	708
A deep cut at the Western side of Negro Mountain, -	0	278
A tunnel through this mountain, -	1	1640
A deep cut from the end of this tunnel -	0	330

Together, 10 1132

Out of which, for deep cuts, having 35 feet of greater depth, 3 miles 313 yards—for tunnels, 7 miles 819 yards.

It is fortunate that so long and so expensive a feeder can be dispensed with.

The foregoing facts and investigations, connected with those exposed in the Report A. (February, 1825.) lead us to recommend the following route for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

From Georgetown, D. C. to Cumberland, it will ascend the valley of the Potomac, thence the valley of Will's Creek to the mouth of Bowman's Run. It will then cross the summit ridge by a tunnel, and descend, in succession, the valleys of Casselman's river, and the Youghagany, to terminate at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, at the mouth of the Monongahela.

PLAN AND ESTIMATE OF THE CANAL.

The transverse section of the canal is exhibited on the sheet No. 3. The breadth at the bottom is 33 feet; at the surface, 48 feet; the depth of water, 5 feet; the tow-path, 9 feet wide;

the guard banks; 5 feet at the top; the surf berms, kept on the level of water, 2 feet wide each; the tow-path, and top of the guard bank, 2 feet above the surface of the canal.

This transverse section is to be modified where local circumstances require it; and, more especially, in the cases of deep cutting, steep side cutting, embanking, and, also, where the canal is supported by walls. In the framing of the plan, a due attention has been paid to these modifications, with a view to conciliate the convenience of the work with the strictest economy. The depth of 5 feet has been preserved throughout the line, but the breadth has been often much lessened. As to the surf berms, they are intended to protect the slopes from being washed off, as also to lessen the resistance opposed to the boat, by affording to the eddy water a free passage.

We must submit, however, the reasons which led us to propose the above dimensions.

The experiments made in 1775, by the French Academicians (D'Alembert, Condorcet, and Bossut,) have shown: 1. That the resistance of water to the perpendicular motion of a given plane, may be regarded as proportional to the square of the velocity; 2. That the velocity being the same, the resistance of water may be considered as proportional to the area of the plane; 3. That these results obtained only in the case of an indefinite expanse of water; 4. That, in narrow canals, the resistance increases in a more rapid ratio than the square of the velocity.

To attenuate, as much as practicable, this inconvenience, researches have been made to ascertain what should be the ratio between the transverse section of the canal and the transverse section of the boat, in order that the boat might move through such a canal, as through an indefinite expanse of water. Experiments made on the subject, by the celebrated Chevalier Dubuat, have shown that, to attain this result, the cross section of the canal ought to be, with moderate velocities, 6 46-100 times the cross section of the boat, and the water line $4\frac{1}{2}$ times the breadth of the boat.

Adopting, to preserve uniformity, 134 feet for the breadth of the boats used on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, [which is the breadth of the Erie Canal and of the Ohio Canal boats:] if we suppose the draft to be three feet, the prow to be rectangular, and the sides and bottom of the boat to conform to it, the cross section of the boat will be 40.5 square feet.—Taking, now, this area 6 46-100 times, we find 261 2-3 square

feet for the cross section of the canal, through which the boat would not meet with a greater resistance than through an indefinite expanse of water. The water line should be 60½ feet, that is, four times and a half the breadth of the boat.

Were not expense to be taken into consideration, these dimensions might be recommended; but fitness of the work, and strict economy, must be reconciled as much as practicable, and it is in such a view that smaller dimensions are to be fixed upon.

It is to be remarked, that the distance from Georgetown to Pittsburgh, in following the line of canal, is 341½ miles, which at the rate of 2½ miles per hour, will be travelled in about

136 hours.

The ascent and descent, amounting together to 5158

feet, will require, at the rate of 1 minute per foot,
about

52

Distance, in time, from Georgetown to Pittsburg, 188 hours.

Though a number of canals, selected among those executed to this day, might afford together the distance and lockage found for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, yet there is not, within our knowledge, any line of the same extent requiring even 1800 feet of ascent and descent taken together: the Erie Canal requires 688 feet for 362 miles, the line from Liverpool to London, 1451½ feet for 264 miles; the canal from the Rhone to the Rhine, connecting Lyons with Strasburg, has about 1458 feet of Lockage for a length of 200 miles. The proposed canal has, therefore, as to time, a decided inferiority, when compared to a canal of the same length, but having a less amount of lockage; and it becomes, in the present case, indispensable to remedy this inconvenience. The means we propose consists in the increase of the dimensions of the cross section of the canal, with a view to compensate, by a greater weight, [transported without additional power,] for the virtual increase of distance caused by so great an amount of lockage.

We have shown that this section ought to be 261 square feet, with a water line of 60 feet, to procure a boat 13 feet 6 inches in breadth the advantage of moving on the canal, as on an indefinite extent of water. After many trials and minute calculations, we have concluded to adopt, for the contemplated canal, the 4-5 of the foregoing results, viz: for the cross section, 208 square feet; and for the water line, 48 feet; and from these data we have framed, with a depth of 5 feet, the general transverse profile of the canal, as exhibited on the sheet, No. 3.

Let us now compare this profile to one having 40 feet at the surface, 28 feet at bottom, and 4 feet in depth—the boat used being the same for both, and having $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet in breadth, and 3 feet draft.

We find, by calculations, that the velocity remaining the same, the resistance to the boat moving in the 48 feet canal, is to the resistance to the same boat moving in the 40 feet canal, as 1-21 to 1-58, or as 100 to 130. Therefore, at the same rate of velocity, 100 horses will, on the 48 feet canal, perform the same work as 130 horses on the 40 feet canal; and with the same towing power, the weight transported on the 48 feet canal, will be to the weight transported on the 40 feet canal, as 130 to 100.

But the depth of the 48 feet canal being one foot greater than the depth of the other, let us examine what will be the comparative resistance of the boat being immersed 4 feet into the 48 feet canal, and but 3 feet into the other. We find, in this case, the ratio to be 1-47 to 1-58, or 100 to 107; and we infer from it that, with a gain of about seven per cent. of towing power, the weight transported on the 48 feet canal will be one-third greater than the weight transported, during the same time, on the 40 feet canal.

The foregoing considerations show, that, in determining the transverse section of a canal of great length, and with a dividing summit level, the amount of lockage must have a due influence upon the breadth and depth of the water section.—And, indeed, taking into view the great distance and considerable lockage belonging to the present case, a cross section, larger than that recommended, might have been suggested, had not a regard to economy, and to a competent supply of water during the dry season, forbidden it.

However, the transverse section, as just proposed, may be deemed sufficient to fulfil, in a satisfactory manner, the main requisite for which it has been intended. And, in order to remove all doubt, let us compare, as to amount of transportation, the contemplated Chesapeake and Ohio Canal with another of the same length, but whose lockage would be 600 feet only, with a transverse section of 40 feet at the surface, and 4 feet in depth.

The rate of travelling being supposed, for both, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour, and one minute allowed for each foot of lockage, 60 feet will be, as to time, equivalent to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and these canals will then compare as follows:

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal having 3158 feet of lockage in a distance of $341\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is equivalent, as to time, to a

single level canal of 473 miles, which would require 189 hours to be travelled from one end to the other.

The 40 feet canal, having 600 feet of lockage in a distance of $34\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is equivalent, as to time, to a single level canal of 367 miles, and which would be travelled in 146 hours from one end to the other. But it has been shown that, on the first canal, the amount of transportation being expressed by 130, it will be 100 on the 40 feet canal—the velocity and towing power remaining the same in both cases. Comparing, now, this ratio of 130 to 100, with that of the time employed to travel respectively each canal, viz. 189 hours to 146, it is found that these ratios are equal. Therefore, on either of these canals, and notwithstanding a difference of 2558 feet lockage, an equal weight will be transported during the same time, and with an equal towing power—a result entirely due to a larger transverse section having been assigned to the canal whose lockage is greater.

With a view to augment still more the amount of transportation, without increasing the expense attending it, the boat might have received a length of at least eight times its breadth; but it would have required a length of lock of 118 feet [between the hollow quoins,] which, on account of the great number of locks, would have caused too great an expense. The necessity of conciliating economy with the object to be expected from the work, has, therefore, obliged us to limit the length of the boat to seven times its breadth, $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet, it is to say to 94 feet about; this length varying, however, from 90 to 94 feet, according to the mode of constructing the boat. With a draft of 3 feet, such a boat, if rectangular, would displace about one hundred tons weight of water, or, on account of deviation from this form, about 99 tons only; it would carry a burden of 60 tons.

Respecting the locks destined to admit this boat, they must have at least 102 feet between the hollow quoins, and 14 feet breadth in the clear. In the estimate they are all supposed to be of eight feet lift, though, in the framing of a final plan, they should vary according to considerations not immediately connected with the object of the present report.

The sheet No. 3 exhibits the plan and sections of the lock upon which has been made the estimate of this article of expense. The main walls are built of common range work masonry, (No. 18;) their facing only is laid with water lime cement. Hewn stone has been used exclusively for the hollow quoins, mure sills, abutments, and recesses of gates; th

blocks do not exceed nine cubic feet, Nos. 27, 28. The bottom of the chamber consists chiefly of a reversed arch, built of brick, with water lime cement.

The estimate amounts to \$15-069 80-100. But we must take into consideration that a number of locks will have their foundation upon sand rock, and will therefore require less masonry; and, also, that, owing to the necessary declination which, in the real plan, the bottom of canal will receive, the amount of lockage will be less than it is in this general plan. Under these impressions, \$12,000 has been deemed a fair average cost of a lock on the whole line of canal.

Respecting the aqueducts, they are to be built of masonry, and their lengths calculated to afford a free passage to the streams at the time of freshets; they are generally to be connected with the sides of the valley by means of embankments carefully made.

We now pass to the description of the canal.

EASTERN SECTION.

From Georgetown to Cumberland.

From Cumberland to Georgetown the valley of the Potomac is rapid, and its sides formed of a succession of bluffs and narrow flats: the bluffs on one side being generally opposite to the flats on the other. The parts which offer the greatest obstacles to the location of the work, are those where the stream forces its way through the high ridges whose direction is transverse to the bed of the river: at these places the banks are steep, the stream much winding, and its velocity very great, owing to falls and rapids. Whilst the flats present no difficulty, the bluffs and steep parts oblige, absolutely, to have the canal supported by walls, whose height should place the work above the reach of freshets, and whose other dimensions should be calculated to resist the impetus of the stream. The freshets are from 15 to 30 feet in height, and the general fall of the river bed 3 feet nearly per mile.

To avoid the parts which, by their steepness, oppose the greatest difficulties to the location of the canal, the crossing of the stream in order to place the work on each bank alternately, is the first idea which presents itself. But the adoption of such a system would lead into the difficulties and great expenses attending the erection of permanent and solid aqueducts across the Potomac; and, also, would oblige to keep, in many places, the level of the canal at an elevation which would effect materially, the other requisites of the work.

After due investigations upon this subject, we remain convinced that it is more expedient, less expensive, and liable to less accidents, to keep, without deviation, on the same side of the valley; and the Maryland side has received the preference for the following reasons: the obstacles are generally of less magnitude than on the Virginia side; the exposure is more favorable, and will cause, in the Spring an earlier, in the Fall a later, navigation; no aqueduct will become necessary at Cumberland, since Wills' Creek empties into the stream on the Maryland side. However, all possible precautions have been taken to accomodate the commerce of Virginia, and prevent that it should suffer from this arrangement.

The following table will show the resources of water upon which we rely to feed the Eastern Section of the contemplated canal. All the main tributaries of the Potomac, below Cumberland, will be required to accomplish this object; they have been gauged during the Summer of 1825, and the quantities of water presented by the table are minima upon which full reliance can be placed:

Virginia side.	Supply.	Maryl'd. side.	Supply.	Distances from western end.
	Cubic feet p'r second		Cubic feet p'r second	Miles.
		Evitt's creek,	5.55	3
South Branch	60			17
Gr't Cacapon	30			52
		Licking creek	20	69
		Gt. Conocoeh,	20	85
		Antietam.	25	116
Shenandosh,	100			124
		Monocacy,	166	144
		Seneca,	30.80	164
	190		267.35	

Together, 475 35-100 cubic ft per sec.

The total length of the Eastern Section being 186 miles, this supply of water will be sufficient, provided a proper distribution should be made of it along the line of canal; and a constant regard has been bestowed upon this important object during the framing of the following general plan of the work.

Subdivision, 1st. From Cumberland to the South Branch of the Potomac:

Distance $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles—descent, 83 5-10 feet—11 locks.

This subdivision commences at about one mile below Cumberland, and 34 feet above low water mark in the Potomac; the first level of the bottom of the canal is assumed 31 feet above said low water mark. This high level is required in order to be able to pass the neck of land across the great bend of the river, six miles below.

This level is preserved as far as the Narrows, where it is proposed to locate a series of eight locks, with intermediate ponds, occupying one mile, and having a descent of $62\frac{1}{2}$ feet. For the first three miles of this level, no provision is now made for a feeder, as it has to depend upon the middle Section. A feeder is proposed from Evitt's Creek.

This plan will render necessary a deep cut of 25 feet in depth, and seven eighths of a mile long; but this is preferred to continuing the canal parallel to the river at the great bend, and at an expense of several miles more in distance. Another cut, at Evitt's Bluff, one-eighth of a mile long and 22 feet deep, will be necessary, as also an aqueduct and an embankment across the valley of Evitt's Creek.

In the location of the locks, and the assumption of the level below, the probability of an additional feeder from the Potomac, at some future time, has been anticipated, and the work has been planned so as to facilitate this object if found necessary. The same consideration has been kept steadily in view along the whole line, which has been adapted, not only to its immediate efficiency, but also to the improvements which may hereafter be found necessary or expedient.

From the Narrows to Alum Hill, the only difficulty of importance is Braddock's Hill. At a short distance above Alum Hill, it is proposed to descend into the river 21 feet, by three locks, and continue in the stream about three miles, to the mouth of the South Branch, the tow path following along the shore. By this arrangement, we avoid the difficult ground on the left bank, or the alternative offered of crossing over to the right bank and back again.

A dam of 12 feet high, above low water mark, and erected on a suitable ledge of rocks, about one-quarter of a mile below the mouth of the South Branch, will afford a sufficient depth of water at the outlet of the locks near Alum Hill. This dam will, besides, procure, the most effectual and economical means of introducing an additional supply of water

from the main Potomac and its South Branch united, and also afford a convenient basin for the trade of the latter river. This dam would still remain useful for all these purposes, should, hereafter, an independent canal be adopted instead of using the river on this portion of the line.

This subdivision, from its Western end to the point where the canal descends into the Potomac, that is, on a distance of 13 miles, receives the waters of Evitt's Creek only, which would not be sufficient to feed the canal. But, as it will be seen further, the Middle Section will supply what is wanting now.

According to the estimate hereto annexed, this subdivision will cost \$524,380 54.

Subdivision 2d. From the South Branch of the Potomac to the mouth of the Great Cacapon river:

Distance, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles—descent, 64 feet—8 locks.

From Cumberland, 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ 147 $\frac{1}{2}$ 19

This subdivision commences about a quarter of a mile above the dam across the river, a short distance below Oldtown Bluff, and nearly opposite the mouth of the South Branch. The canal will pass out of the basin by means of a guard lock, and will require, for some distance below, to be protected by an embankment.

For the first three miles, the ground continues favorable for the canal, until it has passed Town Creek, after which the difficulties of Gregg's Mountains offer considerable, but not very formidable, difficulties, for three miles further. It again becomes quite easy for more than two miles, after which, in approaching the neighborhood of Pawpaw Ridge, the difficulties gradually increase until they reach an extent that is truly formidable, and will require all the resources of art to overcome them. In planning this portion, several alternatives presented themselves: either of continuing on one bank the whole distance, or of taking advantage of the most suitable ground on both banks by crossing from one to the other by an aqueduct. This latter plan was, after attentive consideration, rejected, from the difficulty of securing the aqueduct from injury by the violence of the stream, and even of placing it above the freshets, without materially interfering with and deteriorating the works as planned for some distance above.

It was, therefore, deemed more expedient to continue the work on the Maryland side, notwithstanding the serious obstacles presented in the next seven miles, indeed, the expense to overcome them will be great, but we feel confident that the security of the work will be perfectly ensured.

Below the difficult pass of the Paw-paw Ridge, the ground becomes more favorable, and continues so to the end of this subdivision, with the exception of some small portions amounting together to about 3 miles, and offering considerable difficulties, though affording in several places the conveniences required for the location of locks and other works proposed.

This subdivision will be fed by the water of the Potomac, and those of the South Branch, collected in the basin above the dam already mentioned.

This subdivision will be very expensive; its probable cost amounts, in the estimate hereto annexed, to \$1,474,372 97.

Subdivision 3d. From opposite the mouth of the Great Cacapon, to the mouth of Licking Creek:

Distance, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles—descent, 32 feet—4 locks.

From Cumberland, 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ 179 $\frac{1}{2}$ 23

At the beginning of this subdivision a supply of water will be required, and it is contemplated to procure it from the Great Cacapon River, (Virginia,) by means of an aqueduct across the Potomac. Several circumstances concur in suggesting this as the most expedient plan of accomplishing the object. Indeed, we might have had recourse to the Potomac itself, but this plan would have required that the canal should descend into the bed of the stream, that a dam across the river and a guard lock at the debouch of the canal should be erected, and a long embankment raised to shelter the canal from the freshets. These considerations led us to give preference to the aqueduct feeder as both more convenient and more economical.

This subdivision offers but little difficulties in its execution, when compared with those immediately above and below.—The canal interfering, below Hancock, for some distance, with the turnpike, a provision has been made in the estimate for removing the road further on the hill side.

This subdivision is estimated at \$415,794 20.

Subdivision 4th.—From the mouth of Licking Creek to the Great Conococheague.

Distance, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles—descent, 38 feet—5 locks.

From Cumberland, 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ 217 $\frac{1}{2}$ 28

At the beginning of this subdivision, a feeder is necessary from Licking Creek, to supply with water this portion of canal.

The ground is favorable for the first seven miles, as far down as Preter's Neck, where a moderate deep cut will afford an opportunity scarcely to be found on any other part of the river, of passing through the neck of an isthmus, instead of

Following the circuitous bend of the stream. As some difficult ground is thus avoided, this plan will combine the two advantages of shortening the distance and lessening the expense.

But, immediately below this point, there is one of the most difficult and expensive passes to be encountered. High and precipitous cliffs of limestone rock present close to the river their almost perpendicular sides, and for a distance of three miles, the canal must be supported in great measure by a wall, whose structure and strength must be adequate to resist the violence of the stream during the freshets, and withstand the shock of drifted timber and masses of ice.

Indeed, the ground on the Virginia shore, immediately opposite to this pass, is of a favorable character, but it soon becomes also very difficult; so that, on the supposition of the canal being carried over to it by means of an aqueduct, a second crossing would be found necessary within a short distance below. The inexpediency of such a plan is too obvious to deserve any further consideration.

After passing this section, the ground, as far down as Williamsport, does not offer any great obstacles, excepting, however, for a mile immediately below the ware house, and also between three and four miles from Williamsport. Here considerable walling will be necessary, a part of which being at the very bend of the river, must be of great strength to resist the violent efforts to which it will be exposed.

The estimated cost of this subdivision amounts, according to the estimate hereto annexed, to \$942,386 50.

Subdivision 5th.—From the Great Conococheague to the mouth of the Antietam.

Distance, 30½ miles—descent, 35 feet—5 locks.

From Cumberland, 116

252½ 33

Williamsport, situated at the mouth of the Great Conococheague, is the centre of trade of a considerable portion of fertile country; it will, therefore, require a basin for its accommodation. This work is consequently introduced in the plan, and the expense has been calculated on the supposition of the sides being formed of stone instead of timber, on account both of durability, and health of the neighborhood—Here, as has also been done at other points, locks are proposed to communicate with the Potomac. This arrangement is indispensable whenever there is, for some distance, a tolerable navigation in the river itself, in order to enable the Virginia shore to participate fully in the advantages of the canal;

advantages which otherwise would be bestowed exclusively on the Maryland side. Thus, to the expense attending the construction itself of the canal, we add in full all the contingencies relating to a liberal accommodation of the trade of the Virginia shore.

The extraordinary winding course of the river, on this subdivision, renders the line of the canal very circuitous: the direct distance between Williamsport and the mouth of the Antietam being but about 13 miles, whilst the route pursued will be 30½ miles. For the first ten miles there are no serious obstacles to encounter; though several steep hill sides and rocky points are met with, yet they may be overcome without much difficulty. But, immediately below, is found again one of those formidable passes which, in spite of all the efforts of art, render this work so difficult and expensive: for about 2½ miles at the bend of the river, near Galloway's mill, high and almost perpendicular rocks come down to the water's edge; they will render indispensable, for nearly the whole distance, the erection of walls to support the canal; walls which, being much exposed to the shocks of ice and timber, will require the greatest strength practicable.

The ground on the Virginia shore opposite to this pass is, indeed, of a favorable character; and it was duly considered whether it might not be more expedient to take advantage of it by crossing the river. But the objections urged against the adoption of such a plan, in similar situations above, also obtain here, and render preferable the course adopted.

A feeder from the Great Conococheague will be necessary at the beginning of this subdivision: but an additional supply of water will become indispensable before reaching the Antietam, and the Potomac itself is the only stream which can be resorted to. To fulfil this object, a dam of moderate height is proposed, about a mile below Galloway's mill, as also a short feeder to carry the water into the canal lowered down for the purpose: the dam will be furnished with a lock to prevent the navigation of the river from being interrupted. It must be remarked that the localities are not very favorable to this plan inasmuch as the canal thus constructed, will, in consequence of the gentle descent of the river, have to be protected from the freshets by embankments for more than six miles below. However, by a careful adaptation to the ground, these embankments will not be very formidable and will be rendered perfectly secure by means of paving.

In the course of the next thirteen miles below the dam, difficult and favorable portions alternate; but the former are not by any means to be compared to those above.

Opposite Shepherdstown, provision has been made for a communication with the river by means of four locks descending 29 feet; the object is, to accommodate the trade of this place and of the surrounding country.

From opposite Shepherdstown to the Antietam, less than 4 miles, the ground is favorable, with the exception of one hill side offering some side cutting, but neither of any difficulty, nor of great extent.

According to the estimate hereto annexed, the estimated of this subdivision will amount to \$1,572,898 54.

Subdivision 6th. From the mouth of the Antietam to one mile below Harper's Ferry:

Distance, 9 miles—descent, 72 feet—9 locks.

From Cumberland, 125

3243 42

On the Antietam, and at the beginning of this subdivision, there exist valuable and extensive iron works, which should be preserved if possible. They are so situated that any feeder taken from this river would cut off, during the dry season, the supply of water upon which they depend. Therefore this subdivision has to rely chiefly upon the Potomac taken below Galloway's mill, though a feeder from the Antietam will bring into the canal the surplus of the water not necessary for the iron works.

The first seven miles bring the canal to the head of Harper's Ferry Falls. The line, for this distance, presents a succession of alternate steep rocks and hill sides, intermixed with some portions of favorable ground: the whole will require a considerable amount of walling and excavation.

The difficulties of the pass at Harper's Ferry exists in a distance of three miles: for the whole length a wall of greater or less height will be necessary; but as, generally, there is a sufficient ledge to lay its foundation above low water mark, it will not be so expensive as might have been anticipated. Advantage also may be taken of the large masses of rocks which lay near at hand, and which, being moved by suitable machinery, may be made subservient to an important purpose.

As the Shenandoah, which empties into the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, runs through a fertile and extensive valley, and is navigable for a considerable distance, it becomes important to secure its connection with the canal. The plan proposed to effect this object consists of a dam erected at the most

suitable spot below the junction of the two rivers. A basin will thus be obtained to accommodate the trade of the Shenandoah, and to collect the waters of both streams in order to procure a large supply to the canal; a short navigable feeder, provided with a guard lock, will unite the basin with the canal. Besides these last advantages, the plan will preserve from injury the extensive manufactories which exist on both of the streams.

The estimate of this subdivision amounts to \$747,781 10.

Subdivision 7th. From one mile below Harper's Ferry to the mouth of Monocacy river:

Distance, $19\frac{1}{2}$ miles—descent, 24 feet—3 locks.

From Cumberland, $144\frac{1}{2}$ 348½ 45

The beginning of this subdivision will be difficult and expensive, on account of the excavation of rock which the navigable feeder from the Potomac will require, and also on account of the strong and costly works to be erected, for the security of the canal, at the place where it is let down to receive the navigable feeder.

For the first two miles, the line of canal passes alternately over a favorable portion of ground, then along a rocky hill side of some difficulty. The next eight miles are on easy ground; but, a short distance below Cotocton creek, the Cotocton mountain approaching close to the river offers an obstacle of some importance, though less difficult than those described above. From the Cotocton ridge to the Monocacy, about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the ground is favorable, with the exception of one small portion, where a deep cut will be necessary.

According to the estimate hereto annexed, the cost of this subdivision will amount to \$496,262.

Subdivision 8th. From the mouth of the Monocacy to the mouth of Seneca Creek.

Distance, $18\frac{7}{8}$ miles—descent, 24 feet—3 locks.

From Cumberland, 163 372½ 48

This subdivision commences with a long and expensive aqueduct over the Monocacy; and is to be supplied by the preceding subdivision and by the Monocacy. To this effect, a feeder is proposed from this river, and is supposed navigable with a view to any future improvement along the valley of the Monocacy.

The first five miles of this subdivision extend as far down as Peters' quarry; they will require a large portion of hill side cutting, and some walling, which will render this portion expensive.

The remaining 14 miles are unusually favorable, being generally through extensive meadows, where the gradual inclination of the ground affords the opportunity of choosing the level of the canal, and thus obtaining nearly the minimum of excavation.

The estimate of this subdivision amounts to \$511,900 40.

Subdivision 9th. From the mouth of Seneca creek to the head of the *Great Falls*.

Distance, $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles—descent, 32 feet—4 locks.

From Cumberland, 171 $\frac{3}{4}$ 404 $\frac{1}{2}$ 52

This subdivision begins by an aqueduct across Seneca creek; and a feeder is taken in from this stream.

The ground, for the whole distance, will require considerable walling and side cutting; but no serious difficulties are met with beyond mere expense of execution.

This subdivision will be supplied by Seneca creek, and will also receive a portion of the water furnished by the Potomac and Shenandoah.

The estimate of this subdivision amounts to \$429,868 40.

Subdivision 10th. From the head of the *Great Falls* to tide, below the *Little Falls*.

Distance, $11\frac{3}{4}$ miles—descent, 173 feet—22 locks,

From Cumberland, 183 $\frac{1}{4}$ 578 74

The breaking of the Potomac through the granite ridge, at the *Great Falls*, presents, at first sight, difficulties of the greatest magnitude. The river gradually narrows its channel as it approaches its perpendicular pitch: at this point, and a little below, the width does not exceed one hundred yards, at a moderate stage of the stream. Here, the perpendicular rocks, 60 or 70 feet high, forming the banks, the deep water at their foot, the violence and great rise of the freshets, render truly appalling the idea of supporting a canal along this pass by means of walls. Most happily, there is no necessity for such a plan: a ravine, or rather two ravines, which can be rendered continuous by comparatively little labor, extend for the whole distance between what is termed Bear Island and the high bluffs forming the Maryland shore.

This fortunate circumstance will not only enable to make the canal here at much less expense than through the pass of the stream, but it will also procure to the work a security which neither ingenuity nor expense could afford on the other alternative.

Below the *Great Falls*, the ground, with the exception of some portions of easy execution, is generally difficult, requiring a large extent of walling and of steep side cutting, for

about seven miles: it is to say, as far down as the head of the actual canal round the *Little Falls*. This canal is to be used; therefore it is proposed to enlarge and improve it, as also to add some works for its security at its head, where it will form a valuable feeder.

At the end of this subdivision, five locks would be requisite to descend to the level of tide water, were the canal to terminate at this point; but, the distance to Georgetown being only 2½ miles, it is proposed to lower the canal down at Georgetown, and to locate there the five locks just mentioned. These five locks are, however, carried into the estimate of this 10th subdivision.

This subdivision will be supplied with water by a feeder from the Potomac above the *Great Falls*.

The estimate of this subdivision, according to the documents hereto annexed, amounts to \$897,650 80

Subdivision 11th. From the *Little Falls* to Georgetown.

Distance, 24 miles—descent, 37 feet—5 locks

From Cumberland, 156 578 74

Although the instructions received were to terminate the canal at tide water in the Potomac, yet it has been thought that a small economy of two miles and a half of canal, through easy ground, was not to be compared to the great advantages of avoiding the navigation of the stream, and having the Eastern end of the canal at the Seat of the General Government. We have already stated that the lockage would not be increased by this arrangement, the five locks necessary to descend at the *Little Falls* being, in this case, removed to Georgetown and there located. This portion has been made a separate subdivision, in order to afford the alternative of forming the connexion with the tide, either where it now exists, or at Georgetown.

The latter plan would facilitate the canal being made continuous to Washington, and in the direction of Baltimore. A basin, at Georgetown, between Bridge and Water streets, is proposed: its expense is introduced into the estimate, on the supposition of having this basin lined with stone.

As to the locks, which at present exist at the *Little Falls*, their being connected would offer, even if they were of the proper dimensions, a serious obstacle to an extensive trade passing through them, and would thus produce an inconvenience which has always been carefully avoided in framing the plan of the whole line. These locks should, however, be preserved, as they may be useful to other important purposes.

The estimate of this subdivision, exclusively of the 5 locks already taken into account, will amount to \$173,285 60.

Summary of the Eastern Section.

Distance Miles	Descent. Feet	Number of Locks.	Estimate. Dollars
186	578	74	8,177,081 05

MIDDLE SECTION.

From Cumberland to the Mouth of Casselman's River.

This section includes the Summit Level, and extends from Cumberland (or rather from the Western end of the Eastern Section) to the mouth of Casselman's river, in the Youghagany. Its length is 70 miles 1010 yards, but a lockage of 1961 feet, and a tunnel of 4 miles 80 yards long, under a ridge of 856 feet elevation, will make this section extraordinarily expensive.

This section will, besides, require the erection of dams across the valleys through which it passes, and more especially into the bed of *Wills' creek*. This stream, in fact, affords, in Summer and Fall, a too small supply of water towards its sources, to rely altogether upon it: the summit level must feed, therefore, the upper portions, whilst frequent dams erected across the valley will make available the water delivered by the stream.

The valleys of *Wills' creek* and Casselman's river being formed of a succession of flats and bluffs, the canal will often require to be supported by walls, whose height should place the work out of reach of the freshets. These freshets rise, in *Wills' creek*, from seven to ten feet, and from twelve to sixteen feet in Casselman's.

In planning this section, care has been taken to avoid, as much as practicable, expensive aqueducts, and none is to be erected over Casselman's river; the canal will follow, constantly, the right side of the valley, whose Southern exposure will procure an earlier navigation in Spring, and later in Autumn. Respecting *Wills' creek*, its valley is so narrow at

some places, and the height of freshets so inconsiderable, that four crossings have been made to take advantage of the most favorable ground, and thus lessen the expense. It must be observed, that these two streams are not navigable, and will, therefore, require no peculiar work to accomodate their trade and navigation.

The execution of the tunnel will be, not only very expensive, but also long and difficult; all the geological appearances lead to the conclusion that the excavation will have to be made through sandstone rocks. The estimate has been calculated for three different kinds of ground—hard clay, sandstone, granite, and unstratified limestone. The hypothesis of sandstone being admitted here, the estimate relating to this kind of ground accompanies the present report. The tunnel will require to be lined with masonry, experience having shown that this precaution is indispensable; brick masonry has been adopted in the estimate as the most convenient to fulfil the object. The dimensions of the interior of the tunnel, are 22 feet in width, 7 feet under the water line, and 16½ feet above the same line, which form 23½ feet from the bottom to the top of the arch; the tow-path is four feet wide. The shafts destined to facilitate the excavation, and to air the tunnel, are proposed to be sunk 180 yards apart, from centre to centre; their diameter will be six feet within the lining of brick masonry. A gallery, lateral and parallel to the tunnel, corresponds with the shafts; this gallery, or heading, is destined to drain the tunnel during its excavation; its width is three feet, and its height 6½ feet; it is lined with brick masonry, and communicates with the tunnel by means of arcades, or side headings, which correspond to the points at which the shafts terminate into the heading. The sheet No. 4, herewith annexed, exhibits all the drafts relating to this tunnel, and to the deep cuts at its ends.

The deep cut at the Western end is 1060 yards long, that at the Eastern 140 yards; each opens into a basin having 880 yards in length and 64 yards in width. The tunnel, the deep cuts, and the basins, form together the Summit Level, whose length will be 5 miles 1280 yards; a lock is located at each end, and where each basin terminates.

Let us now examine the resources upon which we can rely to supply with water this Summit Level, and the portions of canal contiguous to it. The stream upon which we have chiefly to depend, is Casselman's; it yielded, in 1825 and 1826, the following results:

June 21, 1825, at Plucher's farm, per second,	18 cubic feet.
July 10, 1825, below Flaugherty's creek,	38
July 12, 1826, at its mouth,	46
March 21, 1826, at Plucher's farm,	98
March 27, 1826, below Flaugherty's creek,	715
March 21, 1826, at Forney's mill dam,	536

We have admitted, in the former part of the present report, 18 cubic feet per second, as the minimum of water yielded by Casselman's river, and we have also pointed out two reservoirs, one at Plucher's farm, the other at Forney's mill, containing together twenty-two millions of cubic yards. These are the resources afforded by the localities to feed the Summit Level, and supply its lockage, and also portions of canal contiguous to the Summit Level.

The reservoirs are to be filled in Winter during the interruption of the navigation; an interruption which, considering the elevation of the Summit Level above the Ocean, 1905 feet, cannot be supposed less than four months, viz: from the first of December to the first of April. By adopting 98 cubic feet per second as the mean supply afforded in winter by Casselman's river, at Plucher's farm, we find that, in less than 72 days, both reservoirs would be filled up.

However, to remove any doubt on the subject, we will take an area of 56 square miles of ground whose rain water supplies Casselman's river, and make a computation of what such an area would yield; we will suppose it to be formed of two strips of land, each of 18 miles long and one mile wide, and stretching along the banks of Casselman's river above Forney's mill.

From observations made, from 1817 to 1824, exclusively, by Mr. Lewis Brantz, in the vicinity of Baltimore, we have the following results: in the course of these eight years, there fell on a mean average, yearly, 59 89-100 inches of rain; in 1822, there fell the smallest quantity, which was 29 20-100 inches; the greatest quantity fell in 1817, it amounted to 48 55-100 inches. Adapting these data for the country round the Summit Level, and using only the results of the year 1822, we find that the rain which fell in the three first and three last months of said year, amounted to 16 70-100 inches, and for the six other months, to 12½ inches.

Cubic yds.

These 16 70-100 inches are equivalent, per square yard	
surface, to	0.463
The 12½ inches, do	0.347
The whole, or 29 20-100 inches, do	0.810

Applying now these last results to the area of 36 square miles above mentioned, we find that they will receive, at the minimum,

During the Fall and Winter,	-	51,630,796.80
During the Spring and Summer,	-	38,695,219.20
The whole year round,	-	90,326,016.00

From which it will be seen, 1st, That the two-thirds of the first quantity, or 34,420,531 2-10 cubic yards, would be about one-third more than will be necessary to fill up the reservoirs in four months; 2d, that 44 cubic feet per second would make up, during six months, the two-thirds of the second quantity, and might, therefore, bedecked the mean discharge, per second, of Casselman's river Spring and Summer, instead of 18 cubic feet assumed in the present report; 3d, That this surplus will partly replenish the reservoirs during the time of navigation.

If to these considerations we add that, instead of 36 square miles, we might easily have taken the double, we may conclude that the filtrations and evaporations of rain water being taken into the most liberal account, the portion of the Casselman's valley above Forney's mill, will convey to the bed of this river more water than we have admitted.

We believe, therefore, that the minimum supply of the Summit Level will consist of, 1st, A reservoir of 22,000,000 cubic yards; 2d, 18 cubic feet per second of running water.— And, since the navigation is supposed to be opened during eight months, the monthly resources will be—

2,750,000 cubic yards from the reservoirs,
1,728,000 from the river itself,

Total, 4,478,000 cubic yards per month.

Let us see now how will be regulated the use of this monthly supply. Taking into consideration the unavoidable delays at the ends of the Summit Level, the impediments at the debouches of the tunnel and through the deep cuts, and, finally, the greater resistance the boats will meet through the tunnel, we cannot suppose less than 3 hours 25 minutes for a boat to pass from one end of the Summit Level to the other, which comes to 1½ miles per hour. But the passage is to be effected in convoy, on account of economy both of time and water, and we adopt 30 boats for each convoy, a number which in the present case seems to us favorable to combine the time of passage with the supply of water during the same time. These thirty boats moving in convoy, will meet with more delay than would a single boat, and instead of 3 hours 25 minutes, as before stated, we assign four hours to the convoy to pass from one end to the other of the Summit Level.

We suppose, also, that a convoy of 50 boats, descending the Eastern lock of the Summit Level, and (through the same lock,) passing an ascending convoy of the same number of boats, will effectuate this cross passage in eight hours, under the plausible supposition that 15 minutes will be required for the cross passage of a boat ascending and one descending. A similar cross passage is supposed to take place at the Western lock of the Summit Level, and at the same time.

Now, a first convoy leaving the Eastern lock, will arrive 4 hours afterwards at the Western lock, and meet there a convoy coming from the West, and ready to proceed Eastwards. This second convoy will reach, in four hours, the Eastern lock, and find there a third convoy, having ascended the lock during the passage of the first and second convoys. This third convoy will proceed Westward, and arrive 4 hours after at the Western lock, where it will find a fourth convoy, having ascended the lock during the passage of the second and third convoys. Lastly, this fourth convoy will move Eastward, and reach, in 4 hours, the Eastern lock; meeting there with a convoy from the East, having ascended the Eastern lock during the passage of the third and fourth convoy.

The passage of these four convoys, forming together 120 boats, and requiring 4 hours each, may be considered, as will be seen just now, the maximum of trade which the supply of water can admit. At this rate of 120 boats a day, 3,600 might pass per month, and 23,800 during the eight months of open navigation.

Let us now compute the expense of water which the lockage of these boats will require. Admitting, as in fact it will be the case, that, at each lock, one ascending boat alternates with a descending one, each boat will draw, from the Summit Level, but one lockful, viz: half a lockful at each end. However, in order to provide for contingencies and unforeseen cases, we adopt one lockful and a half for the passage of each boat through the Summit Level. One lockful and a half containing 623 cubic yards, the 3,600 boats passing during one month, will require 2,242,800 cubic yards of water, which, being taken out of the monthly supply, amounting to 4,478,000 cubic yards, will leave 2,235,200 cubic yards. This last quantity is destined to feed the canal itself, exclusively of lockage, on a length of 18 miles, and at the rate of 120,000 cubic yards per mile and per month, absorption, filtration, and evaporation, being taken into account.

These eighteen miles comprehend the Summit Level, a portion of six miles in *Wills'* creek; and a similar of also six miles in Casselman's valley. The remainder of the canal down *Wills'* creek will be supplied by this stream, whilst Casselman's river will feed the remainder of the canal descending its valley.

The estimated cost of the Summit Level, just described, is as follows: The Tunnel—

Shafts,	-	\$233,032	95
Heading,	-	383,534	83
Side Heading,	-	7,704	27
Tunnel,	-	2,495,242	80
Draining,	-	159,469	30

Total cost of the Tunnel,	-	\$3,278,984	15
The Eastern Basin,	-	-	26,741 14
The Eastern deep cut,	-	-	18,733 00
The Western deep cut,	-	-	141,840 72
The Western Basin	-	-	5,658 00

Total estimate of the Summit Level, - - \$3,471,967 01

The details relating to the estimate of the Tunnel are exhibited in the Sheet No. 5, annexed to this report. As to the Basins and deep cuts, their detailed estimates have been carried into those belonging to the Eastern and Western portions of this Middle Section. We shall now present successively the description of these portions: the Eastern commencing at the Eastern end of the Summit Level, and terminating below Cumberland; the Western beginning at the Western end of the Summit Level, and debouching into the Youghiagany below the mouth of Casselman's river.

EASTERN PORTION.

Subdivision 1st. From the Eastern end of the Summit Level to the mouth of *Little Wills'* creek.

Distance, 15 miles 460 yards—descent, 1,016 feet—127 locks

The canal follows, for $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the left side of the valley of *Wills'* creek; it then crosses the stream, to descend, for two miles, along the right bank; crossing again the creek, it remains on the left side as far down as the 14th mile; it then crosses a third time, to follow the right side of the valley as far down as opposite the mouth of *Little Wills'* creek.

The considerable descent in so short a distance; the contracted breadth of the valley; the steepness of its sides; the great quantity of excavation in rocky ground; will concur, together, to render this subdivision very expensive in proportion to its extent.

The distance between the heads of two consecutive locks will not be less than 180 yards.

The six first miles will be fed, as stated before, by the Summit Level; the remainder will be supplied by *Wills' creek*; to that effect, dams, erected at suitable places, will afford the means of taking into the canal, not only the waters of the creek, but also those of its tributaries.

The estimate of this subdivision amounts to (the Eastern basin and deep cut excluded,) \$2,300,559 28.

Subdivision 2d. From the mouth of *Little Wills' creek*, to the Western end of the Eastern Section, below Cumberland.

Distance, $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles—descent, 309 feet—39 locks.
From the Summit Level 29 ms. 240 yds. 1325 166

At the commencement of this subdivision, the line of canal takes a sudden change of direction from nearly East and West to almost North and South. The valley also changes its character, becoming broader, more level, and less rapid in its descent.

The canal continues for $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the right bank of the stream, passing alternately along steep and rocky hill sides, and through meadow land, but even in the latter requiring a large quantity of excavation of rock. It then passes over to the left bank, and continues for more than half a mile on favorable ground, when it enters the defile formed by the breaking of *Wills' creek* through the mountain of the same name.

The difficulties of this passage are great, and continue for more than a mile. The ground then becomes favorable, permitting the canal to pass at the outskirts of Cumberland, to join with the Eastern Section.

Provision is made for taking in a supply of water immediately below the junction of *Great* and *Little Wills' creek*, and also at several points below. Adjoining Cumberland, the canal will receive a feeder from the Potomac, for its supply below, and more especially to complete what is necessary in relation to the first subdivision of the Eastern Section.

This feeder is proposed to be made navigable, in order to accommodate the trade of the Potomac above Cumberland. Its length is one mile; its width, at the water line, 80 feet; its

depth 4 four feet. At its point of departure from the Potomac, a basin is formed in the bed of the river, by means of a dam erected at the first ledge above Cumberland. This basin, comprehending an extent of about eight miles, will afford a constant supply of water, and also accommodate the coal trade of the Potomac. The levees around the basin, the dam, the guard lock of the feeder, the feeder and its aqueduct over *Wills' creek*, are included in the estimate of this subdivision.

A basin is contemplated at Cumberland, and adapted to the probable wants of the place; it will be provided with locks to communicate with the Potomac.

The estimate of this subdivision amounts to \$1,555,764 32.

The estimate of the Eastern portion amounts to \$3,856,623-60 cents.

WESTERN PORTION.

Subdivision 1st. From the Western end of the Summit Level to the mouth of Middle Fork creek.

Distance, 16½ miles—descent, 216 feet—27 locks.

This subdivision commences at the Western end of the basin formed in the valley of *Flaugherty's creek*, and into which is introduced the feeder from the reservoirs in the valley of *Casselman's*. Having already stated all the details relating to this appendage of the Summit Level, we find ourselves dispensed from entering into further explanations upon the subject.

The canal, for this subdivision, is on the right bank of *Casselman's river*. On this distance, although no very formidable difficulties are presented, yet the amount of excavation of rock, as also the great quantity of walling, will render the work very expensive.

The six first miles are to be fed by the Summit Level, as it has been stated; as to the remainder, provision has been made at several places, for taking from *Casselman's river* additional supplies.

It is to be observed, that this upper subdivision of *Casselman's river* has a descent less rapid than that of the lower: the reverse takes place in the valley of *Wills' creek*.

The estimate of this subdivision amounts to (the Western basin and deep cut excluded,) \$1,240,215 32.

Subdivision 2d. From the mouth of Middle Fork creek, to the mouth of *Casselman's river*.

Distance, 19 miles 1030 yds—descent, 420 ft.—53 locks,
From Western end

of Summit Level, 35 1250

63 680

This subdivision keeps on the right bank of Casselman's river, as far down as 440 yards below its mouth. The nature of the ground through which it passes resembles that of the subdivision above, except in the vicinity of the Youghagany, when it becomes much more favorable, offering more earth and less rock for excavation than above.

Occasional resorts to the stream will secure to the canal a competent supply of water. And, at the end of this subdivision, two feeders, one from Casselman's river, and the other from Laurel Hill run, are introduced for the supply of the section descending the valley of the Youghagany.

According to the documents hereto annexed, the estimate of this subdivision amounts to \$1,459,316 93.

And the estimate of the Western portion amounts to \$2,699,532 25.

We close the description of the present Middle Section by offering the following summary of the main facts relating to it.

	Distances		Ascent & Des't	No. of Locks.	Estimate.
	Ms.	Ys.	Feet.		Dollars.
Eastern Portion,	29	210	1325	166	3,856,623 60
Summit Level,	5	1280	....	....	3,471,267 61
Western Portion,	35	1250	656	80	2,699,532 25
	70	1010	1961	246	10,028,122 86

WESTERN SECTION.

From the mouth of Casselman's River to Pittsburg.

This section commences 440 yards below the junction of Casselman's river with the Youghagany; it follows the right side of the valley to the Monongahala, and thence to Pittsburg, along the right bank of this stream.

The ground on the left of the Youghagany is nearly of the same kind as that on the right; the distance and descent the same for either bank; however, the right bank deserves the preference, on account of exposure, and of its receiving the main tributaries of the stream; it will not require, across the Youghagany, two aqueducts, which would otherwise become indispensable, should the canal follow, the left side of the valley.

- This section will be supplied with water by the Youghagany and its tributaries; and since the Eastern end must rely chiefly upon the Youghagany, Casselman's river, and Laurel Hill run, we will first present the results of the gauging of the streams, made in 1825 and 1826, during the month of July.

	Cubic Feet.
Casselman's, at its mouth, July 20th, 1825, per second,	40
Laurel Hill run, at its mouth, July 20th, 1825, - - -	7
Youghagany river, above the mouth of the Casselman's,	
July 21st, 1825, - - - - -	70

Cubic feet per second, 117

Casselman's, at its mouth July 20th, 1826, per second,	46
Laurel Hill run, do - - -	26
Youghagany river, above the mouth of Casselman's	
July 20th, 1826, - - - - -	104

Cubic feet per second, 176

These results, though obtained at a time of low water, yet cannot be deemed as the minima of what these streams can afford: when measured, they were not at their lowest stage. Therefore, we assume but 70 cubic feet per second, as the minimum of water yielded by these three streams taken together, at the driest epoch of the year.

The Youghagany, gauged at other points, has given, in 1825, the following results:

	Cub. ft.	Cub. ft.
July 28th, at the Obiopile Falls, per sec'nd	155	red'd to 100
August 2d, at Connelssville, - - -	129	do 100
September 2d, at its mouth - - -	200	do 150

The stream, though very low when measured, was not, however, at its lowest stage; but the season was uncommonly dry, and the above reductions may be considered as minima.

To these resources of running water, we must add the following reservoirs:

	Cubic Yards.
Indian creek, - - - - -	210,570
Mountz creek, - - - - -	323,889
Jacob's creek, - - - - -	356,857
Big Sewickly creek, - - - - -	1,750,180
Danbar, - - - - -	214,464
	<hr/>
	2,855,760

To which may be added the reservoirs which might be formed in Casselman's river and Laurel Hill run valleys.

We must remark, that the feeders from all these reservoirs will be very short, their length varying from half a mile to four miles only.

Having pointed out the means upon which we have full reliance to feed this section of canal, we shall show their distribution at the same time as we describe the successive subdivisions of said sections.

Subdivision 1st. From the Western end of the Middle Section to Conuetsville.

Distance, $27\frac{1}{2}$ miles—descent, 432 feet—54 locks.

This subdivision begins about one quarter of a mile below the mouth of Casselman's river. The bottom of the canal is placed here four feet above the level of low water in Casselman's river, in order to afford the greatest advantage in taking a feeder from this stream, and also in using the most favorable ground below.

In the course of the first three miles, the ground becomes gradually more difficult, until it assumes the rocky and steep appearance which is so peculiarly the character of the Youghagany in so many parts of its upper course. To this difficulty of the ground, must be added those arising from the necessity of keeping the canal above the freshets, whose elevation varies from 13 to 16 feet.

The ground continues unfavorable as far down as the Old Salt Works, seven miles from the beginning of this subdivision, where the line pursues, for a short distance, some favorable ground. But it becomes, almost immediately, thrown upon a steep hill side, covered with loose rocks, and which continues for three miles further, to Ohio pile Falls.

These falls form one of the most remarkable features of the Youghagany, and are formed by the river breaking through the rocky base of the ridge of Laurel Hill. The difficulty it has found in forcing this obstacle, is plainly indicated by the sudden bend which the river here makes, and the rough appearance of the channel it has carved out. It is most fortunate that the line of canal can, by means of a moderate cut, 283 yards long and $18\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, avoid pursuing the bank of this rugged channel. This deep cut across the neck of the bend of the river, has, besides, the advantage of shortening the line by one mile and a half.

A feeder is proposed to be taken from the river a little above the falls, for which the localities are very favorable;

but the line of canal, by pursuing the most advantageous ground, has to descend, within the short distance of one mile, 96 feet; which circumstance will oblige to locate the locks too near to each other for presenting ponds of sufficient extent between them. Several plans suggested themselves to obviate this inconvenience. First, to have the intervening ponds sufficiently wide to admit the easy passage of two boats at once; and to supply these ponds and the locks by means of a waste weir parallel to their course. Second, to have lateral reservoirs to receive the contents of adjoining locks, and to transmit it respectively to the second lock below. Third, to make the ponds liable to have the level of their waters varied from two to three feet, and thus making them perform the functions of locks. A close examination, when locating the line, will determine which of these means deserves the preference. The two first will cause a greater consumption of water than usual; but as a feeder is to be immediately introduced above, for the purpose of supplying the next level below, this consumption is not, in this case, to be taken into consideration.

Below the Obiopile Falls, the ground continues difficult, for about 9 miles, to Indian creek. On this distance, the canal is mostly to be carried along a steep bank, in part supported by walls, and excavated through rock. The descent is also rapid, being about 160 feet, and requiring 20 locks.

Indian Creek is to be crossed by an aqueduct; it will afford a valuable supply of water, for securing which a feeder and reservoir are proposed.

The ground from Indian Creek to Connelville, 7 miles, is still difficult, but more varied in its character than above: it will necessitate, alternately, steep hill side cutting, much of which is rock, and some expensive walling, interspersed with some pieces of moderate cutting.

A basin is proposed at Connelville, on the level of the canal, for the accommodation of the trade of this place; its communication with the river is established by means of locks.

This subdivision is supplied with water by the Youghogany above the mouth of Casselman's river, by Casselman's river and Laurel Hill run: at the Obiopile Falls it receives a new supply from the Youghogany; at Indian creek it will also, when necessary, receive a supply from the reservoir formed above the mouth of this creek.

From the detailed estimate, hereto annexed, the estimated cost of this subdivision amounts to \$1,515,436 59.

Subdivision 2d. From Connellsville to Sewickly creek.

Distance, $27\frac{1}{4}$ m's—descent, 144 f't—18 locks

From the beginning of

the Section

544

576

72

Before arriving at Connellsville, the line may be said to have completely passed the range of the Western ridges, and the face of the country undergoes an entire change. The banks of the river, however, do not so suddenly lose the character they bear above, but it continues to offer a succession of similar, though gradually decreasing difficulties, for some distance below. This subdivision will, therefore, like the portion above Connellsville, require, for almost its whole distance, steep side cutting and walling alternately; it will, consequently, be expensive.

Mountz's creek, one mile, and Jacob's creek, 17 miles below Connellsville, will afford a valuable supply of water for this subdivision; but a resort to the river is still considered necessary, and provision is made to effect this a little below Mountz's creek.

The two creeks here above mentioned are to be crossed by aqueducts, which, owing to the great breadth of the valleys, will require, at their ends, considerable embankments.

The estimated cost of this subdivision amounts to \$1,306,425 95.

Subdivision 3d. From Sewickly creek to the mouth of the Youghagany.

Distance, $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles—descent, 8 feet—1 lock.

From the beginning of the

Section,

714

584

73

This subdivision offers a larger portion of easy cutting than the preceding, but will still require a large portion of side cutting, and walls to pass round the bluffs. These subdivisions are numerous, and though none individually is of great extent, yet they form, together, a length of several miles of expensive works.

As McKeesport is at the junction of the Youghagany and Monongahela, a basin is proposed there for the accommodation of the trade of the latter stream.

The only lateral supply of water for this subdivision, is from the reservoir above the mouth of Sewickly creek, and it becomes necessary to resort to the Youghagany again, in order to meet the deficiency which otherwise would be felt on the subdivision to Pittsburg. To fulfill this object, a dam is proposed across the Youghagany, at a favorable point, three

miles above its mouth. This dam will require a considerable height, and therefore locks must adjoin it, that the navigation of the stream should not be injured by the works of the canal, but rather be benefitted by them.

The estimate of this subdivision amounts to \$741,569 64.

Subdivision 4th. From the mouth of the Youghagany to Pittsburg.

Distance, 14 miles—descent, 35 feet—5 locks.
From the beginning of the

Section, 854 619 78

This subdivision is generally located through favorable ground; however, some side excavation will still be necessary, and a deep cut, near Pittsburg, of about three miles in length and 15 feet of average depth, is indispensable to avoid a line yet more difficult and expensive.

This subdivision is almost entirely dependent on the Youghagany, above McKeesport, for its supply of water; the streams crossed by the canal afford so little water during the dry season, that no reliance can be placed upon them.

According to the documents hereto annexed, the estimate of this subdivision amounts to \$606,891 60.

Summary of the Western Section.

Distance.		Descent Number of Locks.		Estimate.
Mls.	Yds.	Feet.		Dollars.
85	440	619	78	4,170,223 79

Here ends the description of the several Sections of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and whose General Summary is as follows:

	Distance.		Ascent and Descent. Number of Locks.		Am't of the Estimate.
	Mls.	Yds.	Feet.		Dollars.
Eastern Section,	126	00	578	74	8,177,081 05
Middle Section,	70	1010	1961	246	10,028,122 86
Western section	85	440	619	78	4,170,223 78
	341	1450	3158	398	22,375,427 69

The foregoing description shows that the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal presents nearly all the characteristics which contribute to render a work of this kind very expensive, viz: an extraordinary amount of lockage; a long tunnel, passing under a very elevated ridge; walling unusually frequent along the whole line; extensive portions of deep cutting; excavation of rocky ground, and side cutting, predominating from one end of the canal to the other. The tunnel and lockage alone, form, together, the four-elevenths of the whole expense; and if, from the total estimate, we take out the tunnel, and reduce the lockage to 1200 feet, (which may be deemed an usual amount for such a distance,) the estimate would then amount to about sixteen millions of dollars only, notwithstanding the other difficulties to be overcome, and the accommodation of trade along the valleys of the Potomac and Youghogany.

We will also observe, that the Middle Section alone, whose length is but 70 miles, or one-fifth of the whole length of the line, will cost (according to the estimate) 10 millions of dollars, or the five-elevenths of the whole expense: whilst the Eastern and Western Sections, whose lengths form together the four-fifths of the whole, will cost but 12 millions of dollars, or the six-elevenths of the whole estimate.

We consider, however, as fortunate, that these two expensive articles, extra lockage and tunnel, should be found both located upon a section which, after new investigations, and mature reflections, might prove to be advantageously superseded by a rail way. Indeed, the inexhaustible mines of coal found in the lower parts of the valleys of Wills' creek and Casselman's river, seem to point out to us, as a means to avoid this expensive Middle Section, the expediency of a rail way, with either locomotive engines, or stationary steam engines used as lifting power.

We must also observe, that this section will be wanted but after the completion of the Eastern and Western Sections; which two last, bringing Washington and Pittsburg within 70 miles of land communication, would soon point out, by their results, what should be the most expedient mode of connecting them. Perhaps, then, a smooth road, with an easy graduation, would at first, be resorted to, from the mouth of Casselman's river to Cumberland; or should a great amount of trade warrant it, a rail way might be adopted. In this latter case, which we deem the most probable, the revenue of the Eastern and Western Sections would not only afford the

usual interest of the capital employed in their construction, but also have a surplus fund with which a rail-way might be erected.

Therefore, we are decidedly of opinion, that, for the present, the expense relating to the Eastern and Western Sections ought, exclusively, to be taken into consideration; that the sum of about twelve millions of dollars, to be expended for their construction, will create the means and afford the resources to procure to the work the mode of completion most adequate to its object.

Our instructions being to plan a canal from tide water in the Potomac to the head of steam-boat navigation in the Ohio river, we had not to take into consideration either rail ways or any other substitute for the difficult and expensive sections of the canal: therefore, no operations in the field, no investigations in the closet, have been made in relation to such an alternative. And, indeed, had even our instructions demanded such inquiries, the want of time and the limited means at our disposal would have prevented us from bestowing upon the subject the full and mature consideration to which it is so deservedly entitled. However, we do not hesitate anticipating that a rail way from the mouth of Casselman's river to Cumberland, will bear, as to expense and time, a favorable comparison with the Middle Section above described.

We recommend, therefore, for a canal from tide water, in the Potomac, to the head of steam-boat navigation in the Ohio, the route and plan here above described; and we submit, respectfully, to consideration, the expediency of making the surveys and investigations necessary to ascertain, as accurately as practicable, the comparative merits of a rail-way and a canal for the section of route from Cumberland to the mouth of Casselman's river.

Before closing this part of the report, we must mention the officers to whom have been entrusted the arduous and responsible task of performing the surveys and levellings upon which the foregoing plan has been predicated.

The surveys and levellings of the banks of the Potomac, from the mouth of Savage down to tide water, have been executed by Lieut. Col. J. J. Abert, Topographical Engineer, assisted by William H. Swift, Lieutenant Artillery, J. Vail, Lieutenant Infantry, J. Mecomb, Lieutenant Infantry, J. K. Findlay, Lieutenant Artillery, N. B. Bennet, Lieutenant Artillery, H. A. Wilson, Lieutenant Artillery. These gentlemen have suffered much in consequence of the usual sickness

of the valley of the Potomac during the warm season; and it is owing to their perseverance and activity that the preparatory surveys were completed in due time. All the streams emptying into the Potomac have been gauged by this surveying brigade. The memoir of Lieut. Col. Abert, and all his maps and profiles, are annexed to this report.

The surveys, levellings, and gauging of water, relating to the Eastern portion of the middle section, by Deep creek, as also to the middle section, from Cumberland to the mouth of Casselman's river, have been performed by Captain Wm. G. McNeill, Topographical Engineer, assisted by Captain De Russy, Artillery, Wm. Cook, Lieutenant Artillery, R. E. Hazzard, Lieutenant Artillery, J. N. Dellamanty, Lieutenant Artillery, J. M. Fessenden, Lieutenant Artillery, and W. G. Williams, Lieutenant Infantry. As already stated above, Captain McNeill has, also, been intrusted by the Board with the investigations relating to the tunnel at Flaherty's.

The memoirs of Captain McNeill, and his maps and profiles, accompany the present report: they do the greatest credit to Captain McNeill and his assistants.

The Western portion of the middle section by Deep creek; the whole line of canal through the valley of the Youghagany, from Deep creek to Pittsburgh; the experimental line through Briery mountain, have been surveyed, levelled, and investigated, by the late James Shriver, Esq. assisted by Messrs. J. Williams, Asa Moore, and Joseph Shriver.

The memoir, maps, and profiles, referring to the field operations, and various investigations made by this surveying brigade, are annexed to the present report: whilst they will confer honor upon the memory of the deceased, they will reflect due credit upon his able assistants. Very early, J. Shriver had been extremely zealous and sanguine as to the national work forming the subject of this report: his exertions have been great and valuable during the preliminary investigations, and his talents would have been highly useful during the execution of the work. But, when in the State of Indiana, and performing duties connected with improvement through this State, James Shriver fell a victim to the sickness prevailing during the summer months; thus our Department has lost a very efficient officer; the community a very useful citizen.

Lieutenant Wm. G. Williams, and Lieutenant Wm. B. Thompson, of the infantry, have been employed for some months in the office of the Board, where they have rendered useful services,

Lieutenant Jefferson Vail, infantry, has been also employed with the Board: his industry and assiduity have been of great service.

We are indebted to Colonel I. Roberdeau for the zeal with which he has assisted us in furnishing valuable information afforded by the Topographical Bureau under his charge.

Lieutenant John Farley, artillery, has drawn, from the manuscript maps and profiles, on a large scale, accompanying the report, the reduced map and profile whose engraving is here annexed.

Before closing this report, we beg leave to submit some general considerations upon the national importance of the work, with a view to compare the expense of its erection, with the benefits to be derived from it.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

The public works of the moderns differ essentially in their construction from those erected by the ancients: these bestowed much magnificence and grandeur on their edifices. In those times, large and unemployed populations, large masses reduced to servitude, by war or conquest, afforded, then, such powerful means of execution, that economy was not an essential point to be consulted: indeed, to wage war and to erect public works, appear to have been the chief occupations of those ancient nations, among whom civilization had attained a considerable degree of improvement.

The situation of the moderns is different: with them, the subdivision of labor among the different branches of industry, the abolition of slavery, or the progressive amelioration of the state of servitude where it does exist, in restoring to man his dignity and his liberty of action, have attached to his labor a value which is identified with his moral and physical existence. Economy has, therefore, become an essential object in the erection of monuments consecrated to public prosperity, and besides the conditions of durability and expedience, it is also required that the efforts made should be in due proportion with the useful results obtained. These conditions being fulfilled, such monuments justly become the objects of national pride: combined with civil and political institutions, science, literature, naval and military achievements, they form a union of glory around which all the sympathies of the country are rallied, are strengthened, and are perpetuated. Thus do we

see all the enlightened Governments favoring such undertakings; they well know that, in the age of illumination and of rapid amelioration in which we are placed, all that which contributes to national glory, and promises certain and material advantages, should receive a prompt and judicious execution. For the Union, such is the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

This great undertaking has no equal, in any country, either in relation to the works of every kind which its construction will require, or to the immense political, commercial, and military advantages which will result from its execution. It is a work truly national; and if, on the one hand, it is beyond the means, always limited, of private enterprise, so, on the other it is too essential to the prosperity, the harmony, and the greatness of the Union, for its execution to be deferred, without neglecting advantages which will far exceed the expense into which it will necessarily lead. It is not, in fact, because a work demands a large sum for its execution, that it is costly, but only when the capital employed to create it is beyond all proportion to the useful results to be obtained. It is, therefore, the relation between this capital, and these results, which is to be taken into consideration. The extent of the first, however great, becomes entirely indifferent, when, on the other hand, the resources of the nation are equal to its attainment.

Considered under this point of view, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, notwithstanding the great first cost which it will require to receive such an execution as is suitable to its object, may, with full and entire confidence, be considered as not expensive, in relation to the immense advantages, of every kind, which it offers. This position we will now attempt to demonstrate, beginning by its physical advantages; that is to say, those susceptible of being estimated by the standard of money.

When a nation undertakes a work of great public utility, such as that under consideration, the revenue is not the essential object for it to take into consideration: its views are of a more elevated order: they are all, and, it may be said, exclusively, directed towards the great and general interests of the community. These interests are principally to bring into contact and relation, districts which are naturally separated, either by great distance, or by physical obstacles; to connect countries deprived of natural outlets, with those where these exist; to create for the products of the soil and of industry, a value which they do not possess, from the want of a market, and

from the too heavy expense of transportation; to increase, progressively, the quantity of these products, by the facility of exchanging them with distant countries; to encourage by these means, and enliven agriculture; to support and increase manufacturing establishments; to vary the class of producers, and bring it near to the class of consumers; in fine, to augment both production and consumption, by the facility of transporting products from sections where they abound to those where they are deficient.

When these national interests are satisfied, the principal object for which the work is undertaken is accomplished; and the final advantage derived from the canal, and which would be an essential point to a company, becomes, in this case, of merely secondary importance for the nation. We will, therefore, in the first instance, endeavor to estimate the physical and national advantages which it appears to us must result immediately from the accomplishment of the great work before us; and next, we will take into consideration the secondary object, that is to say, the probable revenue of the canal.

Before submitting our computations on this head, we should premise, that we will steadily follow the plan we have adopted in the former part of this report, namely, to avoid as much as in our power falling into any exaggeration in favor of the work, and to take the greatest care to remain below even the most probable chances. Nevertheless, if it be found that we have sometimes failed in this, the fault is to be attributed to an error of judgement on our part, and not to any want of candor in our intentions.

The districts the more particularly interested in the construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, may be divided into two classes; 1st, The counties situated immediately adjacent to the line of canal; 2d, The Western States to which this communication will prove a favorable outlet to the Atlantic. Among the first are: Inhabitants.

Nine counties of Pennsylvania, whose population, according to the census of 1820, amounted to - 256,782.

A population amounting to something more than one fourth of that of the State.

Four counties of Maryland, - - - 92,000

Composing something less than one-fourth of the population of the State.

Thirteen counties of Virginia, population amounting to 189,589

Something less than one-fifth of that of the State.

Total of these 26 counties, 538,367

This total is something more than one-fifth of the whole population of the three States.

The District of Columbia, - - - - - 33,039

Total, 571,406

Among the Western States to which the canal would afford a direct outlet to the Atlantic, we will only take Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana, whose respective population is as follows, according to the census of 1820:

	Inhabitants.
Kentucky, - - - - -	564,317
Ohio, - - - - -	581,434
Indiana, - - - - -	147,178

Total, 1,292,929

Which added to 571,406

Gives 1,864,335

Forming nearly one-fifth of the population of the Union.

This population is the least that we can consider as directly interested in this undertaking. We will not take into account either the other counties of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, which will indirectly derive advantage from the canal, nor the State of Illinois, nor the Michigan Territory.

The 26 above counties form together an extent of territory of about 15 millions of acres, of which the greater part presents a rich limestone soil, while the less productive remainder is covered with excellent timber, and contains inexhaustible mines of coal and of iron. We estimate the mean value of the acre at four dollars, which, for fifteen millions, gives a total value of \$60,000,000.

Now, if we take into consideration the actual state of depreciation of these lands, owing in part to the difficulty of transporting their products to an advantageous market, we cannot doubt but that the canal, in removing this obstacle, will give immediately to these lands an increase of value, a necessary result of the increase of value of the products.— We will suppose it to be 20 per cent. which will give, for the 26 counties, \$12,000,000.

The three States above mentioned, offer an extent of 72,000,000 acres, of which the fertility is so great, that it will perhaps support, at a future day, a denser population than any other part of the Union. A recent assessment fixes \$2 1/2 per acre as the mean value of land in the state of Ohio. We will take \$2 for that of the three States, which gives for the mean value of 72,000,000 of acres \$144,000,000.

As soon as the canal shall be in operation, every part of these States finding another economic outlet to the Ocean, not only will the exportation of their products be facilitated in a high degree, but these will also receive an increase of value resulting from the creation of a new market, which will obviate to the seller the inconvenience of glatting that of New Orleans, and thus placing him at the mercy of the purchaser.— These products, although the same in quantity, will therefore acquire an augmentation of value, in which the lands must necessarily participate. We will suppose this increase of territorial value to be 12 per cent. which gives \$17,280,000.

In this increase of territorial value, we should include the District of Columbia, which, being at the termination of this important channel of trade, will be peculiarly favored. This District is at present assessed at only \$15,000,000, which shows how much its property is depreciated. Combining this depreciation with the great advantages to result from its being the outlet of the canal, we adopt here fifty per cent. for the probable increase of its property, which will give \$7,500,000.

The summary of the augmentation of value of landed property, or the gain made by the owners of real estate, in consequence of the opening of the canal, will therefore be—

For the counties adjacent to the line of canal,	-	\$12,000,000
For the States directly favored by the canal,	-	17,280,000
For the District of Columbia,	-	7,500,000

36,780,000

Conclusion.—At the moment of opening the navigation of the canal the proprietors of real property will gain together a value equal to one and a half times the whole expense of the construction of the canal, (which is \$22,000,000,) and equal to three times the expense of construction of only the Eastern and Western Sections together (which is 12,000,000.)

We should here remark, that the Union owns, in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and the Michigan Territory, 39,998,000 acres of land, besides 18,946,000 acres not yet ceded; valuing the first at 2 dollars, we have \$119,996,000; and, supposing only ten per cent. for the augmentation of value they will receive, we find the Union, as land-holder, will gain about \$12,000,000 by the opening of the canal; to which should be added the land owned by the Government in the District of Columbia.

Let us now consider what will be the advantages obtained by the increase of products created, and brought into value by the opening of the canal.

It is proper to remark, that the canal, before being entirely completed from Georgetown to Pittsburg, will still give successive results from the very commencement of its construction: for, while the work will advance, on the one side from Pittsburg, and on the other from Georgetown, the distance of transportation by land between these two places will diminish annually; and, particularly on the Eastern Section, each portion, when finished, from one tributary of the Potomac to the other, will place the valley of this tributary in communication with the Ocean. Thus, each portion, as soon as built, will successively produce a partial result, and will afford advantages which will indemnify, if not entirely, at least in part, the expenses incurred from year to year: although it will only be when the whole line shall be completed, that the canal, being brought into full operation, will produce the complete results for which it is destined. It is only for this period that the following calculations are made.

The articles exported, at the present time, by the districts under consideration, may be divided into two classes: 1st. Those produced by agricultural and manufacturing industry; 2d. Those which are in some measure immediately afforded by the soil itself.

The first class consists of *wheat, corn, flour and meal, rice, tobacco, hemp, flax, flaxseed, beef, pork, bacon, lard, tallow, whiskey, iron, glass, &c.*

The second class consists of *coal, lime, timber, plank, boards, slate, marble, freestone, &c.*

The annual amount of exportation of the articles of the 1st. class has been differently estimated at different periods: 275,000 tons have been considered as a minimum, and 350,000 as a maximum. We will adopt 350,000 tons, which, at the moderate valuation of \$60 per ton, gives \$21,000,000.

These exportations together comprise those made to New Orleans, and those made to the Atlantic by the Potomac and land communications. It is certain that the facility of transport offered by the canal will increase the amount of these exportations, that is to say, will cause an increase of production. In fact, if the Mississippi is the outlet of the States above enumerated, to the Gulf of Mexico, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal will become their outlet to the Chesapeake. These States, thus having two water communications for the exportation of

their products, these last must annually increase in quantity, and we should say in value also, as they will then have the choice of the most advantageous market. What will be the annual augmentation of these products? Conjecture is all that we can here offer; and, in assuming it at 5 per cent. we believe that we are far within the truth.

This being established, and \$21,000,000 being the value of products at the present time, if we examine what it will be at the time of the canal's going into operation, (and it will certainly increase with the population during the construction of the canal,) we find, by calculation, that, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, the sum of the successive augmentations during the 6 first years, will be \$23,977,170, the augmentation of the 6th year alone being \$7,141,005.

This sum of \$23,977,170, representing the sum of the increase of products for 6 years, is a creation which belongs entirely to the canal, and which, without it, would not exist: it is about two millions above the expense of construction of the whole canal, and nearly the double of the expense of construction of the Eastern and Western Sections together.

As regards the products of the second class, such as *coal, lime, timber, &c.* their great weight, and the want of economical communications to bring them into market on such terms that they may compete in price, combine together to render their present value, so to express it, null. Their exportation, and consequently their value, will be another creation of the canal, a creation which must be considered the more important, when we reflect on the powerful influence exerted over manufacturing industry by a single one of these articles, viz., *coal*. It is difficult to calculate, in anticipation, what will be the annual consumption of this material, the inexhaustible source of public riches and of private economy; but, if we consider that the counties on the Potomac, the District of Columbia, the population of Baltimore, and the iron works in its vicinity, will extensively use it, we do not think that during the first years its annual consumption will be less than 150,000 tons. In fact, the population alone of these counties, and of the District, amounts to 314,624 inhabitants, and our supposition only allows half a ton for each inhabitant, while the proportion admitted for large cities, which make an extensive use of this fuel, is one and three-fourths of a ton for each inhabitant.

Now, estimating the ton at \$7, the 150,000 tons give \$1,050,000 for one year, and 6 years \$6,300,000.

As to the article of lime, the mere fact that, at Washington City, for want of economical communications, the lime used is brought from Rhode Island, shows that this article will acquire from the canal a value of which it is entirely deprived at the present time, as an object of exportation.

The same observation will apply to the timber, of all kinds, which the valleys of the Potomac, and of the Youghagany, and the ridges which they traverse, offer in abundance.

We will suppose, merely from conjecture, that the articles composing the second class alone, exclusive of coal, will receive a value created by the canal equal to \$120,000 per year, or for six years \$720,000.

In summing up the augmentation of products of the articles thus enumerated, we have—

For the articles of the first class,	- - -	\$23,977,170
For those of the second class,	{ Coal, - - -	6,300,00
	{ Lime, timber, &c.	720,000

Total, for six years, \$30,997,170

But this creation of products, of which the transportation and exportation will take place from West to East, will cause in itself an increase of return trade, which would not exist if the canal itself did not exist. This trade may be divided into two classes of merchandise: the one composed of domestic manufactures, the other of foreign manufactures. The proportion between the amount of these two classes can only be fixed in a conjectural manner, and we will adopt here, for the former, the third, and for the latter, the two-thirds, of the value of the exportation (from West to East) of the articles of the first class only. Thus the third, of \$23,977,170, or \$7,992,390, will form another source of domestic wealth created by the canal, and in which our fisheries would form an important item. This sum, added to that of \$30,997,170 gives \$38,9895,60.

Conclusion. Six years after the canal shall have been in operation, the augmentation of the products created by the canal, or which amounts to the same, the advantages obtained by the producers, presents a value equal to one and three fourths times the whole expense of construction, and more than three times the expense of the Eastern and Western Sections taken together.

If the public Treasury will derive certain advantage by the influence which the canal will have on the augmentation of the value of the lands belonging to the Union, it will also receive others, full as certain, by the increase of products exported abroad.

We have just estimated these at two-thirds of the total quantity of the products of the first class created by the canal; that is to say, the two-thirds of \$23,977,170, or for the six years which will follow the opening of the navigation, at \$15,984,780.

But the duty received on imports being valued at 25 per cent. of domestic products exported, it follows that the Treasury will receive \$6,996,195, during the six years following the completion of the canal; an amount entirely due to this work, and belonging to its creation.

Conclusion. Adding the preceeding sum to that of twelve millions presented above, as the increase of the value of land, it follows, from these computations, that the Union is interested for about sixteen millions in the accomplishment of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal—a sum which is more than the two-thirds of the total expense of construction of this work, and one and one-third times the expense of the Eastern and Western Sections taken together.

It is proper here to observe, that, if the revenue of the Union, arising in time of peace almost exclusively from the customs, is sufficient to meet the expense of Government, it will probably become inadequate to this object in time of war, when it will become indispensable to have recourse to internal taxes. The Union will, therefore, find in the improvements due to the existence of the canal, important resources, the value of which is not included in the present computation.

Another item in favor of the Union, which has also been omitted in this computation, is the increase of the number of sailors which must naturally result from the increase of the amount of exports, and thus extend the nursery of the defenders of its flag. These exportations amounting, as shown above, to \$15,984,780, which, at the rate of sixty dollars per ton, (price adopted in these computations,) would make 266,413 tons during the six years following the opening of the canal; the sixth year would give, by this valuation, 79,344 tons, which on the supposition of two voyages being made in a year, would cause an increase of shipping of about 50,000 tons, and of 2,000 sailors, supposing, as a mean, 4 sailors required for each 100 tons.

To all the benefits which have just been enumerated, we should add those arising to commerce and to the carrying business: we will suppose them together to be six per cent. on the total value of the articles of the first and second class, of which the amount is \$30,997,170; this item will thus be, for 6 years, \$1,859,830.

Limiting to the above objects our estimate of the physical and national advantages which, at the end of six years, will be owing to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, we will here present the summary of the same:

Augmentation in the value of lands, or benefit derived by the owners of real property	- \$36,780,000
Total of successive augmentations of the value of the products during 6 years, or advantages obtained by the producers,	- 38,989,560
Total of successive augmentations by the revenue of the customs, during the same period,	- 3,996,195
Benefits derived to commerce and the carrying business together, and for six years,	1,859,830
	<hr/> 81,625,585

Conclusion. Thus, supposing even that the augmentation of the value of land, at the rate at which we have reckoned it, should not be completely realized until six years after the opening of the canal, the general benefits of public and private economy will amount together to more than 81 millions of dollars. This sum is equal to three and three-fourths times the whole expense of the construction of the canal, and to six and two-thirds times the expense of the Eastern and Western Sections taken together. Consequently, in a national point of view, even should the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal afford no revenue in itself, and its tolls be so regulated as to pay only the annual expense of repairs and superintendence, the physical advantages which would result from its accomplishment would far exceed the expense in which it would have involved; in fact, a few years only would be sufficient to produce an equivalent to the capital employed in the erection of the works. If we add to all these considerations, the spirit of enterprise, which is the characteristic of the population of our country; the rapid increase of this population; the fertility of the districts more peculiarly interested in this great work, and the variety of their productions, the most cool and sceptical mind will be obliged to confess, that the future will undoubtedly present results far beyond those which these calculations can offer by anticipation.

As regards the probable revenue, strictly so called, of the canal, although it be not, in the present case, an essential point, nevertheless, in fixing the rate of tolls at an even moderate scale, they will be sufficient, from the first years, to afford a reasonable interest for the capital employed in the construc-

tion of the work; an interest which will thereafter progressively increase with the population and the developments of industry produced by the existence of such an outlet to the ocean. We should also remark, that, even before the completion of the work, each portion, as successively finished, will immediately produce a revenue which will afford, if not an entire, at least a partial interest, for the capital employed in the construction of such respective portions; but it will be only after the entire completion of the work, and its going into active operation, that we may hope to derive an interest which will bear an advantageous relation to the capital. It is, therefore, only for this period that the following calculations are made.

We have seen above, that, at the present time, 350,000 tons have been considered as a mean estimate of exports made, both to New Orleans and to the Atlantic ports, from the districts peculiarly interested in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. We will suppose that the third only of this amount, or 116,666 tons, will take the course of the canal, which, for six years, will give

	tons,	699,996
The increase of products of the first class, reckoned above at \$23,977,170 for six years, represent at the rate of 60 dollars per ton,	-	399,619
Coal, at the rate of 150,000 tons per year, and for six years,	-	900,000
Lime, timber, boards, &c. for six years,	-	24,000
Total per 6 years for the trade from West to East,		<u>2,023,615</u>

To this should be added the tonnage of the return trade; on the Erie canal it is estimated at one fifth of the descending trade; we will here suppose it to be one-tenth,

	tons,	202,361
Total of the tonnage of the trade, in both directions, during the six first years,	-	<u>2,225,976</u>

Which, at the mean rate of 1½ cents per ton per mile, and for a mean distance of 200 miles, would give, for the tolls of the six first years together,

	\$,	6,677,928
To which must be added the tolls on the boats returning empty, and of which the tonnage amounts to 1,821,254 tons, which, at the rate of one-tenth of a cent per mile, and for 200 miles, will give		<u>364,250</u>

Total of tolls during the six first years taken together,		<u>\$7,042,178</u>
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Which makes, for a mean year,		<u>1,173,696</u>
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A revenue which is 5 per cent. of the total expense of construction of the canal, but which must be reduced to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. as $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. must be deducted for the repair and superintendence of the work. This same revenue is 10 per cent. of the expense of construction of the Eastern and Western Section together, or $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. after deducting $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for repair and superintendence.

We should here notice, that this low rate adopted for repair and superintendence, can only be admitted on the supposition of the canal being, in the first instance, solidly built; if it were otherwise, the expense of repairs would be considerable, and would consume the greatest part of the revenue, on account of the peculiar exposure to violent causes of accident to which this work is liable.

But having taken a mean year of revenue among the six first years, let us examine what the revenue will be for the 7th year.

We have, for the present trade towards the Atlantic, either by the Potomac, or by the great roads, per year, as above,		tons,	116,666
For the increase of products belonging to the seventh year, for \$8,543,035, at the rate of one			
ton for \$60,	-	-	142,467
Coal for one year,	-	-	150,000
Lime, timber, boards, &c. for one year,	-	-	4,000
			<hr/> 418,133
One-tenth for the return trade,	-	-	41,316

Total, 454,446

These 454,446 tons, at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per ton per mile, and for a mean distance of 200 miles, will produce a revenue of - - - \$1,363,338

For the boats returning empty, and whose tonnage will amount to 371,520 tons, at the rate of one-tenth per mile per ton for 200 miles, gives 74,364

Total of tolls for the seventh year, - - - \$1,437,702

This revenue of the seventh year is $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole expense of construction of the entire canal, and 5 per cent. after deducting $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the expense of repairs and superintendence.

The same revenue is 12 per cent. of the expense of the Eastern and Western Sections taken together, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. after deducting $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for repairs and superintendence.

Let us now examine what will be the revenue for the maximum of trade of which the canal is susceptible.

We have seen, in that part of this report which relates to the Middle Section, that 23,000 boats should be considered (regard being had to the supplies of water and to the loss of time ensuing from the passage through the tunnel) as the maximum of commerce from West to East, and from East to West, taken together. 14,400 loaded boats will pass from the West; and 11,400 will pass from the East, which, from the supposition above made, will be only one-tenth loaded. There will, therefore, pass by the summit level, in a year, that is, during the eight months of navigation, 15,840 loaded boats and 12,960 return boats not loaded. The boat which we adopt to navigate this canal will displace about 90 tons weight of water, drawing three feet of water, and will carry a burden of 60 tons.

The 15,840 loaded boats will consequently carry 950,400 tons; and, as the question here refers to the maximum of trade passing by the summit level, we must admit that these boats will navigate the entire line of the canal, and that they will pay toll for 342 miles, which, at the rate of 1½ cent per mile, will give - - - - - \$4,875.552

The 12,960 empty boats, representing 777,600 tons, will make the same passage as above, but will pay only one-tenth of a cent per ton per mile, which will give - - - - - 265,939

As to the trade of the Eastern Section alone, in supposing it to be only 300,000 tons in both directions, namely, 120,000 tons for the articles of the first and second classes, coal excepted, and 150,000 tons for coal, total 270,000 tons; to which adding one-tenth for the return trade, gives 197,000 tons, or, in round numbers, 300,000 tons: it will therefore produce, at 1½ cent per ton per mile, and for a mean distance of 90 miles, - - - - - 405,000

For the nine-tenths of 300,000 tons, or 270,000 tons for the boats returning empty, at the rate of one-tenth of a cent per ton per mile, and for 90 miles mean distance, - - - - - 254,300

Total of the annual revenue of the canal, when its trade, by the increase of population, and the action of the canal itself, combined, shall have reached its maximum, - - - - - \$5,570,791

Thus, at this period, four years of revenue of the canal will cover the whole expenso of its construction

As to what regards the total value of the maximum of trade which can be borne on the canal, we can offer nothing more than conjectures, and in such case the field is vast: therefore, we are far from pretending to offer here any result which can be considered as within reasonable limits of exactness. We have, therefore, but some views of a very general nature to submit on this point.

The maximum of annual trade, from West to East, according to the calculations above, will consist—

1st, Of 14,400 boats, carrying each 60 tons, and together, - - - - -	tons,	\$64,000
2d, Of 120,000 tons for the Eastern Section, of the products of the first and second class, coal excepted, - - - - -		120,000
Total, tons,		984,000

Which, at the rate of sixty dollars per ton, price adopted in the preceding calculations, will give - \$59,040,000

3d, 150,000 tons of coal, at the rate of 7 dollars each, - - - - - 1,050,000

Total of the maximum of annual trade which can pass from West to East on the canal, - \$60,090,000

And, as the trade from East to West, on the return trade may be supposed equal in value to the above, or to - - - - - 60,090,000

It follows that the maximum of trade which can pass in both directions, will be, in one year, \$120,180,000

Before terminating these considerations on the physical advantages produced by the canal, we think that, in strict justice to this work, we should submit the following observations, having for object to show, that the general results above presented are below the truth, and must be regarded as minimum quantities.

1st. All our calculations have been based on the population of the census of 1820, while, in strictness, they should have been made on the probable population which will exist at the period when the canal will go into operation. But, in supposing that the canal be commenced in 1827, it can scarcely be completed before 1838: at this period, our population, at the present rate of increase, will be above one-half more than it was in 1820.

2d. We have not taken into account the contemplated canal from Pittsburg to Lake Erie, and which may be considered the continuation of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, as far as this Lake. The Chesapeake being then united with Lake Erie by a water communication of about 460 miles in extent, (a distance nearly equal to that from the port of Erie to Albany,) all the territory bordering on the great Lakes, with the exception of Ontario, must participate in the trade of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Combined with this work, the Ohio and Erie Canal would have offered results much more favorable than those we have presented, in the comparisons which we have made between the expense of construction, on the one hand, and, on the other, the augmentation of territorial value; the successive increase of products; the extension of trade, both inland and foreign; and the revenue, strictly so called, of the work. These results would have been by so much the more advantageous, as, taking an equal distance, the Ohio and Erie Canal will be much less expensive than the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

3d. Neither have we spoken, by anticipation, of the advantages to be afforded to this work by the proposed canal from Georgetown to Baltimore, and of which the surveys, at present in execution, promise the most favorable results.

4th. In the estimation of the return trade, one-fifth would have been nearer to the truth, than one-tenth; but, in adopting this last proportion, our object has been to keep ourselves as to the revenue of the canal as near as possible to the minimum.

5th. Finally, in all our computations, we have taken care to compare, separately, the expense of construction of the whole canal, and that of the Eastern and Western Sections taken together. Our object, in thus proceeding, was, to show how unfavorable to the different results was the Middle Section, which, being only the fifth part of the length of the canal, still counts for five-elevenths of the expense of the whole. Our object has also been to shew how desirable it is that proper investigations should be made to determine, as has been before suggested in this report, the comparative advantage between a canal and a rail-way, to connect Cumberland with the mouth of Casselman's river.

Before leaving this subject, we hope to be permitted to express our acknowledgement to General Walter Smith, of Georgetown, D. C. for the zeal and care with which he has kindly furnished us with data which were indispensable for forming the foregoing calculations. Without these data, it would have been impossible to have given to this subject of our report the extent which its importance deserves.

Having terminated this rapid view of the physical advantages offered by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, it only remains for us, in conclusion, to submit some ideas on the other advantages which will result from the execution of this work.

One of the most important results of the acquisition of Louisiana, has been, to afford to the country West of the Alleghany, an outlet to the sea. The tide of emigration then flowed towards those fertile regions, and their population now increases with a rapidity to which no other country can furnish a parallel. Already a part of this population finding itself placed at too great a distance from the Gulf, and the amount of its productions being considerable, demands new outlets; that by the Mississippi is not sufficient for them; they require more. A chain of mountains of secondary rank, such as the Alleghanies, cannot bar the progress of a nation so enterprising as ours, and still less darken the future prospects of this great federal empire. This chain should be broken at every point where it is practicable, and the most prudent policy appears to be to hasten in the execution.

The State of New York, in turning this chain to the North, has shown the first example; and, while in reward of its enterprise, its prosperity advances with rapid strides, the illustrious citizen whose elevated views especially advanced this great work, has enrolled his name on the list of the benefactors of his country.

But, scarcely has this communication through the State of New York gone into entire and active operation, before it is perceived that, in a short time, it will not be sufficient to satisfy the demands made upon it. Thus, a few years will have sufficed to produce results which exceed what the most sanguine hopes could have anticipated. This fact, taken alone, proves that new communications will become indispensable.

New York and New Orleans are, at the present time, the only points towards which the products of the West can be economically directed. But, these two points, placed, the one to the North, the other to the South, have each a certain sphere of action, which cannot extend beyond certain limits, and there remains between their respective commercial range, if we may use this expression, a large extent of our territory, which, on account of its too great distance from each of these emporiums, is unable to transport its products to them, with profit.

These portions of our territory includes, more particularly, the States of Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; and the Michigan Territory; to these we might have

added the Western parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania. But, limiting ourselves to the States and Territory cited, we find an extent of 250,000 square miles of fertile country, whose population amounted, in 1800, to 377,567, and in 1820, to 1,779,949. These States, if deprived of economical communications with the Ocean, cannot attain a reasonable degree of commercial prosperity; with the exception of cotton, they all cultivate nearly the same productions, and consequently, they cannot possess an internal trade among themselves of much activity: it is only by exporting these productions that they can, in this respect, contribute to, and participate in the whole prosperity of the Union.

In such a state of things, the question of policy is not, it seems to us, to know if these communications will be profitable, but, in fact, to ascertain if the number of those which are practicable, will be sufficient. We will observe, on this point, that this extent of 250,000 square miles is at least equal to the kingdoms of France and the Netherlands taken together, of which the population is not less than 35 millions of inhabitants. These two wealthy kingdoms possess, together, a development of coast of 2,200 miles, besides eight large navigable rivers, which form a communication between the interior of the country and the Ocean. The Western States referred to, may be considered as capable to support, at a future day, a population equal to that of those kingdoms. The great fertility of the soil, and the commercial enterprise which characterises our population, leave no doubt on this head; and if proofs were, however, necessary, we need only to recollect that, at the present time, when our manufactures are yet in their infancy, our inland trade is already the third in amount of that of France, while our foreign trade is equal to that of this fine kingdom. These States will, therefore, require a certain number of outlets to facilitate the exportation of all their products, and the importation of the returns; and it is doubtful if even four of these outlets will be found practicable between the Juniata and the Savannah river, even by the combination of canals and rail-ways. Thus, instead of fearing that these communications will not be profitable, we should rather apprehend that, at a future day, they will be found insufficient for the passage of the trade between the West and the East. The insurmountable obstacles opposed by nature are thus the only ones which should limit our efforts: for, the more economical outlets we can open through this chain, the more will the resources of the West developpe themselves, and the more will the East and the West become united by indissoluble bonds of a common interest.

Among these outlets, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal holds a conspicuous rank: its degree of practicability is well settled; the relations between the expense of its construction and its physical advantages, have been established, we trust, in a satisfactory manner; but it also offers other advantages, which it is important to enumerate.

It opens into the Chesapeake, whose central situation on our Atlantic coast is equally favorable for its trade with the South or with the North; and while, in time of war, this trade will find protection behind the agis of our Naval forces in Hampton Roads, the canal will assure to our maritime establishments in this quarter, abundant resources of every kind; a circumstance which will associate still more intimately the regions of the West with our destinies on the Ocean. These Naval establishments will also be placed in communication with Pittsburg, a city destined to become the great manufacturing emporium of the West, and of which the different branches of industry will be of the greatest importance for Naval supplies.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal also enjoys, in common with all those which can be made to traverse the ridge of the Alleghany, the inestimable advantage of furnishing to the States and Territories whose exportations and importations are made through the Mississippi, a safe communication with the sea, in case the circumstances of war should close or render dangerous the passage by the mouth of this great artery of the regions of the West. In order properly to appreciate the value of such an advantage, it is proper here to observe, that the coast of Louisiana does not offer any position from which our fleets can, in an effectual manner, protect the outlet of the Mississippi into the Gulf. The coast itself of Louisiana will soon be invulnerable, but the opening of this great river will remain always exposed to blockade as a commercial outlet. The fate of Cuba is yet uncertain, and our establishments at Pensacola, unfortunately, are not of a nature to admit vessels of the first classes. Thus, it is not sufficient to have defended the coast of Louisiana, and to have insured the possession of the Delta of the Mississippi: it is also necessary to assure to the valley of this noble river, lateral outlets to the Ocean. Without such outlets, the commerce of extensive districts may, in the course of events, become, as it were, entirely paralyzed, and the consequences would be beyond all description.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal not only offers the shortest outlet between the Ohio and the Atlantic, but also, con-

needed with the contemplated canal from Pittsburg to Lake Erie, it will afford a direct communication between the upper Lakes and the Ocean, and will form a military line of operations which cannot, in any circumstances, be cut off or intercepted. This line will join the centre of our Northern with the centre of our Atlantic frontier, and with the Capital of the Union. In time of war, it will give every facility to concentrate, rapidly and economically, on either of these frontiers, troops and military supplies of every kind; and thus will give them, particularly the Northern frontier, a degree of strength which expensive works of defence could not procure.

Such are the principal considerations which, in our humble opinion, have appeared to us proper to demonstrate the degree of importance of the great work which forms the subject of the present report.

All which is respectfully submitted.

S. BERNARD, *Brig. Gen.*

Member of the Board of Internal Improvement.

WM. TELL POUSSIN, *Capt. Top. Engs.*

Assistant to the Board.

WILLIAM HOWARD, *Civil Eng.*

Assistant of the Board.

Washington City, Oct. 23, 1826,

The foregoing report is exceedingly valuable for its extensive information and *scientific* results—the officers engaged in the survey, calculated on a work of uncommon solidity and strength, to last for ages; but, in the *pecuniary* facts, the report is somewhat at variance with the *actual* price of labor and materials on the Eastern section—a very considerable reduction in both items, from the official estimates of the United States Engineers, is happily so far the result. In order that the reader may form his own opinion of the fact, we subjoin condensed estimates of the whole line from Georgetown to Pittsburgh—

Gen. Bernard's Estimate.

	Distance.	Ascent and Descent.	Number of Locks	Am't of the Estimate.
	Mls. Yds	Feet.		Dollars.
Eastern Section,	186 00	578	74	8,177,081 65
Middle Section,	70 1010	196	246	10,028,122 86
Western section	85 440	61	78	1,170,223 78
	341 1450	8158	398	22,375,427 69

Geddes and Roberts' Estimate.

Eastern Section, as estimated				
by Geddes and Roberts,	Mls.	Chs.	40 Feet.	Av. per mile
in 1827	-	156 61	\$4,008,005	\$213,01
Do.	do	do	47 Feet.	Av. per mile
			4,330,991	23,239
Do.	do	do	60 Feet.	Av. per mile
			4,479,346	22,980

Western section as per foregoing estimates,			-	153 47	\$7,362,690	47,938
Do.	do	do			48 Feet. Av. per mile	
					7,732,661	50,347
Do.	do	do			60 Feet. Av. per mile	
					8,048,673	52,404
Bernard's Estimate,			-	-	\$22,375,429	69
Geddes and Robert's, (highest)			-	-	12,528,019	00
Difference,						9,847,408 69

Various acts of incorporation, &c. of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, having been passed by the legislatures of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania—Congress passed three several acts, in May 1828, entitled as follows—

- No 1. *An act to amend and explain an act, entitled "An act confirming an act of the Legislature of Virginia, incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and an act of the State of Maryland, for the same purpose."*—[Approved May 23, 1828.]
2. *An act authorizing a subscription to the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.*—[Approved 24th May, 1828.]
3. *An act to enlarge the powers of the several Corporations of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.*—[Approved, May 24, 1828,] as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the Corporation of Washington, the Corporation of Georgetown, and the Corporation of Alexandria, within the District of Columbia, shall severally, have full power and authority to subscribe and pay for shares of the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company; and all such subscriptions as shall have been already made by either of the said Corporations, shall, and the same are hereby declared to be valid and binding on the said Corporations, respectively.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that the said Corporations shall, severally, have power and authority, from time to time, as the same may be deemed by them, respectively, either necessary or expedient, to borrow money, at any rate of interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, to pay their respective subscriptions, and the interest accruing thereon, to the amount which they have subscribed, or shall hereafter subscribe.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, that the said Corporations are, respectively, empowered to employ an agent or agents, for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions to the loan or loans authorized by this act, or of selling, from time to time, the certificates of stock which may be created in pursuance thereof and to fix the compensation of such agent or agents, which they shall respectively pay, as well as all other expenses attending the said loans, out of the proceeds thereof, or of any other funds which they may respectively provide.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, that a tax, at the rate of one per centum, and thirteen hundredths of one per centum, on the assessed value of the real and personal estates within the City of Washington, as shall appear by the appraisement thereof, made under the authority of the Corporation, or of the several acts of Congress hereinafter declared to be revived and in force, within the said Corporation, to be existing at the time hereinafter limited for the collection of the said tax; and at the rate of fifty-six hundredths of one per centum on the assessed value of the real and personal estate within the town of Georgetown, as shall appear by the appraisement thereof, made under the authority of the Corporation, or of the several acts of Congress hereinafter declared to be revived and in force, within the said Corporation, to be existing at the time hereinafter limited for the collection of the said tax; and at the rate of fifty-eight hundredths of one per centum on the assessed value of the real and personal estate within the town of Alexandria, as shall appear by the appraisement thereof, made under the authority of the Corporation of the said town, or of the several acts of Congress, hereinafter declared to be revived and in force, within the said Corporation, to be existing at the time hereinafter limited for the collection of the said tax; be, and the same is hereby, imposed and assessed on the real and personal estate lying and being in the said city and towns: and, upon the failure of the said Corporations, or of any of them, to pay, into the Treasury of the United States, *ninety days before the same shall become due*, to the holder of the shares or certificates of such loans, or loans, as aforesaid, ac-

ording to the terms and conditions thereof, the sum or sums which they, or any of them, shall have respectfully stipulated to pay at the expiration of the period aforesaid, so that the same shall not be ascertained beforehand to be in readiness to meet the demand or claim about to arise on the shares or certificates of the said loan—the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby, empowered to appoint a collector or collectors, whose duty it shall be to proceed and collect the tax imposed, as above, on the real and personal estate in the said city and towns, or either of them, the Corporation or Corporations of which shall have so failed to pay, as aforesaid, in advance, the sum or sums about to become due and demandable as aforesaid, or any part thereof remaining unpaid, as aforesaid, into the Treasury, ninety days in advance; such part, in case a part only be so in arrear, to be ratably and equally assessed, levied, and collected, upon the property chargeable as aforesaid, with the said tax, within the said city and towns, or either of them, making such default in paying as required, ninety days in advance, as aforesaid: the appraisal or assessment of the value of the said estates, preparatory to the collection of the said tax, if not previously made by the said Corporation, to be made in the mode prescribed, as aforesaid, in the several acts of Congress, hereby revived and put in operation: *Provided*, That, if satisfactory evidence be afforded the President of the United States, by the several Corporations aforesaid, that they are proceeding, in good faith, to raise and pay, in due time, their portions, respectively, of the said loan or loans, and will be competent to raise the same by the means on which they rely, he shall be, and he is hereby, empowered to restrain such collector or collectors from proceeding to collect the said tax within the Corporation affording the evidence aforesaid, until the expiration of the ninety days aforesaid, when, if the amount of the said tax be not actually paid, the collection thereof shall proceed, without further delay, on notice to the collector of such default.

In act No. 2, Congress authorises a subscription, on the part of the United States, of 10,000 shares, and in No. 3, further authorizes the Corporations of Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria to subscribe and pay for shares in the Canal; accordingly the United States and the Corpo-

rations of the District, subscribed, through Commissioners appointed for that purpose, as follows—

United States,.....	\$10,000
Washington.....	10,000
Georgetown.....	2,500
Alexandria.....	2,500

which, with other public and individual subscriptions, in May 1829, were swelled to \$6,089 shares, (\$100 each,) amounting to \$3,608,900. Installments, actually paid in at the same date, \$520,814 (the amount expended on various objects, in September, 1829, \$178,850 26;) which, with the Holland loan, places the company in the certain possession of \$3,500,000, enough to secure the completion of the canal to Cumberland.

On the 4th of July, 1822, accompanied by most imposing ceremonies, near the Little Falls, a spade was delivered by Gen. Mercer, President of the company, into the hands of the Hon. J. Q. Adams, then President of the United States, who, in view of a vast multitude of spectators, broke ground, and dug up several sods of earth. Since that time the work has proceeded with great animation, nearly 100 sections being put under contract. On the 2nd of March, 1830, that part of the Canal around the Little Falls was finished, and permanently opened for navigation: several boats with produce from the upper country passed through. This canal presents a sheet of wa-

ter from 80 to 100 feet in width, a minimum depth of 6 feet, and two miles in length, exclusive of half a mile of the old Potomac Canal, connecting it with the river at the head of the Little Falls; for the two miles above stated the bed of the new Canal varies from the line of the old one, and is in fact a new piece of work; for the other half mile, the bed of the old, was used to form a part of the new Canal.

The *prism* of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is unusually great; more than double, we believe, that of the Erie Canal, and the greater facility of draught it produces, gives this work advantages over most others.

The line of the Canal as far as Seneca is under contract and expected to be completed by the 1st July, 1830. Such is the progress of the preparations made by the Directors, that should the Rail Road Company, at an early day, meet the proposition of the Canal Company for the removal of the legal impediments that obstruct the progress of both works beyond the Point of Rocks, it is conjectured, that the entire line of the Canal to Harper's Ferry may be opened in July, 1831.

During the past year the Company employed Mr. Rush to negotiate a loan of 1,500,000, dollars, on the credit of the citizens of Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria, to meet their subscriptions towards the work.

The choice of Mr. Rush, by Mr. Gales, Mayor of Washington, was excellent and judicious.— He obtained the money of certain capitalists in Holland,—terms, a Five per Cent. Stock, at ninety-one and a half. The capitalists took the loan at private subscription; and on bringing it out to the public at Amsterdam, although they only called for three millions of florins, seventeen millions were subscribed on the first day, being fourteen millions more than were wanted. The stock rose to one hundred and one, and continued to maintain itself at that price by the last accounts. Mr. Rothschild the great London capitalist, to whom Mr. Rush made known this loan, evinced a desire to take it at six per cent.; but Mr. R. did better in Holland. The house through which he chiefly obtained it, is that of the Messrs. Crommelin's,—an ancient and well known house in Amsterdam, and now more extensively engaged in trade with the United States than any other known in Holland.

In transacting this important business, Mr. Rush came in contact with many of the greatest capitalists in Europe. We regret that space allotted in our Sketches, will not admit of room for a narrative of the negotiation. A synopsis of the ratified *conventions* as follows, is, therefore, all we can insert:

"The PUBLIC CONVENTION consists of fifteen articles. In their leading points, they may be thus summarily noticed.— After a preamble, the *first* article provides, that the subscription is to go for nothing, unless sanctioned by the king of the Netherlands. This sanction, stated in the correspondence to be an indispensable pre-requisite, has since been obtained.

By the *second* article, the Messieurs Crommelins are to issue their own bonds, 3750 in number, for 1000 florins or guilders each, this sum corresponding in amount, valuing a dollar at 250 cents Netherlands currency, with the aggregate sum of a million and a half of dollars, as at present expressed on the face of the certificates.

By the *third*, the holders of these bonds are to be the true creditors of the towns.

By the *fourth* the bonds are to bear an interest of five per cent. payable in Amsterdam, half yearly, at the counting-house of the Messieurs Crommelins.

By the *fifth*, the lenders are to pay up their subscriptions, one half in the month of January, 1850, the other in July following, receiving interest from the first of each month.

By the *sixth*, the reimbursement is to begin in 1841, and proceed at the rate of one-twentieth annually, until the whole is paid off. [Altered afterwards to one-twenty-fifth, making the average duration of the loan between twenty-two and twenty-three years.]

The *seventh* arranges the form in which the bonds are to be paid off.

The *eighth* that of filling up the blanks in the certificates, which are to be made due to the trustees of the proprietors of the stock, bearing an interest of 5½ per cent., and reimbursable as the bonds, the bonds being derived from the certificates.

By the *ninth*, the certificates, so filled up, are to be deposited at the domicile of a public notary at Amsterdam, under the forms stated.

By the *tenth* and *eleventh*, the trustees are to receive, by their proper agent or attorney, from the treasury at Washington, all sums due under the certificates, interest and principal. The tenth also provides for keeping alive the trust, during the whole time that the loan has to run.

By the *twelfth*, the remittances are to be made in Netherlands currency, the lenders having the benefit of exchange, or the borrowers, according as the exchange may be at the time the lenders to be at no risk in transmitting bills on account of shipwreck, failures, or otherwise. This article also provides

for the keeping an account current between the agent of the trustees and the towns, of all moneys paid and received.

The *thirteenth* provides for the mode of reimbursing, should the original certificates be lost at sea.

The *fourteenth* gives the formal stipulations by which I, as the agent of the towns, bind them; and invest the lenders with the rights of the borrowers under the law, upon the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

The *fifteenth* embodies the formal conclusion.

The PRIVATE CONVENTION comprises *twelve* articles. The preamble recites that the Messieurs Crommelins having entered into the public convention as the bankers of the loan, further agreements, which do not concern the public, are necessary as between them and the towns, through me as their representative.

The *first* article provides for the opening of the subscription at their counting house, as soon as the sanction of the king was obtained.

The *second* that the loan was to be considered as made, though the whole amount was not subscribed, provided three fourths were. This article, together with the provisions of articles 3, 5, and 6, are superseded by the fact of the whole having been subscribed. I approved of them had the issue been otherwise.

The *fourth* article provides that the subscription to the nominal capital stock of 3,750,000 guilders, would be offered to the public at 96, the whole when received to appear to the credit of the towns on the books of the Messieurs Crommelins at the price of ninety-six; subject to a deduction out of the last instalment of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the whole, which they are to bring in account with the towns for expenses of petitioning, brokerage, registration dues, stamps, paper, printing, lawyers' fees, and all other expenses required for the creation of the loan.

The *seventh* article is connected with the preceding, but said to be only for greater caution, there being no danger that the national revenue in Holland will make any further demands than those which have fixed the expenses in article four, calculated under laws that now exist.

The *eighth* article provides that the lenders are to retain out of the last instalment a sum sufficient to pay the dividends of interest that will be due on the first of July, 1830, and on the first of January 1831.

The *ninth* contains certain provisions respecting remittances; amongst them, that should it ever so happen that the towns,

through inevitable casualty in the transmission of bills, have not their funds ready in Amsterdam to meet their obligations punctually, and the Messieurs Crommelins think fit to advance money for the honor of the towns, that they are to charge five per cent. interest on such advances, and an extra commission of one per cent. upon them.

The *tenth* provides that the amount of the loan which will stand to the credit of the towns on the first of January, 1830, and the first of July, 1830, may be drawn for as they see proper.

The *eleventh* offers the towns an option that is described, as to the mode of drawing:

The *twelfth* and last secures to the Messieurs Crommelins a commission of one per cent. on the payments of interest, and one per cent. upon the reimbursement of the principal.—It also entitles them to charge in account with the towns all their actually paid expenses of postages, brokerages, and stamps on remittances: with the cost of advertisements, and other similar small expenses necessary to the due performance of their obligations under the loan."

OFFICERS of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

President—Charles F. Mercer, of Virginia,

Directors—Phineas Janney, of Alexandria,

Joseph Kent, of Maryland,

Peter Lenox, of Washington,

Frederick May, do.

Walter Smith, of Georgetown,

Andrew Stewart, of Pennsylvania.

Treasurer—Clement Smith, of Georgetown.

Clerk—John P. Ingle, of Washington.

Assistant Clerk—Robert Barnard, of Georgetown.

Corps of Engineers.

Benjamin Wright, of N. Y.	<i>Engineer in Chief,</i>	} <i>Board of Engineers.</i>
Nathan S. Roberts, do.	<i>Member,</i>	
John Martineau, do.	<i>Member.</i>	

Robert Leckie, of Scotland, *Inspector of Masonry.*

Philibert Rodier, of France, *Draftsman.*

Residents.

Thomas F. Purcell, of Virginia,

Daniel Van Slyke, of New York,

Erastus Hurd, of Massachusetts,

Wilson M. C. Fairfax, of Virginia,
Alfred Cruger, of New York.

Assistants and Rod Men.

Herman Boye, of Denmark,
Charles D. Ward, of Maryland,
Charles B. Fish, of Connecticut,
Charles Ellet, Jr. of Pennsylvania,
James Mears, Jr. of New York,
Lansdar G. Davis, of Vermont,
Peter Schmidt, of Russia,
R. G. Bowie, of Maryland.

*List of Sections and Names of Contractors on the Chesapeake
and Ohio Canal.*

No.	Name.	No.	Name.
A	Dibble, Beaumont, M'Cord	20	James C. Lackland
B	John W. Baker	21	Closs, Hill & Farquharson
C	Jesse Leach, & Co.	22	John Farquharson & Co.
D	do	23	Thomas M. Maccubbin
E	do	24	H. W. Campbell
F	do	25	Arnold T. Windsor
G	Hewes, Lewis and Hewes	26	Callan & Clements
H	do	27	James O'Reilly
1	A. B. Hovey & Co.	28	Washburn, Gustin & Bond
2	Daniel Bussard,	29	Reuben Brackett
3	do	30	H. W. Campbell
4	John W. Baker	31	do
5	Daniel Bussard	32	M. S. Wines
6	Wathen & Underwood	33	do
7	Clark and Clements	34	H. W. Campbell,
8	W. W. Fenlon & Co.	35	Abraham Knapp & Co.
9	Charles Mowry	36	do
10	Daniel Bussard	37	do
11	do	38	do
12	George Ketchum	39	Crown and Lanham
13	Thomas B. Tripp	40	Thomas Crown
14	A. P. Osborne	41	James Fletchall
15	Parmenio Adams	42	T. S. & G. Watkins
16	Luke Hitchcock	43	James Fletchall
17	Henry Smith	44	Plater and Helm
18	Daniel Renner	45	James L. Plater
19	McGlaughlin & Tammany	46	Plater and Helm

No.	Name.	No.	Name.
47	Thomas Crown	67	Reuben Brackett
48	do	68	do
49	Peter Owens	69	M. S. Wines
50	Elias Gumaer	70	do
51	do	71	Thomas McIntosh, & Co.
52	Peter Owens	72	Amos Johnson
53	James Costigan & Co.	73	Jarvis Hurd, & Co.
54	do	74	Z. & E. M. Gatton, & Co.
55	James Fletchall	75	Thomas McIntosh, & Co.
56	Z. & E. M. Gatton & Co.	76	do
57	H. W. Campbell	77	Z. & E. M. Gatton, & Co.
58	Thomas M. Maccubbin	78	Jarvis Hurd, & Co.
59	W. A. Nicholls & Co.	79	do
60	Thomas McIntosh & Co.	80	do
61	Walter B. Kemp	81	do
62	do	81	do
63	Darrow and Whitmore	82	do
64	do	83	do
65	Thomas McIntosh, & Co.	84	Walter B. Kemp.
66	A. H. Millerd		

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

It will be seen that the depth of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, as prosecuted, is 60 feet on the water line in width, and 42 feet on the bottom, and 6 feet deep. The Locks are 100 feet by 15, within the gates. This depth of water will pass Boats of more than 100 tons, drawing not exceeding 4 feet water. And if it should be found useful, a Boat may be constructed to pass on this Canal, which shall carry 150 tons; but it do not believe this sized boat will be found the best; probably boats of 50 to 75 tons will be found most economical and useful.

The Locks are almost all of 8 feet lift--are built of cut stone, and laid in the best hydraulic cement.

The Canal from the head of the Little Falls, 5 miles above Georgetown, receives water from the Potomac river; and the river being at that point, raised by a dam across it, of 4 feet in height above the surface. This level of water is brought down to Congress street in the heart of Georgetown, and is there 37 feet above low-water of the Potomac; on the East side of Congress street there is a Lock, and at the tail of the Lock on Jefferson street, a bridge; below Jefferson street a second Lock and bridge, to pass Washington street; below Washington street, a third Lock and bridge at the foot of it, to pass Green street; and below Green street a fourth Lock, to let down into the basin of Rock Creek.

The plan of the Basin at Rock Creek is one of the most important of the details of the whole project, and nature seems to have placed Rock Creek at a point calculated by this improvement to be invaluable.

By the project of forming a mole or dam across the mouth of Rock Creek, the outer part of which is along the side of the channel of the Potomac, where there is from 9 to 12 feet water at low tide. This mole is 1200 feet long, and 160 feet wide, made of stone on both sides, and filled between with earth taken from the Canal, as it passes through Georgetown.

This mole is intended to raise the water of Rock Creek 3 feet above common high tide in the Potomac, and retain it uniformly at this height. About the middle of the mole there is a Lock to let down boats into the river, and this Lock will be a lift of only 3 feet at high tide, and 6 feet at

low tide. This Lock with the form previously named, brings the boats into the Potomac river.

By the side of the Lock which lets into the Potomac, there is to be a waste weir 200 feet long, over which the surplus water of Rock Creek will pass.

This mole or dam flows the water of Rock Creek back about three quarters of a mile, and makes a beautiful basin from 100 to 250 feet wide, which has a depth of 6 feet water in nearly the whole distance, and gives on the Washington and Georgetown sides of Rock Creek, the greatest possible advantages for wharves and ware-houses, which can be imagined. It appears that nature never formed a more convenient and useful spot, to end a great and important work of this kind, than Rock Creek, with these improvements upon it. And we do not see any place where a useful and capacious basin could have been formed, which would have accommodated the trade with so great facility and economy, any where in the neighborhoods of Georgetown or Washington.

In carrying the Canal through Georgetown to reach Washington upon the plan now adopted, the Stockholders have been peculiarly fortunate in having a route through such a compact town as Georgetown, without disturbing any valuable buildings. The route of the Canal passes very direct (almost straight) through Georgetown; and the cutting is generally only what is wanted. It is true that between Potomac street and High street, there is a short space of 300 feet, where we find it necessary to cut 30 feet, in one place

32 feet. All this earth is deposited to form the mole or pier; this is the deepest cutting or excavation on any part of the Canal.

After leaving the streets in Georgetown, the Canal runs along the steep bank of the Potomac for a mile and a half, the greater part very steep, formed of rock, which requires blasting with powder; above this last distance the country assumes a little more gentle declivity and better shape for a Canal, and it passes along sloping ground, till it intersects the old Potomac Canal, and following that to near the Western end, it then leaves it and rises to a higher level by a Lock of 8 feet lift, and soon after, another of the same lift, and then it passes on for one and a half miles, and then a Lock of 8 feet lift; then one and a half miles and then another Lock; then half a mile, and then commences a succession of 6 Locks, at intervals or spaces of 100 yards between each; then commences a long level of more than 4 miles without a Lock. This brings you to the Great Falls, where are 6 Locks more, at intervals or spaces of 100 to 200 yards between. We then reach the head of the Great Falls, and have ascended 20 Locks, or 160 feet from Rock Creek. This part of the Canal about the Great Falls presents features in the formation of the country, which are very striking and bold; and nature has done a good deal by forming a ravine of nearly a mile in length, with huge ledges of large blocks of granite or gneiss, forming its sides, and where the water will be from 10 to 30 feet deep, and 100 to 200 feet wide. Along this we pass, and a towing path is formed by leveling some, and raising other parts so as to make

our path regular on the side of it; at another part of the Canal we have vertical walls to sustain the Canal 50 feet high among the rocks.

To those who have but a limited knowledge of the duties of Civil Engineer, it has been objected that the plan of cutting so deep through Georgetown was wrong. It is however, believed, that the plan presents many advantages. 1st. It enables the Canal to pass through Georgetown with less inconvenience to private property than any other route, and a great deal cheaper. 2d. It furnishes an easy pass way by bridges over the Canal, nearly, or quite level with the streets, thereby not incommoding the buildings along the streets, nor making the ascent of the streets (which are now considerable) any steeper. 3d. It furnishes the earth to make a mole or pier of great width, and capable of receiving warehouses in the centre of it, where boats can discharge at one end of the warehouse, and ships take in at the other. This furnishes a plan for transshipment of property with the least possible expense. 4th. By making this basin at Rock Creek, it presents shores where boats can lay in safety for one and a half miles on both its sides. It also finds a place in its upper part, where boats not in immediate use, can lay without paying much wharfage or expense, and be perfectly safe.— These are considerations which are invaluable, at the termination of the Canal; and when the plan of the work is continued to the mouth of the Tiber, and a basin formed there, connecting with the Washington Canal, its whole project and outline are as perfect for a *great business* as any one can well conceive.

Since the first part of this work was put to press, treating on the Potomac fisheries, (see page 61) an intelligent and experienced gentleman, who from early youth, resided on the banks of the Potomac, has furnished us with some sporting reminiscences, which, without going too much into detail, cannot fail to be perused with interest; and must confer additional value on this portion of our sketches—

THE FISH.

The Potomac abounds in fine fish and water-fowl. In the lower part of the river are taken most of the kinds of fish common to the salt waters in this climate. In the upper part, that is, from the termination of salt water to the first Falls, during the summer and fall, and winter months, the variety of good fish is small, consisting principally of the large white perch and rock-fish of moderate size, taken with the line, and of the carp and winter shad : but at certain seasons of the year, the supply is abundant indeed. In the latter part of winter, and early in spring, great numbers of large rock-fish, weighing from 25 to 120 lbs. are taken in seines, just above the falls, and brought to the markets in the District of Columbia. About four years ago, there were taken at one of the fisheries on the Virginia side of the river, about thirty miles below Washington,* at

* The noted Fishery, called the Sycamore-landing, belonging to Gen. Mason.

one draft of the seine, four hundred and fifty rock-fish, averaging sixty pounds each, as is well attested, and was recorded in the newspapers of the day. Besides these, there are vast shoals of migratory fish, which Providence, in his munificence to man, kindly sends periodically from the sea to the fresh water of many of our rivers to cast their spawn, and so, while they are obeying the dictates of nature, in providing for the multiplication of their species, they offer to the adjacent country a prodigious supply of delicious and wholesome food, as well while fresh for immediate consumption, as when cured for preservation, and for transportation into the interior, or abroad.

There are three descriptions of these that ascend the Potomac. The large white shad, the herring, and the sturgeon. The two first make but one annual visit, between the last of March and the 1st of June; the last mentioned, *the sturgeon*, comes up twice a year, in the months of May and August. He presses up to the very foot of the first falls, and is taken in the greatest quantity within the District in times of freshets in the strong water, between Georgetown and those falls.

STURGEON.

These fish are of enormous size, weighing from 75 to 150 pounds; in some places they are esteemed a great delicacy, as in the James, the Potomac, and the Hudson Rivers. While on the Delaware, they are considered worthless, and scarcely eaten. Singular as is this circumstance, and however difficult to be accounted for, con-

sidering the contiguity of those rivers, it is nevertheless true. Is it, that in some of these waters, they feed on substances so different from what they get in others, as to render them more or less palatable? or is it to be ascribed merely to the whim of taste? We pretend not to determine. They are taken either in floating nets, with large meshes, or by an ingeniously contrived hook, not provided with bait to be swallowed by the fish, but by a curious device, prepared to pierce him on the body so certainly and so deeply, as to hold him and to bring him in, notwithstanding his great size and strength. As this mode of taking the sturgeon is believed to be peculiar to the Potomac we will describe it:—The hook is made of stout, well-tempered iron, keenly pointed and barbed with steel, is about thirty inches in length, bent at the lower end, and much in the way with ordinary fish-hooks, in proportionately larger dimensions, and so as to place the barb on the inside of the curvature but the stem, or that part to which the line is attached, and which is about twenty-four inches long, instead of being straight, is bent nearly as the segment of a circle, the diameter of which would be equal to the length of the hook—to this circular part is attached an iron weight cylindrically formed of three or four pounds weight by a stiff loop, but roomy enough to allow the weight to slide up or down the stem, to which the hook is thrown into the water, this weight not only answers the end of the common sinker to keep the line stretched at the depth required, but by its superior gravity, so soon as it has reached the point prescribed by the length of

the line given out, it draws the hook down in a perpendicular position in the direction of the line, and by its power of sliding on the stem of the hook, adjusts itself just at the bottom of this, and where the curvature in the opposite direction, that forms the hook proper, begins, by the instrumentality of this weight so placed, and operating on the peculiar form of the hook—while suspended by a tight line, the hook remains, with the back of the circular stem turned towards the hand of the fisherman that holds the other end of the line, and of course with the barbed end turned from him, whether held still, or kept in motion.

Thus prepared the fisherman sometimes drags, as it is termed, for the sturgeon ; that is, he rows his light little boat slowly backwards and forwards, with his line suspended from the stem at a given depth ; or, sometimes at anchor he lays in wait, his line stretched perpendicularly under him, with the hook near the bottom—when the fish strikes against any part of the line, it is so stirred by its great weight as to be sensibly felt by the fisherman, who then hauls rapidly but steadily up, until he feels that the hook has come in contact, and has turned suddenly inward, the barbed part towards to the fish ; when by an instantaneous and strong jerk, he buries the barb in its body. Here is the development of the contrivance of this hook, and here too is exerted all the tact of the fisherman—the hook is drawn up as before described with the convex part of the stem towards the fisherman, the line touching the fish, consequently that part of the stem of the hook attached to the line reaches the fish, with the barb

part turned from it, and as the back of the stem is drawn on, being circular, only a small part of it at a time is in contact with the fish ; but at a certain point of this contact, near the middle of the entrance of the curve, the weight, from its position below, and the facility with which the stem plays in the open loop, so operates as to cause a sudden turn in the hook and to reverse the position of the barbed end, and throw it directly under the fish, with so smart a tug, that it at once designates to the practised hand of the wary fisherman, the critical instant at which he is to make his last effort ; and he succeeds the more readily in the thrust, because from the position of the barb, it is brought up directly against the belly of the fish, which is of soft skin, unprotected by the bony shields dispersed over the back and sides. So soon as the sturgeon is hung, he makes off with great strength and swiftness, the line is paid out to give him play, and the little boat, if before stationary, is cast loose, so that when the line is out, the boat, to which one end was secured, is for a time darted so rapidly thro' the water that her bows are brought almost under ; his speed however presently slackens, his strength exhausted, and he yields himself up to be drawn in and hoisted on board. An instance occurred near the Little Falls some years ago, of the strength and power of this fish.—A noted fisherman, whose name is well known, had incautiously made fast one end of the line to his leg, and having hung a sturgeon, was dragged over board and drawn off by it, to a considerable distance in the river, sometimes below and sometimes under water.

but from his intrepidity and skill in swimming, he was enabled to get through this perilous conflict safely, and to conquer the sturgeon and tow him on shore, without the aid of his boat. It remains to account, as to this interesting fishing, by which the amateurs for sport, as well as the more humble, for gain, are much attracted, how it happens that the sturgeon would seem to seek, rather than avoid the line put out for his destruction, when there is no bait about it to invite him.

Sportsmen and fishermen, to be good in their way, as is known, must be well acquainted with the habits of the animal they would circumvent and bring within their toils ; the simple solution, in this case, is said to be, that it is the habit of the sturgeon to rub itself against any thing stationary that it meets with in the narrow waters.

We can't dismiss this subject without mentioning another singular habit, belonging peculiarly to this fish, that of occasionally throwing itself to a considerable distance above water, to the height of at least eight or ten feet, so that in the pause between the ascent and descent, the whole fish is seen suspended in a horizontal position for a moment, in the air. They have sometimes fallen in this way, very much to the risqué of those on board, in the boats plying at the Ferry in Georgetown, in this District : and an unfortunate occurrence took place during the revolutionary war, productive of a most serious accident, on the North river. A sturgeon came down from one of these leaps into a ferry-boat while crossing that river, on the lap of an American officer, who was a passenger and setting in the

stern, with such violence as to break his thigh and occasion his death.

SHAD AND HERRING.

The shad and herring are taken in very large quantities between the salts and the falls, on both sides of the Potomac in the Spring Season. The great Fisheries for herring are situated between the mouth of the Aquia Creek, fifty miles below the City of Washington, and the lower line of the District of Columbia. The principal fisheries for shad are confined to yet stricter limits, between the mouth of Occoquan river on the right bank, and the shores just above Fort Washington, on the left bank of the river, the first about 35, and the last about 15 miles below the City of Washington. Many herring and shad are caught on the fresh and brackish water, as well below as above these points, but not in great numbers. Some of the finest shad in the river are taken in dip-nets, two or three at a time, at the foot of the Little Falls, where they seem to be selected, by their relative strength and ability to stem the rapid current at that place ; and this fish, by some remarkable agility, contrives to surmount considerable falls on the rivers it frequents. It certainly passes the lower falls of the Potomac, where the fall is thirty odd feet in the distance of three miles, and is found every year, though in small numbers, at the foot of the Great Falls, twelve miles above ; and it is equally true that they ascend the Falls of the Susquehanna and its branches, and penetrate by these so far into the interior of the country as to be

taken in some years at a place called the Crossings on a branch of the Juniata, within fifteen or twenty miles of the town of Bedford in Pennsylvania, and at least miles from tide water.

The herring is not so enterprising; he is always stopped by the first Falls. Of these—the herring—at the best landings on the Potomac, from one to three hundred thousand are often taken at a single draft of the seine, and of the shad from five to ten, or fifteen thousand at a draft are frequently drawn in. These seines however are very capacious, from six to twelve hundred yards in length, and are hauled in by means of stout and long ropes, and of capstans fixed on the shore, and worked at much expense, for the time being.

For shad, they are laid out in the channel of the river, at some places at a distance of from one mile to one mile and a half from the shore. The shad fishery being much the most valuable, and both shad and herring presenting themselves at the same season. The seines used at the best shad landings, are constructed of meshes so large as to let the herring through, because it is then found most profitable to avoid the loss of time that would necessarily be incurred by saving both, and separating one kind of fish from another. The whole season for taking the shad is but of six weeks; to say from about the first of April to the middle of May, during which time the seines are worked with great assiduity, night and day, by regular watches of men alternately received at most of the landings. However, it is found that the greater quantity of fish is taken at particular

tides, and that the tide of flood is that which is most desirable, consequently it is on that particular tide that the greater efforts are made.

From one hundred and fifty to three hundred thousand shad are taken in a season at each of these great landings, on the Potomac; and during its activity, it presents quite a bustling and interesting scene. The weather is usually mild at that season of the year, and the forest leaves and flowers are beginning to expand; the beach is extensive, of hard sand or gravel, and studded about with all the requisite buildings, to accommodate its operations. There are lodging houses for the men, others for the superintendents and clerks—cook-houses, salting houses, store-houses, offices, &c. according to the number of persons usually employed, which may be from seventy-five to one hundred. A little fleet of river craft is all the time laying before the place, waiting turns, or plying to the market in the District of Columbia, loaded with these fine fish, fresh from the seine, for the consumption of its towns, or to supply the demand from the interior, by wagons that come to take them off, from the wharves of Alexandria, Washington and Georgetown. It is certain that greater quantities of shad-fish are taken in the Potomac than in any other river of the United States. Enough are taken in most of the long rivers of the Middle States on the Atlantic, to supply the demand for fresh fish during the season, but not as in the Potomac, in such quantities for curing. This fish is certainly, in fatness and in flavor, in its fresh state, inferior to few of the finest in this or any other country, and

cured, it is agreed, that it compares with advantage with the best kind of salted fish, and yet such is its plenty and cheapness, at the time it appears among us, that it does not seem to be estimated as highly as it ought to be, by the lovers of good fare.

In the height of the season, a single shad weighing from six to eight pounds, is sold in the market of the District for six cents, and by the hundred for from three to four dollars. It has been stated that the great shad-fisheries on the Potomac are limited to the small space of some twenty miles in extent on each of its shores, and at a particular part of it. But it does not follow that the shores for this whole extent are equally favorable for these fisheries; far from it—there are but few positions on those shores even, where the shad is taken in abundance. There can be no doubt, from the fact, that in this part of the river they are taken in greater quantities; that it is precisely these: Nature is in its most proper state to receive and cast their spawn, because of its relative freedom on the one hand from salts, and from entire freshness on the other. The water at that season of the year, within the Falls over which the stream water is poured into it, is not entirely fresh, but slightly brackish. It is about here then that the great bodies of the shad, which are sent from the sea for that purpose, stop to cast their spawn, and that they are detained for a shorter or a longer time, in effecting their object, according to the temperature of the superincumbent atmosphere, and until the waters in which they lie, may be sufficiently

warmed to mature the spawn within them ; and during this preregination, as they have been found to congregate at particular points, because of certain depths in the channel, or certain shoals, or for reasons beyond the ken of man. Yet the fact being known, he soon learned to profit of it, and the most contiguous shore was used, wherefrom to spread the great net to haul them in. Much the same may be said of the herring fisheries, except that they extend over a greater portion of the river, and as they are not respectively as profitable : as much expense is not gone to in preparing for and conducting them, as for the shad fisheries—but as they are more numerous, they furnish revenue to more proprietors, and food to more persons than the others.

The herring is not eaten at the best tables when fresh ; but cured, they are admired by all, keep remarkably well, and are most highly flavored when two years in salt. The Potomac river, as before remarked, can boast of the best and largest shad fisheries in the country. The advantages of the herring fisheries, she divides with some other rivers of the south, but is equalled in these by none, unless it be the Susquehanna, whose very large quantities of herring are annually drawn in and cured.

WATER FOWL.

The water fowl that frequent the Potomac River are migratory and only one species, the summer duck (the *Anas Sponsa* of Wilson) breed on its borders. These fowl are not as abundant as formerly, having been much disturb-

ed of late years by the increase of that description of gunners that hunt them for gain, and supply increasing markets ; and particularly by the practice of firing on them in the night at their resting places ; yet they are very numerous, and of many kinds—as the swan, the wild goose, and a variety of wild ducks—the canvass back—the red-head shoveler—the black-head shoveler—the duck and mallard—the black duck—the blue wing teal—the green wing teal, and the widgeon.

Of these, the five species first mentioned are what are called river fowl, frequenting only the fresh river ; and the last five kinds are known by the name of marsh fowl, feeding principally in the marshes bordering on the river. Again, of the river fowl—the canvass back, the red head shoveler, and the black head shoveler are denominated drift fowl, from the circumstance of their collecting in vast bodies, when at rest, in the middle of the river, or feeding in deep water, obtaining their food by diving to the bottom. The bald face and the sprig tail, although they avoid the marshes, feed on the margin of the river in shallow water, as do the marsh fowl, by dipping their heads and necks under only ; and all these described in marsh fowl, are found feeding on the shores of the rivers occasionally, except the blue winged teal, which frequents the marshes exclusively, and only such as produce the wild oat, his favorite food. This duck too differs from all the others in the time and period of his visits to this quarter of the country ; they are earlier made and of shorter duration : he comes about the first of September, and goes about the first of November ;

all the other kinds of ducks arrive with us, as the swan and geese, from the middle of October to the middle of November; and depart from about the first to the middle of March. As to the qualities for the table, of these fowl, the young swan is considered a great delicacy—while the old one is always hard, and without agreeable flavor. The wild goose is deemed much superior to the tame goose. The canvass back, it is known, stands unrivalled in the taste of the epicure, as the most delicious bird in this or any other country. The red head shoveler, and the blue winged teal are but little inferior to it, in the estimation of connoisseurs, in that way; and of all the other kinds of these ducks, there is not one, when in good condition, that is not fine game. Most of them are found in abundance during the season from the immediate vicinity of the city of Washington, down to the salts, and some of them are seen in both the salt and fresh water habitually or occasionally. The swan is not found nearer than about 30 miles below Washington: at the mouth of Occoquan, on the right bank of the river, is his highest feeding ground, which is precisely as we have before shown, the lowest spawning place of the white shad. Here, and for some 30 or 40 miles below, this noble bird is seen floating near the shores, in flocks of some two or three hundred, white as the driven snow, and from time to time, emitting fine sonorous, and occasionally melodious songs, so loud that they may be heard on a still evening two or three miles; there are two kinds, so called from their respective notes—the one the trampeter, and the other the sloop;

the trumpeter is the largest—and when at full size, will measure from five to six feet from the bill to the point of the toe, and from seven to eight feet from the tip of one wing to the tip of the other, when stretched and expanded. They are sagacious and wary, and depend more on the sight than on the sense of smell. On a neck nearly three feet in length, they are enabled to elevate their head so as to see and distinguish with a quick and penetrating eye, objects at a great distance, and by means of this same length of neck they feed on slack tides, by immersing, as is their habit, nearly all of the body—and throwing only their feet and tails out, in three or four feet water, and on the flatty shores they frequent, generally beyond gun-shot ; the sportsman availing himself however of a peculiar propensity (of which we shall presently speak more particularly) prevailing with them and some of the other water fowl, often toll them within reach of their fire : the swan remain with us the whole winter, only shifting their ground in severe weather from the frozen to the open part of the river, and dropping down into the salts where it is rarely frozen. They get into good condition soon after their arrival among us in autumn, and remain fat until toward spring—when a few weeks before their departure about the first of March, they gradually become thinner in flesh, and in the latter part of their sojourn here, are found so poor and light, that when shot, the gunner gets nothing fit for use but the feathers : whether this circumstance be owing to their having exhausted the means of subsistence at their feeding places, or that they are taught

by him who rules the universe, in small as well as great things, thus by abstaining, to prepare themselves for the long æriel voyage they are about to undertake, we pretend not to determine with certainty, but we incline much to the latter opinion, since there would be nothing more wonderful in this, than in the fact, which is notorious, that they, by exercise, regularly and assiduously fit themselves for this continuous effort, to bear themselves through the air to the distance of perhaps a thousand miles or leagues; large flocks are seen every day rising from the river and taking a high position, flying out of sight and apparently moving in a circuit to a considerable distance, again returning at or near the same place, during the last two or three weeks of their stay. The wild goose is yet more wary and vigilant to keep out of harm's way than the swan. He too is sharp sighted, but depends much on his sense of smell for protection; this is so well known to the huntsman, that he never attempts, however he may be concealed from this bird, to approach it from the direction of the wind, since he would assuredly be scented before he could get within gun-shot, and left to lament his error, by the sudden flight of the whole flock. These geese toward spring often alight on the land and feed on the herbage in fields, and sometimes in such numbers as to do great injury to the wheat fields on the borders of the river. When so employed are difficult of approach, always taking a position at a distance from cover of any kind—and marching in a single and extended rank flanked by a watch goose at each extremity, which, while all the others are

busily feeding and advancing with their heads down among the herbage, moves erect, keeping pace with his comrades, his eye and nose in a position so as to convey to him the earliest intelligence of the presence of an enemy, though at a great distance ; and the moment such is perceived, it is communicated to the whole company by certain tones used for alarm, and immediately is responded to by a halt and the lifting of heads, and an instant flight, or a deliberate return to feeding takes place, according as the nature of the danger, after the examination, may be considered. In the progress of this march the sentinels on the flanks are regularly relieved at intervals of some fifteen or twenty minutes, they falling carelessly into the feeding ranks, and others taking in their place the tour of duty on their march. In this arrayed state, they are attacked with great difficulty by the gunner : his only chance of approach, is by means of a horse trained for the purpose—and much precaution is used in this *petite guerre*. He first, on perceiving the flock feeding in an extensive field—and on none other will they commit themselves—reconnoitres the local, and takes cognisance of the direction of the wind—he then having observed the course of march, enters the field at a point so remote, as at the same time to escape close scrutiny, and place his game in such relative situation to him, as that he has the wind, that is, be the air light or strong, it is to blow from them toward him, and not from him toward them. Next he is to estimate by the pace at which he finds the flock advancing, and by that he is to assume, un-

der cover of the horse, at about what point, each moving in oblique lines, he will be brought within gun-shot of them. All this being settled in his mind, he commences his movement, first having taken off the saddle and tied up the bridle, so as to show as little as possible of it, he then, with his gun in one hand, and the other on the bridle, places himself on the side of the horse opposite to the game, his legs placed behind the fore legs of the horse, and his body so bent as to be concealed by the shoulder and neck of the horse: in this constrained attitude, he urges his faithful coadjutor slowly in the direction fixed on, allowing him every now and then to stop and regale himself on the young wheat or the herbage over which he is making his way. The geese, accustomed to find the domestic animals, and none more common than the horse, pasturing on the fields they frequent—see in his approach no cause of alarm—and if due precaution has been taken to guard against the snuffing of the taint of man, which there is no question that nature has taught him readily to distinguish, he arrives in due time within the deadly reach, and manœvering a while to get a raking fire, presently deals out destruction on the thus circumvented troop. But to attain the object, great patience and endurance are necessary. Hours are consumed in taking and keeping the position with the requisite accuracy, as we have been assured by our informant, who has been an experienced sportsman in these regions, and often himself gone through the ordeal of wet feet, benumbed hands, bare head, and this curled position of the body for several hours on a

stretch, watching under the neck of the horse, with snatched glance, the bearing of the centinels, and on the slightest indication of suspicion, setting the horse to feed, with his own limbs and body so disposed behind him as not to be exposed to the line of vision from the other quarter until suspicion was lulled again.

In the estimation of the true sportsman, the greater the difficulty in circumventing or overcoming his game, the greater the zest of success; in no other way can all this voluntary subjection to toil and suffering be accounted for.

Of all the duck tribe, the canvass back, as well on account of their vast numbers, as their superior value, are to be placed in the first class. They breed, as is supposed, on the borders of the northern lakes or of Hudson bay; they come to us periodically, as has been before said, from the north, and what is remarkable, have never been known to visit, unless rarely and in small numbers, any other than the waters of the Chesapeake—and of these, of late years, they have confined themselves entirely to the Potomac and the Susquehannah. Formerly they frequented also James river, but for the last thirty or forty years have deserted that river altogether; they were called *shelldrake* there—as they were in those days in the Potomac the *white back*—on the Susquehannah, the *canvass back*; but latterly the name of canvass back has been given them on both these last named rivers, where they are now only known. It is entirely well ascertained that they feed on the bulbous root of a grass which grows on the flats in the fresh water of these rivers, be-

cause it is always found in their craws, and which has very much the colour and the flavor of garden celery ; it is to this food, that is attributed, and we believe correctly, the peculiarly delicious taste of their flesh. It is said that during a remarkably hard winter some forty odd years ago, the wind having prevailed a long time from the north-west, and blown so much of the water from the flats of James river, that it froze to the bottom, inclosing the long tops of this grass so closely in the ice, that when it broke up and was floated off in the spring, it tore the whole of it up by the roots and took it away—and that from that time to the present, the canvass back duck ceased to make his annual visit to that river : and it is added, that about the same time the carp-fish ceased to frequent it, and indeed it is affirmed, that this fish is only found in the rivers, to which that duck resorts. If this really be so, it must be, that both are enticed by the same kind of food, or that the grass in question, by some other quality, suits the purposes of the carp fish. The canvass back feeds in from 6 to 10 feet water; he is an expert diver, and with great strength and agility, seizing it probably near the bottom, eradicates the grass, brings it up root and branch to the surface, where he bites off the root, (which is bulbous, white and about four tenths of an inch across, and six tenths long,) and eating that only, leaves the long herbaceous part to float on the water. Very frequently there are found feeding among these fowl, the bald fall duck; as before noticed, he has not the power of diving entirely under water in search of his food, and here he is employed in

searching the rising of the canvass back; and in snatching the grass from his grasp, much to his annoyance, and though the bald face is the smaller duck, as he is sprightly and active, he often succeeds to get hold before the other has done more than put his bill above water, and to obtain and make off with the prize, (precious part, the root and all,) but generally he contents himself with swimming about among the industrious divers, and devouring their leavings, the grassy part of the plant. The favorite pasture ground of the canvass back on the Potomac, is between Craney Island, about twenty-five miles below Washington, and Annalostan Island, within the District of Columbia,* of late years, because of the increase of hunters constantly in the pursuit, and the quantity of craft flying, they have been in a great measure driven from the upper beds of their favorite food, and are seldom, but in small numbers, seen above the bridge, across the river at Washington. But a little lower down, and where the river becomes wider, when at rest at night, or when they have retired from feeding during the day, they ride in the midst of it, in such numbers as literally to cover acres of water. When they resort to the flats for feeding, they separate in a degree, but, yet are found thus employed, in flocks of many hundreds, and sometimes thousands. Until within the last five and twenty years, this game was obtained in no other

*When this part of the river is congealed, usually in January, they are driven by the ice lower down, to the brackish or salt water, and return on its dissolution towards spring, but never in such condition, or with such good flavor; nor do they recover these after such an absence, during that season.

way than by shots from the land, and it was, therefore, an object of great interest and sport with the amateur-gunners.

The positions opposite to their feeding places were known, slight blinds of brush wood were thrown up on the edges of the banks, previous to their arrival in the fall, of four or five feet height, under cover of which, in a stooping posture, the sportsman can reach the desired point undiscovered by the sight, (for it happens that this bird is not like some of its tribe, as the mallard and others, armed with a strong sense of smell) and here posted, if one of skill and patience in his vocation, he waits often no inconsiderable time for the proper occasion to give the greater effect to his fire. Sometimes when the tide makes higher, deepening the water near the bank, and so inducing the ducks to run closer in, but most generally foregoing fair opportunities during every few minutes, to fire on detached parties, small in number, until a good portion of the flock has placed itself well huddled together, in the desired position. The habit of these ducks, which, as we have said, are most expert divers, is when feeding in flocks near the bank, to take their course across the shoal from the outer to the inner part of it, beginning on the outer part where the water is deepest, and progressing inwards with great bustle and activity, each darting down head foremost with much velocity, and presently returning to the surface with the sought morsel in its bill, despatching this, and repeating (all except a certain number of marsh ducks) incessantly the operation presenting a constant and

rapid succession of comers up and goers down, without order, and amidst a great splashing of water, until they find they have approached the inmost edge of the growth of grass, when suddenly they all rise in succession to the surface, those first up waiting a moment for the last to come, and now the whole flock being above water, and exhibiting three times the number it before seemed, with one accord, they fall into close order, wheel and swim slowly along, in a direction parallel for some two or three hundred feet with the bank, as well to recover from their fatigue, as to place the column over ground, not yet foraged; and this done, facing outward, they re-commence their work of diving and feeding, now moving toward the outer edge of the shoal.

It is at this critical moment at the proper stage of the wheeling motion, that the sportsman in ambush, seeks to open on his unsuspecting victims the deadly fire; it is when with elevated heads and the greater part of the body out of the water, the ducks huddled in contact, have presented their sides to him, that he directs his sight and draws his trigger on that section of the flock, which, from its juxta and other position, best suits his object. In sportman's phrase, "when he has got the eye, can ruffle the feather and string," in other words, when the game is so near that their eyes can be seen, and in such position that the shot may not glance off on the feathers, and that they can be raked by the fire; the proper observation of which rules often gives it more than double the effect. To gain and combine all these advantages, only belongs to the

practised and patient sportsman; he must be acquainted with the habits of his game, and altho' they pass often in review very near him, in the foraging process just described, he must lie close, and often endure cold and wet for a considerable time, and to make his shot tell well, resist temptation, until in its various manœuvres, the flock puts itself most in his power; frequently during the ambuscade, the wary flock takes alarm from some movement of the real, or a supposed enemy, and fly suddenly off: at other times, in a sense of danger, not so confirmed, it scatters and swims directly from the land with great rapidity, each duck as it emerges, dropping the fruit of its dive, and taking in haste the same track; an experienced gunner believing his chance gone of doing better fires on them in this state, before they get out of his reach, but does little execution. Not so with the old sportsman; he reserves his fire, well knowing that if he remains covered, or when other cause of apprehension, as of some person accidentally appearing, shall cease or have passed away.

The flock will, after reconnoitering at a distance for a while, return again to its feeding ground, and particularly with this last, so determine, because he is fully aware of the fact, that this swimming retreat is always performed under the signal of *saute qui peut*, and the double precaution of each, separating as widely as possible from the other, and sinking itself so far under the water that nothing but the head and part of the neck remains as a mark. There is a singular device practised too, by sportsmen, for shooting

the canvass back, as well as the other ducks, denominated drift fowl, in the Potomac. The red head and black head shoveler, and also the swan, from the banks; it is called tolling them in, and there can be no question of the fact, that each of this description of water fowl are often brought within gun shot, by an artifice practised on some propensity with them, not easily accounted for. It is sometimes done by means of a dog, trained for the purpose, and sometimes by moving or shaking in a particular way, the branch of a tree with the dried leaves yet attached, a colored handkerchief or some similar thing, the colour, however, in each case, being of a reddish or yellowish hue; and an instance of a hunter yet living on the banks of the Potomac, who has a thick head of red hair, that he wears in a large old fashioned queue, with a long square brush at the end, often using this brush, shaken by one hand when lying in wait, with the rest of his body concealed, as a decoy to toll in ducks, has been given us from good authority.

The swan is only tolled by a dog, that is taught to play about within easy call of his master, at the edge of the water; the several species of ducks just enumerated, are to be tolled by the dog in that way, or by the other device. In all cases the hunter contrives to place himself behind a log or some other cover well concealed, before he begins his operations, taking care to observe that the direction of the wind is not unfavorable to him, and that the flock he means to toll is near enough to distinguish such objects on the shore, and under no alarm at the time. By what mo-

tive these fowl are influenced, we have not heard satisfactorily explained; but certain it is, they are very commonly brought in from some hundreds of yards distance, in this way, to within point blank shot. It is said, and perhaps truly, in the case of the dog, that they fancy themselves in pursuit of some animal, as the fox, or mink, by which their young are annoyed at their breeding places.

Of late years, however, these sports enjoyed by the inhabitants of the banks of the river, have been very much interrupted, by the practice of shooting from skiffs, with long guns of large calibre, by that class of gunners, who hunt for the market. They use a very light small skiff made quite sharp at the bows, capable of taking only one man and his enormous gun, so low that when thus laden, the gun-wales are within two inches of the surface, and painted of the colour of the water; in the bottom of this skiff, scarcely wider than his body, the man lays prostrate, his face downwards, his gun fixed on a double swivel, to the bow-piece, muzzle out, and the breach being close by his head, so fixed with an arm over each side, and grasping a short paddle in either hand, when within a certain distance of the flock, he bears down on it so slowly and regularly, and keeping the little bark in such direction, that from its very small elevation above the level of the water, and the sharpness of the bow always presented toward the flock, he often succeeds in the day, and always in the night time, to arrive within good distance for such a piece as he uses, which is very long, and so hear-

vy as not to be fired by the usual method of bringing to the shoulder, and with four or five times the charge of a common fowling piece, he commits great slaughter. Most of this mischief, if mischief it be, is done in the night time, among the flocks in the middle of the wide part of the river, where they retire for rest, and are found riding asleep with their heads under their wings; and mischief we can but think it, since it is believed that the numbers of the canvass back duck have sensibly decreased since the practice was introduced, and we can but join in the opinion, that this terrible destruction of them at their resting places in the night, where not only are great numbers killed, but very many are wounded and escape in the dark, for the time, only to linger and die, must ultimately drive off the whole tribe to some place of greater safety, if not offering such grateful food. The other drift fowl of this river have much the habits of, and are hunted somewhat as are the canvass back. There is nothing remarkable either in the habits or the manner of taking the nest of the wild fowl, we have enumerated and not particularly described.

There is yet, however, one other discription of water fowl frequenting the Potomac, although, of small size, less than the snipe, yet affording so great a delicacy for the table, and so much amusement to the sportsman, that we must not omit to notice it. It is the *Sora* of Virginia, and rail of Pennsylvania, sometimes called improperly, *Ortolan* in the middle states. It frequents the tide water marshes of the fresh water of this river, and is here only for a few weeks, arriving early

in September, and departing toward the latter end of October. It is common also we learn, on the Delaware, and the Schuylkill, the James river and most of the rivers in the middle and southern states. The natural history of this bird has baffled the efforts of the most diligent and acute enquiries on such subjects, it is not known, which are its breeding places, whence it comes to, or whither it goes from us. It is only certain, that it appears suddenly in great numbers, comes lean, soon gets very fat on the seed of the wild oat, which constitutes its principal and favorite food in these waters,—and disappears, on the approach of the first smart frost, all at once, as it would seem in a single night,—no person can give evidence of the manner or direction, of its arrival or departure; but it is notorious among sportsmen and others, that they may be found in great numbers and affording fine sport, on a given day in the fall, when if a night of smart frost intervenes, on the next day, not one is to be found, nor another seen until the return of their time of visit on the next year. And what makes this the more remarkable is, that they seem badly provided as a bird of passage, having short wings and flying heavily, and not being in the habit, while here, of congregating; some conjecture that they plunge into the mud, and lie in a torpid state all the rest of the year, but this, like the story of the immersion of the swallow, is scarcely credible. Wilson supposes them to be migratory—that they have, when it is necessary to exert it, greater power on the wing than is attributed to them generally, and that they come here

from a more northern, and pass on to a more southern climate which seems to be most probable.

They afford fine sport to the gunner without the necessity of much fatigue or address, they are generally shot on the wing, and as they fly slowly they are easily brought down with a light charge of small shot. The time of the tide must be observed—the gunner in a light skiff, pushed with a pole, by a man in the stern, goes into the marsh on the rise of the tide, an hour or two before high water, and has to leave it about the same time on the ebb, not only that he may have a sufficient depth to float his skiff over the flats and fallen grass, but because the birds don't rise as freely on an alarm, when by the absence of water they can escape on foot, by running over the mud, and hiding themselves among the grass, at which they are very adroit. At a favorable tide, and when the birds are plenty, there is busy work for 3 or 4 hours for the gunner; he may fire almost as fast as he can load, always, however, at single birds: for although hundreds are often all round him, and springing at every moment within gun shot, even two are rarely seen together. In the marches on the upper part of the Eastern Branch, and within a few miles of Washington, this game is very plenty, and affords much amusement to the sportsman every fall. Lower down the Potomac they have another mode of taking the *Sora*, with less cost, and more expeditiously, much practised on the gentlemen's estates in that quarter. It is done in the night by means of a light. A canoe is prepared before

nand, by placing across the gunwales amidships, a few boards constituting a platform, of about 3 feet square; this is covered with clay, to the thickness of two or three inches, and when dry, affords a good hearth; a quantity of light wood, so called, (the heart of the yellow pine, which after lying fallen in the woods until the sap part is decayed, and having concentrated its resinous matter, burns fiercely) is split into small pieces, and thrown into the bottom of the canoe near the hearth, and a boy posted by it to keep up the fire: two or three men now embark provided, one with a stout common poll to push the canoe, and the others with light polls 12 or 15 feet long, having a flat board 5 or 6 inches broad, and a foot or so long, nailed on at one end; and enter the marches frequented by these birds on a dark night, at a time of the tide, when pretty well covered with water, the *Sora* are found perched up on the long stalks of the reeds and wild oats, to get out of its way. The blazing fire throws such a glare of light all around for twenty or thirty paces, that it not only discovers quite plainly the birds to those at the fire, but it so decoys or stupifies them as to detain them in their positions, peeping and peering at the light, until they are approached within striking distance with the flattened polls, and knocked on the head one by one; thirty or forty dozen are sometimes killed in this way by the crew of one canoe, on a single tide.

INVASION OF WASHINGTON.

One blow, indeed, which our enemy gave us, during the late war, severely touched the pride of this District. The capture of the City of Washington, occasioned a painful sensation, the shame of which it will take many years to obliterate. For this misfortune, we do not undertake to say, that Mr. Madison, under whose administration it occurred, is absolutely culpable; but, we are free to declare that he was not altogether blameless. It was for him to choose the commander who was to guard our metropolis, and the only virgin capital in the world.

The blaze from the capitol, like the sacred oriflamme of the French, was a signal for rallying to its standard the undaunted hearts of the republic. The yeomanry on the borders of the Potomac, from the neighbouring states of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, even the coldest breast, in opposition to the war, throbbed for vengeance upon the invader of our capital. The British commander, sensible of the perils by which he was surrounded, hastily fled to his ships for shelter, leaving his wounded to the humanity of his enemy. However Mr. Madison may be implicated in the censure incident to the loss of the metropolis, he is liable to no severity of

criticism on account of his conduct after that event. He was seen among the foremost, resolutely refusing to parley with the enemy, (whose flag waved in insolent triumph over the Potomac) and energetically rallying his countrymen to battle, invoking them by the renown of their fathers, in a proclamation (inserted at page 473) whose style would not have dishonoured the pen of Tacitus. From this epoch, the people and the army appeared to receive new life, and the war closed with the shout of victory, long and loud, from the Niagara to New Orleans.

Ignorance or malevolence has frequently reproached the District militia for their conduct in the face of the enemy at Bladensburgh; but these reproaches are unjust; wherever they were posted, and they had the honor to be chiefly posted in front, they did their duty. We cannot, in their defence, withhold the disinterested testimony of Commodore *Perry*, who afterwards witnessed the intrepidity of the Washington and Georgetown volunteers at Indian Head, on the Potomac river.

Extract of a letter from Captain Perry to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

“GEORGETOWN, Sept. 9, 1814.

“The field pieces (6 pounders) under the direction of that excellent officer Major *Peter*, of

the *Georgetown*, and Captain *Burch*, of the *Washington* volunteers, and Captain *Lewis*, of General Stewart's brigade, kept up a very spirited fire; these officers, together with Captains *Stull* and *Davidson*, and *their brave men*, behaved in the handsomest manner, and rendered all the assistance their limited means afforded."

The following is a condensed narrative of the "sudden incursion" of the British, in August, 1814, from official accounts:

On the morning of the 18th of August, Thursday, 1814, intelligence was received at Washington from Point Look-out, that on the morning of the 17th, the enemy's fleet off that place had been reinforced by a formidable squadron of ships and vessels of various sizes. The commanding general immediately made requisitions on the Governors of Pennsylvania and Maryland, various officers of militia, and the militia of the District of Columbia, were ordered out en masse.

Colonel Monroe, with Captain Thornton's troop of horse, proceeded to find and reconnoitre the enemy on Friday the 19th; on the same day the militia of Georgetown and the City of Washington, under General Smith, were mustered. On Saturday the 20th, this and some other forces commenced their line of March towards Benedict about one o'clock, and encamped that night about four miles from the Eastern Branch bridge, on the road to Upper Marlboro. On this day Colonel Monroe communicated the intelligence

of the arrival of the enemy at Benedict in force. Same day Colonel Tilman and Captain Caldwell, with their commands of horse, were ordered and despatched to annoy the enemy, impede his march, to remove and destroy forage and provisions before the enemy.

On Sunday morning, the 21st, the troops were mustered, and the articles of war read to them. At 12 o'clock the marines under Captain Miller joined the army; the regulars of the 36th and 38th also joined at the Wood-yard, seven miles in advance, to which the main body of our troops were marched and encamped on Sunday night. Two letters from Colonel Munroe, on the 21st, one stating that he had viewed the enemy near Benedict, enumerated 27 square rigged vessels, some bay craft and barges; the other dated from Nottingham, stating the advance of the enemy upon that place by land and water; and recommending the commanding General to despatch 500 or 600 men to fall upon the enemy. Colonel Monroe and Colonel Beall both joined the army at night, and gave an account that the enemy had been viewed by them. Colonel Beall calculated that he had seen 4,000, without supposing he had seen all. Colonel Monroe estimated the enemy at about 6,000: Captain Herbert joins with his troop; Colonel Lavall had joined with two companies of cavalry on the day previous; the enemy remained at Nottingham, except an advance detachment about three miles from town. Monday the 22d, early in the morning, a light detachment was ordered to meet the enemy, composed of the 36th and 38th; Lieutenant Colonel Scott, Colo-

nel Lavall's cavalry, and three companies from the brigade of General Smith, under command of Major Peter, viz: his own company of artillery, Captain Stull's rifle corps, and Captain Davidson's light infantry. This detachment marched on the road to Nottingham, about 9 o'clock; the remainder of the army marched about one mile in advance to an elevated position; the commanding General, with his staff, accompanied by colonel Monroe, proceeded in advance to reconnoitre the march of the enemy. Commodore Barney had joined the army with his flotilla men, besides the marines under Captain Miller; the horse preceded the advance detachment of our forces, met the enemy, and retired before them. This induced the advance corps to take a position to impede the march of the enemy; but the advance detachment was ordered to retrograde and join the main body of the army, that had remained some hours in line of battle, expecting the enemy to come that route to the city, but who took the road to Upper Marlboro, turning to his right, after having come within a few miles of our forces; upon which the commanding general fell back with his whole forces to the Battalion Old-fields, about eight miles from Marlboro, and the same distance from the City of Washington. At this time heavy explosions in the direction of Marlboro, announced the destruction of the flotilla under command of Commodore Barney. The enemy arrived at Upper Marlboro about 2 o'clock, and remained there until late next day, to be joined, it is presumed, by the detachment of the enemy which had been sent against the flotilla.

The commanding General proceeded to Marlboro, and found the enemy encamped; several prisoners taken, gave information that the enemy would remain in that position until next day; and after making observations of the enemy, till the close of the day, General Winder returned to the army. Late in the evening of this day, the President, with the Secretaries of War and Navy, and the Attorney General, joined General Winder at the Battalion Old-fields, and remained with him till the evening of the 23d. In the morning the troops were drawn up and reviewed by the President. The most contradictory reports prevailed as to the movements and force of the enemy, and it was doubtful in camp whether Annapolis, fort Washington, with a view to co-operate with his naval forces, or the City of Washington, was his object. As to numbers, rumors vibrated from 4,000 to 12,000; the best opinion was from 5 to 7,000. Our forces at this time, at the Old Fields, are variously estimated, with no material difference, at about 3,000 men, in the following corps: about 400 horse, under the command of the following officers: Lieutenant Colonel Lavall, Colonel Tilman, Captains Caldwell, Thornton, Herbert, Williams, &c. 400 regular troops, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Scott, viz: 36th, 38th, and Captain Morgan's company of the 12th infantry; 600 marines and flotilla-men under Commodore Barney and Captain Miller, with five pieces of heavy artillery—two 18 pounders and three 12 pounders: 1,800 militia and volunteers, General Smith's brigade of Georgetown

and city militia, and Maryland militia under Colonel Kramer, of which there were two companies of artillery under Captain Burch and Major Peter, with six 6 pounders each, making an aggregate of 3,209, with 17 pieces of artillery. The enemy was without cavalry, and had 2 small field pieces and one howitzer, drawn by men; and the whole country well calculated for defence, skirmishing, and to impede the march of an enemy.

The enemy remained at Upper Marlborough till after 12 o'clock; about which time, General Winder again ordered the detachment under Lieutenant Colonel Scott and Major Peter, to advance and meet the enemy if he should be found advancing, or to attack his positions. About this time, 12 o'clock, some prisoners were taken, and, from the information given by them, and the observations of the videts, General Winder was induced to believe that the enemy intended to remain stationary for the day, which induced him to think of uniting with him the forces at Bladensburg, and despatched orders to General Stansbury, and other corps at Bladensburg, to move direct for Upper Marlborough, and proceeded himself towards Bladensburgh, to meet and hurry on the forces to form a junction. When General Winder left the command with General Smith, and proceeded towards Bladensburgh, with several troops of cavalry, he left orders that the advance corps should march upon the enemy, and annoy him by all possible means if in march, or if not, then in his positions: and if he advanced upon Bladensburg, General Smith,

with the main body, should fall upon his flank, or be governed by circumstances in other movements.

An express brought intelligence that the enemy had left Upper Marlborough; that our advance had met the enemy about six miles in advance of our forces, and after a skirmish, in which captain Stull's company had about 4 or 5 rounds, was compelled to retreat, and that the enemy was advancing. One of the aids of General Smith was despatched for General Winder; the whole army was placed in a favorable attitude of defence, in which position it continued until about sun-set, when General Winder, who had arrived some time previous, ordered the army to march to the City of Washington. The enemy was about three miles distant, and remained there that night. Having remained till the going down of the sun, the retreat to the city was induced by several considerations, stated by the commanding General. 1st. To effect a union of his whole forces. 2d. The fear of a night attack, from the superiority of the enemy, and want of discipline in his troops. And, 3d. In a night attack his superiority in artillery could not be used. The march of our army to the city was extremely rapid and precipitate, and orders occasionally given to captains of companies to hurry on the men, who were extremely fatigued and exhausted before the camping ground was reached, near the Eastern-branch bridge, within the District of Columbia.

General Stansbury had arrived at Bladensburg on the 22d, and the 5th Baltimore regiment, in-

cluding the artillery and rifle corps, on the evening of the 23d; and at 12 o'clock at night, Col. Monroe, in passing through Bladensburg to the City of Washington, advised General Stansbury to fall upon the rear of the enemy forthwith, as it was understood he was in motion for the city. General Stansbury having been ordered to take post at Bladensburg, did not think he was at liberty to leave it; but, independent of this consideration, the fatigue of the troops under Colonel Sterret, made it impracticable.

On the morning of the 24th, in a short note to the Secretary of War, General Winder says: The information up the river is threatening; Barney, or some other force, should occupy the batteries at Greenleaf's Point and Navy Yard, and wishes council from the Government or the Secretary of War. Upon this note there is an indorsement in the hand writing of General Armstrong, to this effect: "went to General Winder, saw no necessity for ordering Barney to Greenleaf's Point or Navy Yard; advised the Commodore to join the army at Bladensburg, and ordered Minor's regiment to that place."

On the 18th of August Gen. Van Ness ordered Gen. Young to call out, *en masse*, the brigade under his command, including the Alexandria militia; the same day two troops of cavalry attached to the brigade were ordered to rendezvous at Bladensburg; on the 19th, at 4 o'clock in the morning, to accompany Col. Monroe, Secretary of State, and to be subject to his order. On the 20th, in the afternoon, Gen. Young's brigade was ordered by Gen. Winder to cross the Potomac, opposite

Alexandria, and encamp in the best position and wait further orders, which was effected. The brigade consisting of 454 men, two brass six pounders, and one brass four pounder. On the 22d early, Gen. Young, by order of Gen. Winder, marched his brigade and took a position on a height near the head of Piscataway creek, about three miles in the rear of fort Washington, where the ground was favorable for a small detachment to defend the country against a much greater force, and remained in this position until the morning of the 24th, when several orders were given to him ; first, to march towards the Eastern Branch bridge ; second, to cross the Potomac to the Virginia side, &c. This brigade was intended in its dispositions to aid fort Washington, the town of Alexandria, and to be in a situation to join Gen. Winder.

On the morning of the 24th, Gen. Winder established his head-quarters near the Eastern Branch bridge ; detachments of horse were out in various directions as videttes and reconnoitring parties, and arrangements made to destroy the Eastern Branch bridge. Col. George Minor with his regiment of Virginia militia, composed of 600 infantry and 100 cavalry, arrived in the City of Washington in the twilight of the evening of the 23d ; he called on the President, who referred him to the Secretary of War for orders ; the Secretary informed him that arms could not be had that night, but gave orders to report himself to Col. Carberry early in the morning, who would furnish him with arms and ammunition, as he was charged with that duty by Gen. Winder.

From early in the morning till late in the forenoon, Col. Minor sought Col. Carberry diligently, but he could not be found. He rode to headquarters and obtained an order from Gen. Win-der upon the arsenal for arms, &c. marched to the place with his regiment, and its care he found committed to a young man whose caution in giving out arms, &c. very much delayed the arming and supplying this regiment. An instance is here given when the flints were counted out by the officers of the regiment, to expedite business at this crisis, the young man would count them over before they could be obtained.

Col. Carberry arrived at this moment, apologized for his absence, and informed Col. Minor, that he had the evening previous ridden out to his country seat. Col. Minor was again delayed some small length of time in having to remain to sign receipts, &c. His men were ordered to Capitol hill. In the mean time various reports were brought into head-quarters as to the movements and intentions of the enemy; the president and heads of departments collected at head-quarters, in the following order : The president, next secretary of state, next the attorney general, next the secretary of the navy, and last the secretary of war and treasury together. Col. Monroe had left head-quarters upon a rumor that gained ground, that the enemy was marching upon the city by way of Bladensburg, with a view of joining Gen. Stansbury, advising him of the rumor, and to aid him in the formation of a line of battle to meet the enemy. Gen. Stansbury, for reasons given in his report, had marched from

his position in advance of Bladensburg, and occupied the ground west of that village on the banks of the Eastern Branch. Here the front line of battle was formed by General Stansbury and his officers, with the aid of Col. Monroe, on the presumption that Gen. Stansbury's brigade, and the command of Col. Sterret, including the command of Major Pinckney and Baltimore artillery.

There is a bridge over the Eastern Branch at Bladensburg, and a large turnpike road leading direct to the City of Washington. About 400 yards from this bridge, some small distance to the left of the road, the Baltimore artillery, six pieces of six pounders, occupied a temporary breast-work of earth, well calculated to command the pass over the bridge. Part of the battalion of riflemen, under Major Wm. Pinckney, and one other company, took position on the right of the artillery, partially protected by a fence and brush; and on the left of the battery, leading to the rear of a barn, two companies, from the regiment under Col. Shutz, and the other part of the riflemen from Baltimore. Col. Ragan was posted in the rear of Major Pinckney, his right resting on the road; Col. Shutz continuing the line on the left, with a small vacancy in the centre of the two regiments; and Col. Sterret formed the extreme left flank of the infantry. At this moment, Colonels Beall and Hood entered Bladensburg, with the Maryland militia from Annapolis, crossed the bridge, and took a position on the most commanding height, on the right of the turnpike, about three hundred yards from the road, to secure the right flank. In the mean time, (about

11 o'clock,) certain intelligence was received at head-quarters, that the enemy was in full march towards Bladensburg; which induced Gen. Win-der to put in motion his whole force, except a few men and a piece of artillery left at the Eastern Branch bridge to destroy it. The day was hot, and the road dusty—the march was rapid to Bladensburg. The cavalry and mounted men arrived, and were placed on the left flank, and some small distance in its rear. Gen. Win-der now arrived, and told Gen. Stansbury and Col. Monroe, that his whole force was marching for Bladensburg, and approved the dispositions which had been made of the troops; at which moment, it had become impracticable, in the opinion of the officers, to make any essential change; for the two armies were now coming to the battle ground, in opposite directions; and the enemy appeared on the opposite heights of Bladensburg, about a mile distant, and halted 15 or 20 minutes.—This was about 12 o'clock. The troops from the City were disposed of as they arrived. Captain Burch, with three pieces of artillery, was stationed on the extreme left of the infantry of the first line; and a rifle company, armed with muskets, near the battery, to support it. About this time the secretary of war arrived, and in a few minutes after, the president and the attorney general, and proceeded to examine the disposition of the troops. In the mean time, as the enemy advanced into Bladensburg, the officers were forming rapidly the second line. The command of Com. Barney came up in a trot; and formed his men on the right of the main road, in a line with the

command under Colonels Beall and Hood, with a considerable vacancy, owing to the ground. The heavy artillery Com. Barney planted in the road ; the three 12 pounders to the right, under Captain Miller, who commanded the flotilla men and marines, as infantry, to support the artillery. Lieut. Col. Kramer, with a battalion of Maryland militia, was posted in a wood, in advance of the marines and Colonels Beall and Hood's command. The regiment under command of Col. Magruder, was stationed on the left of Com. Barney, and in a line with him and Col. Beall. The regiment under command of Col. Brent, and Major Warring's battallion, and some other small detachments, formed the left flank of this second line, and in the rear of Major Peter's battery ; and Lieut. Col. Scott, with the regulars, was placed in advance of Col. Magruder, and to the left, forming a line towards Major Peter's battery, but in such a manner as not to mask it ; other small detachments in various directions.

About half after 12 o'clock, while the second line was thus forming, the enemy approached and the battle commenced : the Baltimore artillery opened a fire and dispersed the enemy's light troops now advancing along the street of the village, who took a temporary cover behind the houses and trees, in loose order, and presented objects only occasionally for the fire of the cannon. The enemy commenced throwing his rockets, and his light troops began to concentrate near the bridge, and to press across it and the river which was fordable above. The battalion of riflemen under Major Pinkney, now united gal-

lantly with the fire from the battery. For some minutes the fire was continued with considerable effect ; the enemy's column was not only dispersed while in the street, but while approaching the bridge was thrown into some confusion, and the British officers were seen exerting themselves to press the soldiers on. Having now gained the bridge, it was passed rapidly, and as the enemy crossed, flanked, formed the line and advanced steadily on, which compelled the artillery and battalion of riflemen to give way, after which Major Pinkney was severely wounded. He exerted himself to rally his men, and succeeded at a small distance in the rear of his first position, and united with the fifth Baltimore regiment.

It appears from reports of several officers, Stansbury, Pinkney, Law, Sterrett, &c. that the command of Gen. Stansbury was three or four hundred yards in the rear of the battery ; of course this small party had to fight with the whole force of the enemy until they retired, and the enemy occupied the ground they left without any considerable resistance, as the enemy marched on without halting after the bridge was passed. Capt. Burch and Col. Sterret were about the same distance, when Col. Sterret was ordered to advance to support the first line. One of the pieces of artillery was abandoned, but spiked previously. The enemy soon took advantage of the trees of an orchard which was occupied or held by the force which had just retreated and kept up a galling fire on part of our line. Captain Burch's artillery and a small detachment near it now opened a cross fire upon the enemy. Col. Sterret, with

the 5th Baltimore regiment, was ordered to advance, and made a prompt movement until ordered to halt, as at this moment the rockets assuming a more horizontal direction and passing near the heads of Colonels Shutz and Ragan's regiments, the right gave way, which was followed in a few minutes by a general flight of the two regiments, in defiance of all the exertions of Generals Winder, Stansbury and other officers. Burch's artillery and the 5th regiment remained with firmness: the orchard obstructed their fire; but notwithstanding, the enemy's light troops were, for a moment, driven back by them; the enemy having gained the right flank of the fifth, which exposed it, Burch's artillery and Colonel Sterret, who commanded the fifth, were ordered by Gen. Winder to retreat, with a view of forming at a small distance in the rear; but instead of retiring in order, the fifth, like the other two regiments of Gen. Stansbury, in a very few minutes were retreating in disorder and confusion, notwithstanding the exertions of Col. Sterret to prevent it. From reports of various officers exertions were made to rally the men to bring them again to the battle, which partly succeeded in the first instance, but ultimately, and in a short time, all attempts were vain, and the forces routed; and the first line, together with the horse, were totally routed and retreated in a road which forked in three directions; one branch led by Rock Creek Church, to Tenley Town and Montgomery court house, another led to George Town, and a third to the City of Washington.

After the retreat of the militia under Col. Kra-

mer from his first position, the enemy's column in the road was exposed to an animated discharge from Major Peter's artillery, which continued until they came into contact with Com. Barney: here the enemy met the greatest resistance and sustained the greatest loss, advancing upon our retreating line. When the enemy came in full view, and in a heavy column in the main road, Com. Barney ordered an 18 pounder to be opened upon them, which completely cleared the road, scattering and repulsed the enemy for a moment. In several attempts to rally and advance, the enemy was repulsed, which induced him to flank to the right of our lines in an open field. Here Capt. Miller opened upon him with the three 12 pounders, and the flotilla men acting as infantry, with considerable effect. The enemy continued flanking to the right and pressed upon the command of Colonels Beall and Hood, which gave way after three or four rounds of ineffectual fire, at a considerable distance from the enemy, while Col. Beall and other officers attempted to rally the men on this high position. The enemy very soon gained the flank and even the rear of the right of the second line. Com. Barney, Capt. Miller, and some other officers of his command being wounded, his ammunition wagons having gone off in the disorder, and that which the marines and flotilla men had, being exhausted; in this situation a retreat was ordered by Com. Barney, who fell himself into the hands of the enemy. The second line was not exactly connected, posted in advantageous positions in connection, and supporting each other. The com-

mand of Gen. Smith, including the Georgetown and City militia, still remained in order and firm without any part having given way, as well as the command of Lieut. Col. Scott of the regulars, and some other corps. The enemy's light troops had in the mean time advanced on the left of the road, and had gained a line parallel with Smith's command, and in endeavoring to turn the flank, Col. Brent was placed in a position calculated to prevent it; the enemy also advanced, and came within long shot of part of Col. Magruder's command, which opened a partial fire, but without much effect; and at this moment and in this situation Gen. Winder ordered the whole of the troops then stationary, to retreat, which was effected with as much order as the nature of the ground and the occasion would permit; these troops, after retreating five or six hundred paces, were halted and formed, but were again ordered to retreat by Gen. Winder. Gen. Winder then gave orders to collect and form the troops on the heights west of the turnpike gate, about one mile and a half from the capitol, which order was in part executed, and the forces formed by Gen. Smith and the other officers, when Col. George Minor came up with his regiment of Virginia volunteers, and united his forces with Gen. Smith's command, having been detained, as before stated, in obtaining arms, ammunition, &c.; but, while in the act of forming, Gen. Winder gave orders to retire to the capitol, with an expectation of being united with the troops of the first line. Col. Minor was ordered to take a certain position and disposition, and cover the retreat of all the forces

by remaining until all had marched for the capitol. The troops were again halted at the Capitol while Gen. Winder was in conference with Col. Monroe and Gen. Armstrong.

The first line and the cavalry, except Col. La-vall's, had taken a route which did not bring them to the Capitol ; the most of them had proceeded north of the District of Columbia, and others dispersed and returned home, and sought refreshment in the country. The commanding general represented the diminution of his force, the dispersion of a large portion of it, the want of discipline, the great fatigue of the troops, and believed that it would be impossible to make effectual resistance to the invasion of the City ; nor did he think it would be proper to attempt to defend the Capitol, the troops being without provisions, and which would leave every other part of the City to the mercy of the enemy, and the prospect of losing his army. In this consultation the secretaries of state and war, it appears, concurred in their views with Gen. Winder, and advised him to retire and rally the troops upon the heights of Georgetown ; this produced an order for the whole forces to retreat from the Capitol hill through Georgetown. On receiving this order the troops evinced the greatest anguish, and that order which had been previously maintained was destroyed. Gen. Smith in his report uses this language : " When the order for a retreat from Capitol hill was received, the troops evinced an anguish beyond the power of language to express." The troops were halted at Tenley town, and an attempt was made to collect them to-

gether, which only partially succeeded. Some returned home ; some went in pursuit of refreshments, and those that halted gave themselves up to the uncontrolled feelings which fatigue, exhaustion, privation and disappointment produced. The force thus collected were marched about five miles up the Potomac, and early in the morning, Thursday the 25th, orders were given to assemble the troops at Montgomery court-house. Gen. Winder seems to have taken this position with a view to collect his forces, and to interpose for the protection of Baltimore, in case the enemy marched upon it, as was anticipated by him. On the 23d Gen. Winder despatched an order to the commanding officer at fort Washington to place patrols on every road leading to the garrison ; and upon the event of his being taken in the rear of the fort, to blow it up and retire across the river. On the 26th, the army at Montgomery took up the line of march about ten o'clock towards Baltimore : Gen. Winder proceeded on to Baltimore. On the 27th, Gen. Smith's brigade marched to this District.

The distance from Benedict to the City of Washington, by Bladensburg, is upwards of fifty miles. The enemy was without baggage wagons or means of transportation ; his troops much exhausted with fatigue ; many compelled to quit the ranks, and extraordinary exertions used to keep others in motion ; and as if unable to pursue our forces, remained on the battle ground : the enemy's advance reached the city about 8 o'clock in the evening, the battle having ended about 2 o'clock, or before. The main body of the enemy

remained on the heights west of the turnpike gate.

Doctor Catlett, the superintending surgeon, who was admitted to attend upon the wounded, and who passed through the enemy's camps and remained at Bladensburg until the city was evacuated, had the best opportunity of estimating the loss on both sides, as well as a good opportunity to ascertain the number and force of the enemy. He estimates it as follows :

Of the Enemy.—On capitol hill, 700; turnpike hill, 2000; wounded at Bladensburg, 300; attendants 300; wounded and attendants in the city of Washington, 60; killed at Bladensburg and the city, 180; total force, 3540. This statement is corroborated by all the information in his power, besides his own observations. Mr. Law estimated the enemy, on its march, at 5000; but from the best information, his estimate would be about 4,500. Col. Monroe, who viewed the enemy on his march, estimated the number at about 6000. Gen. Winder states that the best opinion at the wood-yard, made the enemy from 5 to 7000. *Our forces* are variously estimated; and indeed, from the manner of collecting them, and their dispersion, makes it difficult to ascertain the number with perfect accuracy. Gen. Stansbury represents colonel Ragan's regiment at 550; col. Schutz's regiment at 800; colonels Beall's and Hoods, at 800; col. Sterret's regiment at 500; major Pinckney's command, including two companies of artillery, 300; making 2953. But general Winder estimates colonel Beall, 6 or 700: deduct 100, this leaves 2853.—

To which add the command of general Smith, and militia that united with him at the wood-yard, Battalion Old-fields, &c. the regulars under lieutenant colonel Scott, Barney's command, the cavalry, &c. 3200; making an aggregate number of 6053. Besides this force, several detachments are spoken of by general Winder's officers, not known, amounting to several hundred. But as a small detachment was left at the Eastern Branch bridge, others, particularly some of the cavalry, were on detachment, reconnoitring, &c. the number of our forces may be estimated at least 6000, including about 20 pieces of artillery, 2 eighteen pounders, 3 twelves, and the balance six pounders. Our loss on the field of battle, killed, is estimated, by the superintending surgeon, at 10 or 12, and the wounded, some of whom died, at about 30. General Winder's official report estimates our loss at about 50 killed and 50 wounded.

The probable estimate of British forces on the 24th August: Total, 4500. Killed at Bladensburg and in the city, 150; wounded at both places, 300. American forces, 6000. Killed, 20; wounded 40; besides the regiment under command of Col. Minor, 600 infantry and 100 horse, which met the retreat on the west of the turnpike gate; and Gen. Young's brigade, about 500, which was ordered to remain on the banks of the Potomac, about 12 miles from the City of Washington, until the evening of the 24th, when he crossed over to Alexandria, and proceeded to Montgomery court-house, to join the main army.

The enemy, on the evening of the 25th, made

the greatest exertions to leave the City of Washington. They had about 40 indifferent looking horses, 10 or 12 carts and wagons, one ox cart, one coach, and several gigs; these were sent to Bladensburg to move off the wounded; a drove of 60 or 70 cattle preceded this party. Arriving at Bladensburg, the British surgeon was ordered to select the wounded who could walk; the 40 horses were mounted by those who could ride; the carts and wagons loaded, and upwards of 90 wounded left behind. About 12 o'clock at night the British army passed through Bladensburg; and parties continued until morning, and stragglers until after mid-day. The retreat of the enemy to his shipping was precipitate and apparently under an alarm, and it is supposed that it was known to him that our forces had marched to Montgomery court-house.

COMMODORE BARNEY'S LETTER.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Barney, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

FARM AT ELK RIDGE, Aug. 29, 1814.

I was informed the enemy was within a mile of Bladensburg—we hurried on. The day was hot, and my men very much crippled from the severe marches we had experienced the days before, many of them being without shoes, which I had replaced that morning. I preceded the men, and when I arrived at the line which separates the district from Maryland, the battle began. I sent an officer back to hurry on my men; they came up in a trot; we took our position on the

rising ground, put the pieces in battery, posted the *marines* under *captain Miller*, and the *flotil-lamen*, who were to act as infantry, under their own officers, on my right to support the pieces, and waited the approach of the enemy. During this period the engagement continued, and the enemy advancing, our own army retreating before them, apparently in much disorder. At length the enemy made its appearance on the main road, in force, and in front of my battery, and on seeing us, made a halt. I reserved our fire. In a few minutes the enemy again advanced, when I ordered an 18 pounder to be fired, which completely cleared the road; shortly after, a second and a third attempt was made by the enemy to come forward, but all were destroyed. They then crossed over into an open field, and attempted to flank our right; he was there met by three 12 pounders, the *marines* under *captain Miller*, and my men, acting as infantry, and again was totally cut up. By this time not a vestige of the American army remained, except a body of five or six hundred, posted on a height on my right, from whom I expected much support, from their fine situation.

The enemy from this period, never appeared in force in *front* of us; they pushed forward their *sharp shooters*; one of which shot my horse under me, who fell dead between two of my guns. The enemy, who had been kept in check by our fire for nearly half an hour, now began to out-flank us on the right: our guns were turned that way; he pushed up the hill about two or three hundred, towards the corps of Americans station-

ed as above described, who, to my great mortification, made no resistance, giving a fire or two and retired. In this situation we had the whole army of the enemy to contend with. Our ammunition was expended, and unfortunately, the drivers of my ammunition wagons had gone off in the general panic. At this time I received a severe wound in my thigh; captain *Miller* was wounded; sailingmaster *Warner* killed; acting sailingmaster *Martin* killed; and sailingmaster *Martin* wounded; but to the honor of my officers and men, as fast as their companions and messmates fell at the guns, they were instantly replaced from the infantry.

Finding the enemy now completely in our rear, and no means of defence, I gave orders to my officers and men to retire. Three of my officers assisted me to get off a short distance, but the great loss of blood occasioned such a weakness that I was compelled to lie down. I requested my officers to leave me, which they obstinately refused, but upon being ordered they obeyed, one only remained. In a short time I observed a British soldier, and had him called, and directed him to seek an officer; in a few minutes an officer came, and on learning who I was brought *General Ross* and *Admiral Cockburn* to me. — Those officers behaved to me with the most marked attention, respect, and politeness had a surgeon brought, and my wound dressed immediately. After a few minutes' conversation, the general informed me (after paying me a handsome compliment) that I was *paroled*, and at liberty to proceed to Washington or Bladensburg; as also Mr,

Huffington, who had remained with me, offering me every assistance in his power, giving orders for a litter to be brought, in which I was carried to *Bladensburg*; captain *Wainwright*, first captain to admiral *Cochran*, remained with me, and behaved to me as if I was a brother. During the stay of the enemy at *Bladensburg*, I received every marked attention possible from the officers of the navy and army.

My wound is deep, but I flatter myself not dangerous; the ball is not yet extracted. I fondly hope a few weeks will restore me to health, and that an exchange will take place, that I may resume my command, or any other that you and the president may think proper to honor me with.

Yours respectfully,

JOSHUA BARNEY.

By the President of the U. States of America. A Proclamation.

Whereas the enemy by a sudden incursion have succeeded in invading the capital of the nation, defended at the moment by troops less numerous than their own, and almost entirely of the militia during their possession of which, though for a single day only, they wantonly destroyed the public edifices having no relation in their structure to operations of war, nor used at the time for military annoyance; some of these edifices being also costly monuments of taste and of the arts, and others depositories of the public archives, not only precious to the nation as the memorials of its origin and its early transactions, but interesting to all nations, as contributions to the general stock of historical instruction and political science.

And whereas, advantage has been taken of the loss of a fort, more immediately guarding the neighbouring town of *Alexandria*, to place the town within the range of a naval force, too long and too much in the habit of abusing its superiority wherever it can be applied, to require, as the alternative of a general conflagration, an undisturbed plunder of private property, which has been executed in a manner peculiarly distressing to the inhabitants who had, inconsiderately, cast themselves upon the justice and generosity of the victor;

And whereas, it now appears, by a direct communication from the British commander on the American station, to be his avowed purpose to employ the force under his direction "in destroying and laying waste such towns and districts upon the coast as may be found assailable;" adding to this declaration the insulting pretext that it is in retaliation for a wanton destruction committed by the army of the United States in Upper Canada, when it is notorious, that no destruction has been committed, which, notwithstanding the multiplied outrages previously committed by the enemy, was not unauthorised, and promptly shown to be so; and that the United States have been as constant in their endeavors to reclaim the enemy from such outrages, by the contrast of their own example, as they have been ready to terminate, on reasonable conditions, the war itself:

And whereas, these proceedings and declared purposes, which exhibit a deliberate disregard of the principles of humanity, and the rules of civilized warfare, and which must give to the existing war, a character of extended devastation and barbarism, at the very moment of negotiations for peace, invited by the enemy himself, leave no prospect of safety to any thing within the reach of his predatory and incendiary operations, but in manful and universal determination to chastise and expel the invader:

Now, therefore, I, James Madison, president of the United States, do issue this my proclamation, exhorting all the good people thereof, to unite their hearts and hands in giving effect to the ample means possessed for that purpose. I enjoin it on all officers, civil and military, to exert themselves in executing the duties with which they are respectively charged.— And more especially, I require the officers commanding the respective military districts, to be vigilant and alert in providing for the defence thereof; for the more effectual accomplishment of which, they are authorised to call to the defence of exposed and threatened places portions of the militia most convenient thereto, whether they be or be not parts of the quotas detached for the service of the United States under requisitions of the general government.

On an occasion which appeals so forcibly to the proud feelings and patriotic devotion of the American people, none will forget what they owe to themselves; what they owe to their country and the high destinies which await it; what to the glory acquired by their fathers, in establishing the independence which is now maintained by their sons, with the augmented

Estimate of U. S. and British Forces. 475

strength and resources with which time and Heaven had blessed them. Dated, Sept. 1.

(Signed)

JAMES MADISON.

The United States forces consisted of—

<i>Cavalry.</i> —Cavalry of the United States,.....	140	
Maryland Militia Cavalry,.....	220	
Columbia District Cavalry,.....	40	
Virginia, Col. Minor's,.....	100	
		500
<i>Infantry and Marines</i> —		
36th reg't. 1 bat'n. 38th, 1 com'y. 12th	500	
Marines and Seamen,.....	600	
		1100
<i>Militia.</i> —Stansbury's Brigade,.....	1200	
Part of Stricker's,.....	800	
Smith's brigade & Kramer's battalion,	1500	
Young's brigade,.....	400	
Beall's regiment,.....	700	
Minor's regiment,.....	600	
Detachments of volunteers and militia,	200	
		5400
Total,.....	7000	
Twenty pieces of field artillery of different calibres.		
Loss in killed and wounded—Killed,.....	10	
Wounded,.....	30	
Total,	40	

The British forces consisted of—

1st brigade, Col. Brooke, 4th regiment or King's own.
 44th Regiment.
 2d brigade, Col. Patterson, 21st regiment.
 21st Royal Scots, Fusileers.
 2d battalion Royal Marines.
 Detachment of Marines under Capt. Robin's,
 Light brigade, Col. Thornton, 85th regiment.
 85th Light Infantry.
 4, 21, 44, Light Infantry companies, Maj. Jones, 4th reg't.
 One company of Marine Skirmishes under Lt. Stevens.
 Colonial Marines under Capt. Read.
 The 3 pounder under Capt. Carmichael, Royal Artillery.
 [The above list in the shape of "D. O." by Capt. Blanchard
 was found after the explosion at Greenleaf's Point]

The whole amounting to nearly 4,500.

The following estimate of public property destroyed is nearly as accurate as can be ascertained.

The Capitol, from its foundation to its destruction, including original cost, alterations, repairs, &c.	\$787,163 28
The President's house, including all costs,	334,334 00
Public offices, treasury, state, war and navy,	93,613 82
	<hr/>
	\$1,215,111 10

The buildings have been examined by order of a committee of the senate. The walls of the Capitol and President's house are good, and require repairs only. The walls of the public offices are not sufficient. It is supposed that the sum of \$460,000 will be sufficient to place the buildings in the situation they were in previous to their destruction,	460,000 00
Loss sustained at the Navy Yard,	
In moveable property,	417,745 51
In buildings and fixtures,	91,425 53
	<hr/>
	\$969,171 04

To this sum must be added the public library, estimated at

An estimate of the expense of rebuilding, in a plain and substantial manner, the navy yard, so as to carry on all the public works with as much advantage and convenience as previous to its destruction,	62,370 00
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Private property destroyed.

Mr. Sewall's house on the Capitol Hill.

Hotel belonging to Mr. Carrol, do.

Gen. Washington's house, do.

Mr. Frost's house, do.

Several other houses were plundered by the soldiers and sailors.

THE CAPTURE OF ALEXANDRIA.

In relation to the conduct of the corporation of Alexandria, and its capture by the enemy in his recent enterprise, the committee were furnished with various documents: but in justice to the town and to the public, a brief retrospect may not be deemed improper, as connecting certain events with the surrender of the town on the 29th of August.—October, 1812, a volunteer company was raised in Alexandria, amounting to about 70, including officers; clothed by voluntary aid and donation from the citizens of Alexandria; intended for the lines, but stationed at fort Washington: remained in garrison till December: ordered to Annapolis, and there discharged. March, 1813, capt. Marsteller's company of artillery stationed at fort Washington for upwards of three months. 21st of March, 1813, corporation, by committee, called on the secretary of war for arms, &c for the defence of Alexandria. 8th of May, corporation, by committee, waited upon the president to apprize him of the defenceless state of the town; president acknowledged that attention was due to the representations of respectable men, and the proper attention should be given, at the same time apprized the committee of the impossibility, in the nature of things, to give complete protection to every assailable point of the country. 11th of May, committee of vigilance appointed to co-operate with the committee of Georgetown and city of Washington: a deputation from the three com-

mittees waited upon general Armstrong, and represented the necessity of additional fortifications at fort Washington: colonel Wadsworth was ordered to attend the committee, examine and report upon their suggestions. The examination was made, and colonel Wadsworth reported that the battery at fort Washington was in such a state, and it so effectually commanded the channel of the Potomac, that it was not to be apprehended that the enemy would attempt to pass it while its present defences remain entire. Its elevated situation should prevent dread of a cannonading from ships; that in case of designs against the district of Columbia, an assault by land was most probable; to guard against this some inconsiderable work on the land was recommended; an additional fort in the same neighborhood was considered unnecessary. On the 5th and 13th of August, 1814, the corporation loaned to the United States 35,000 dollars, upon condition that it should be expended south of Alexandria. After the defeat of general Winder at Bladensburg, the corporation by committee waited upon the British commander at this city, to know what treatment was to be expected, provided Alexandria should fall into his hands. Admiral Cockburn assured the deputation that private property would be respected; that probably some fresh provisions and flour might be wanted, but they should be paid for. Without firing a gun, on the 27th, fort Washington was blown up and abandoned by the commanding officer, captain Dyson, who has been dismissed from the service of the United States by a sentence of a court martial, in consequence of it.

On the 28th, after the enemy's squadron passed the fort, the corporation, by deputation, proceeded to the ship commanded by captain Gordon—who commanded, and requested to know his intentions in regard to Alexandria, which he proposed to communicate when he should come opposite the town, but promised that the persons, houses and furniture of the citizens should be unmolested if he met with no opposition. Next day, the 29th, the British squadron was drawn up in line of battle so as to command the whole town. There were two frigates, the Seahorse, 38 guns, Euryalus, 36 guns, 2 rocket ships of 18 guns each, 2 bomb ships of 8 guns each, and a schooner of 2 guns arranged along the town.—The committee will not attempt to condense the correspondence and terms of surrender, but refer to it as a part of the report. One hour was allowed the corporation to decide. It was stated to the British officer that the common council had no power to compel the return of merchandise carried to the country, nor to compel the citizens to aid in raising the sunken vessels; these two points were yielded by the enemy. The enemy was requested to explain what was included in the term merchandise which was to be taken, and in answer it was stated that it would embrace such as was intended for exportation, such as tobacco, cotton, flour, bale goods, &c. The plunder of the enemy was indiscriminate and not confined to any particular class of individuals, and included alike non-residents and inhabitants. The plunder of the enemy was confined principally to flour, cotton and tobacco.

About ten oclock in the morning of the 29th, captain Gordon sent to the mayor the following terms:

*His Majesty's ship Sea Horse,
Off Alexandria, 29th August, 1814.*

GENTLEMEN—In consequence of a deputation yesterday received from the city of Alexandria, requesting favorable terms for the safety of the city, the undermentioned are the only conditions in my power to offer.

The town of Alexandria, with the exception of public works, shall not be destroyed, unless hostilities are commenced on the part of the Americans, nor shall the inhabitants be molested in any manner whatever, or their dwelling houses entered, if the following articles are complied with:

Art. 1. All naval and ordnance stores, public or private, must be immediately delivered up.

2. Possession will be immediately taken of all the shipping, and their furniture must be sent on board by the owners without delay.

3. The vessels that have been sunk must be delivered up in the state they were, on the 19th of August, the day of the squadron passing the Kettle Bottoms.

4. Merchandize of every description must be instantly delivered up, and to prevent any irregularity, that might be committed in its embarkation, the merchants have it at their option to load the vessels generally employed for that purpose, when they shall be towed off by us.

5. All merchandize that has been removed from Alexandria, since the 19th inst. is to be included in the above articles.

6. Refreshments of every description to be supplied the ships, and paid for at the market price, by bills on the British government.

7. Officers will be appointed to see that articles No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, are strictly complied with, and any deviation or non-compliance, on the part of the inhabitants of Alexandria, will render this treaty null and void. I have the honor to be, &c

JAMES A. GORDON.

*Captain of H. M. ship Sea Horse,
and senior officer of H. M. ships off Alexandria*
To the Common Council of the town of Alexandria.

The common council were obliged to yield submission to these terms, and did thereupon pass and publish the following resolution:

“Resolved, That the common council of Alexandria in assenting to the conditions offered by the commander of the British squadron now off the town, has acted from the impulse of irresistible necessity, and solely from a regard to the welfare of the town; that it considers the assent by it given as only formal, inasmuch as the enemy had it already in their power to enforce a compliance with their demand by a seizure of the property required from us; and believing the safety of the persons of the inhabitants, of their dwellings, and of such property as is not comprehended within the requisition, to depend entirely on the observance of the terms of it, the common council recommends to the inhabitants an acquiescence, at the same time it does expressly disclaim the power of doing any act on its part, to enforce compliance, its authority in this particular being limited to recommendation only.”

In the execution of the terms imposed by the enemy, it is proper to state, that the verbal explanations made by the officer to the mayor, were generally adhered to. No merchandise was required to be brought back to the town; no assistance was required of, or offered by the citizens in getting up the sunken vessels. The depredations of the enemy, with a few exceptions, were confined to flour, cotton, and tobacco, which they carried off in some of the vessels then at the town; only one vessel was burnt; no private dwelling was visited or entered in a rude or hostile manner, nor were citizens personally exposed to insult.

On the 29th of August, the British squadron commenced taking off from the warehouses the flour and tobacco. They continued until Friday morning, the 2d of September, when the last loaded vessel was sent down the river. The

post office in Alexandria had, during the time the fleet lay opposite the town, been removed into the country some miles. On Friday, the 2d of September, the postmaster found in the letter box of the house which had been used as the post office, the following letter, to wit:

"Iphigenia, 28th August, 1814.

"The object of the expedition being accomplished, and the inhabitants of the country, upon the banks of the Potomac, being alarmed for their property, on account of the presence of the British squadron on that river, the commander-in-chief has directed me to forward openly, by the hands of one of the inhabitants, this order, for the ships in the Potomac to retire and rejoin his flag.

EDWD. COBRINGTON,

Rear admiral, and captain of the fleet."

This letter is directed as follows:

"On H. B. M. service, to the commanding officer of H. B. M. ships in the river Potomac."

Estimate of the loss: 3 ships, 3 brigs, several bay and river craft, some vessels burnt, 16,000 barrels flour taken, 1,000 hogsheads of tobacco, 150 bales cotton, 5,000 dollars worth of wines, sugar, &c.

[NOTE.—The preceding accounts were, as stated at page 450, compiled from public documents, by which it appears there is a great discrepancy, in relation to the numerical force of the contending armies, American as well as British; and that Mr. Madison's proclamation, on this point, is at variance with the official report of Congress. The compiler has put the reader in possession of all the material facts of the narrative, and left him to form his own conclusions as to their accuracy.]

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AND PUBLIC LOTS.

Extracts from a Report of the Committee for the District of Columbia, "inquiring into the expediency of making provision by act of Congress, or otherwise, for the repair and improvement of the street in Washington City, called the Pennsylvania Avenue, from the President's House to the Capitol, on the McAdam plan or other permanent manner." February 10. 1830.

That your committee, upon due consideration of the subject referred to them, have come to the conclusion, that it is just and expedient for Congress to provide by law for the repair and improvement of said street in a permanent manner. This is deemed necessary, not merely for the convenience of the citizens of the District of Columbia, but for members of Congress, the various and numerous officers of the General Government residing in this District, and the citizens of the States who may have business to transact with Congress and those officers.

It will be observed that the Capitol, in which both houses of Congress and all its committees, and the Supreme Court of the United States, hold their sessions, and which contains all their archives and records, and also the public library, is nearly a mile and three quarters from the President's House, contiguous to which are all the Executive Departments of the Government, except that of the General Post Office, which is nearly central between those points. Hence will be seen, at a glance, the great extent of intercourse which becomes indispensable between these points, by such persons as are directly or indirectly connected with the Government; and also the importance of a convenient and safe road of communication. It is scarcely necessary to add, that, at certain seasons of the year, the present communication is neither convenient or safe.

Your committee, after having taken as much pains as other duties would allow, to ascertain the best mode of improving said Avenue, have thought proper to recommend, that the centre thereof, between the two middle rows of trees, which are forty-five feet distant from each other, be either paved with sizeable round stone in a superior manner, or that a road of the same width be constructed of pounded stone upon the McAdam plan.

It would be desirable that the distance of thirty-four and an half feet, between the proposed improvement and the side

walks, should be covered at least six inches deep, with clean coarse gravel, and that there should be suitable drains and passages for carriages, from the gravel way on the side, to the centre of the Avenue. The gravel way thus made would form an excellent road at all times, when not affected by frosts or extreme wet weather; and then, the centre could be resorted to, as well for the convenience of travelling, as the protection of the gravel way, from being cut up when exposed to the action of rain and frost. But inasmuch as the cost of improving the centre of the street, will be very considerable, your committee do not recommend that any thing should be done at this time, with the side ways, except so far as their improvement will be necessarily connected with the proposed improvement of the centre.

The distance from the Navy Office to the East front of the Capitol, (including the circular roads around it) is three thousand nine hundred and nine yards, which makes the whole area proposed to be improved, 58,635 square yards; this at 72 cents per yard, will amount to - - - \$42,208 20

It is estimated that the expense of preparing the ground will amount to - - - - - 5,866 50

Making in the whole - - - \$48,171 70
and your committee recommend an appropriation of that sum.

Believing that there has been some misapprehension in the public mind, in regard to the amount of Government expenditures for the benefit of this District, compared with the amount of moneys received for the sales of land therein, beyond their cost, and the value of lands still unsold, your committee have thought proper to procure a statement of facts relating to this subject, which is hereto annexed.

From this statement it appears that there has already been received, from the sale of public lands in the District, beyond the cost of all the lands purchased by the Government, the sum of \$696,618 68. That the estimated cash value of lands still unsold amounts to \$1,091,174 09, making in the whole \$1,787,792 77.

All the appropriations of money by Congress for the benefit of this District, independent of public buildings for the General Government, amount to \$186,860 48; of this sum has been appropriated for a Penitentiary, a Court House, and Jails, \$144,295 79. There are many other considerations which might be presented, to show that the General Government ought to exercise a liberal spirit towards this District.

CAPITOL, U. S. Feb. 6, 1830.

Sir: In reply to your inquiries, I have the honor to state, that the public grounds in the city of Washington consist of two descriptions: Firstly, building lots, assigned to the United States, upon a division with the original proprietors, agreeably to the terms and conditions of the deeds of trust, by which the proprietors of the soil, within the limits of the city, ceded to the United States one moiety of the building lots, without any pecuniary equivalent. Secondly, "Reservations" of entire squares, or larger sections of grounds, reserved for the use of the United States, but for which the proprietors received payment at the rate of 65 2 3 dollars per acre. The number of building lots assigned to the United States, was 10,136, of which number 6,852 have been sold for the sum of \$732,717 68 cents, leaving 3,284 for sale; which, if estimated at the same rate, would amount to \$351,174 9, making together, a sum total of \$1,083,891 77 for building lots. The reservations contained the quantity of 541 acres 1 rod 29 perches. In a report made to Congress, by the Secretary of the Treasury, in 1816, this property is estimated at \$740,000, and if the cost of the ground, say \$36,099, be deducted, it leaves for the nett value of the reservations,..... \$ 703,900 00

Building lots, as above,.....	1,083,891 77
Donation from the State of Virginia,.....	120,000 00
Do do Maryland,.....	72,000 00

\$1,979,702 77

Amounting in grounds and donations, to the sum of one million nine hundred and seventy-nine thousand seven hundred and two dollars and seventy-seven cents, accruing to the United States from the mere circumstance of locating the seat of Government at this place.

The expenditures on the public buildings in this city, have been as follows:

On the wings of the capitol, previous to their destruction in 1814,.....	\$788,071 98
On the President's house, previous to 1814,....	383,207 00
On the public offices do do	93,014 00
Rebuilding the wings of the Capitol,.....	687,126 00
Do President's house including two porticos erected since,.....	301,496 25
Rebuilding public offices,.....	68,317 00
Erecting centre building of the Capitol,.....	957,647 36

\$3,228,879 59

The appropriations made by Congress, for objects within the District of Columbia, exclusive of buildings for the accommodation of Government, have been as follows, as far as I have been able to ascertain them, viz:

1800 Making a footway from Georgetown to the Capitol,.....	\$10,000 00
1803 Improving Pennsylvania Avenue, ..	13,466 69
1807 Repairing and opening streets and avenues,.....	3,000 00
1823 Streets and foot pavements,.....	5,000 00
1824 Footways b'n Capitol and executive offices,.....	5,000 00
1825 Road around Capitol square,.....	3,018 00
1825 Road adjoining President's Square,.....	1,080 00
1824 Enclosing pub. burial ground, (East. Br.).	2,000 00
1823 Court house for Circuit Court,.....	10,000 00
1824 Fitting up the same,.....	1,116 00
1802 Building a Jail in Washington \$	5,800 00
1803 Do do do	5,902 66
1826 Repairing do do	5,000 00
1826 Penitentiary in the District,..	40,000 00
1827 Do do	15,390 00
1828 Do do	22,387 97
1829 Do do	27,000 00
	<hr/>
	121,489 63
1826 Jail in Alexandria,.....	10,000 00
1828 Do do,.....	1,699 16
	<hr/>
	11,699 16
	<hr/>
	\$186,860 48
Court house, jails, and penitentiary,.....	144,295 79
Other objects,.....	42,564 69
	<hr/>
	\$186,860 48

The distances between the Capitol and the executive offices are as follows, viz:

	Yards.
Circular road,.....	654
Pennsylvania Avenue, from Circular road to 15th st. . .	2,318
Thence to front of the President's house,.....	508
Thence to the Navy office,.....	429

Total distance, yards,..... 3,909

NOTE.

In the enumeration of the powers of Congress, as contained within the 8th section of the 1st article of the Constitution of the United States, is the following.

“To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district, (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings.”

CHARTER OF WASHINGTON.

Abstract of the Act of Incorporation, or Charter of the City. Passed by Congress, 15th May, 1820.

Sec. 1. In this section, all former acts of incorporation are declared to be repealed. It provides, however, that the members of the Corporation in office at the time of the passage of this act are to continue as such until the expiration of the term for which they were respectively appointed: and all their acts done in pursuance of former acts of incorporation, and not inconsistent with this one, are to remain valid.

Sec. 2. enacts that the inhabitants of Washington shall continue to be a body politic and corporate, by the name of the “Mayor, Board of Aldermen, and Board of Common Council, of the City of Washington;” and, by their corporate name, are authorized to do all acts as natural persons; and that they may have a city seal, which they may alter at pleasure.

Sec. 3. declares that the Mayor shall be elected biennially, commencing on the first Monday in June, 1820, at the same time and place, in the same manner, and by the persons qualified to vote for the Boards of Aldermen and Common Council. Commissioners of Election are to make out duplicate certificates of the result of the election, and return one to each Board on the Monday following the election; and the person having the greatest number of votes shall be the mayor; but in case 2 or more, highest in vote, shall have an equal number, then the Boards are to determine, by ballot in joint meeting, the choice between them. The Mayor must, on the Monday ensuing his election, take an oath in presence of the two Boards, to be administered by a justice of the peace, “lawfully to execute the duties of his office, to the best of his skill and judgment, without favor or partiality.” By virtue of his office,

he is to be a justice of the peace for the county of Washington. He is empowered, with the consent of the Board of the Aldermen, to appoint all officers under the corporation, (except commissioners of election,) and may remove them at pleasure. He may appoint persons to fill vacancies which occur during the recess of said Board, to hold their offices until the end of the then ensuing session. He may convene the two Boards when in his opinion the public good may require it; he shall lay before them in writing such alterations in the laws of the corporation as he may deem proper; and he shall receive for his services, annually, a compensation, which shall not be altered during his continuance in office. Any person is eligible to the office of Mayor, who is a free white male citizen, thirty years of age, has been a resident of the city for two years preceding the election, and who is the bona fide owner of a freehold estate in the city. In case of the refusal of the Mayor elect to accept of the office, or of his death, resignation, inability, or removal, the said Boards shall elect another, to serve for the remainder of the term, or during such inability.

Sec. 4. enacts that the Board of Aldermen shall consist of two members to be residents in, and chosen from, each ward, by the qualified voters therein, to be elected for two years, from the Monday next ensuing their election. The Board of Common Council shall consist of three members from each ward, to be chosen in like manner, for one year. Each Board shall meet at the council chamber, at ten o'clock, on the 2d Monday in June in every year, and at such other times as they may by law direct. A majority of each Board is necessary to form a quorum; but a less number may adjourn from day to day. They may compel the attendance of absent members; and regulate their own compensation. Each Board to choose its own President, who is entitled to a vote. They shall fix their rules of proceeding, choose their own officers, regulate their compensations, and remove them at pleasure. They may, three-fourths concurring, expel any member for disorderly behaviour or malconduct in office, but not a second time for the same offence. Each Board shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and the yeas and nays shall be entered thereon at the request of any member. Their deliberations shall be public. All their ordinances or acts shall be sent to the Mayor, and, if approved by him, shall be obligatory. But if the Mayor does not approve of any ordinance or act, he shall return it within five days, with the reasons, in writing, of his disapproval; but if, on a reconsideration, two-thirds of both Boards agree

to pass the same, it shall be valid. If the Boards, by their adjournment, prevent its return, it shall not be obligatory.

Sec. 5. designates the qualifications of members of the two Boards, and of voters. No person is eligible to a seat in either Board, unless he is upwards of twenty-five, a free white male citizen, has resided in the city for one year next preceding the election, is a resident of the ward for which he is elected, the bona fide owner of a freehold estate in the city, and shall have been assessed on the books of the Corporation for the year ending on the 31st of December next preceding the election. Voters must be in like manner qualified, except that it is not requisite for them to own a freehold estate, nor to be more than twenty-one; voters must, however, in addition to the above qualifications, have paid all taxes legally assessed and due on personal property, when legally required to pay the same, before they can exercise the right of suffrage. It is enjoined upon the City Register, or such person as the corporation may direct, to furnish the commissioners of election in each ward, previous to every election, with a list of the persons having a right to vote.

Sec. 6. requires an election for members of the two boards to be held on the first Monday in June, annually. Three commissioners are to be appointed for each ward, by the boards in joint meeting, ten days at least before the election. It shall be the duty of the commissioners to give at least five days' notice of the places where the election is to be held. They are to take an oath "truly and faithfully to receive and return the votes of such persons as are by law entitled to vote for members of the two boards in their respective wards; and not knowingly to receive or return the vote of any person who is not legally entitled to the same." The polls shall be opened at ten in the morning, and close at seven in the evening. As soon as the polls are closed, the commissioners shall make out a correct return of the persons having the greatest number of legal votes for members of the two boards, respectively, together with the number of votes for each person voted for. The persons having the greatest number of votes, shall be duly elected; and in all cases of an equality, the commissioners shall decide the choice by lot. The said returns shall be made made to the Mayor on the day following the election, who shall cause them to be published. A duplicate return, together with a list of the persons who voted, shall also be made at the same time, to the City Register, who shall record the same; and shall, within two days thereafter, notify the several persons returned of their election. Each board shall judge

of the legality of the elections of its own members, and shall supply vacancies in its own body, by causing elections to fill the same, and appointing commissioners who are to give the usual notice of the time and place of holding such elections.— The members of either Board shall take an oath or affirmation “faithfully to execute the duties of his office to the best of his knowledge and ability,” to be administered by the Mayor or a justice of the peace.

Sec. 7. defines the powers of the Corporation. They are authorized to tax all real and personal property, provided said tax does not exceed three-fourths per cent. on the assessment except for special purposes; wearing apparel, or the necessary tools and implements used in carrying on the trade and occupation of any person, not to be taxed, nor subject to seizure for taxes; after providing for all objects of a general nature, the balance of taxes to be expended in the ward where raised. The corporation shall have power to establish a board of health who shall have authority to enforce its regulations, and take measures to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases—prevent and remove nuisances; establish night watches; erect lamps; preserve the navigation of the rivers; erect and regulate public wharves; deepen creeks, docks, and basins; regulate the manner of erecting private wharves, and their rates of wharfage; the stationing of vessels; provide for licensing, taxing, and regulating auctions, retailers, ordinaries and taverns, carriages, wagons, carts and drays, pawn brokers, vendors of lottery tickets, money changers, and hawkers and pedlars; theatrical or public shows; tippling houses, lotteries, and all kinds of gaming; regulate and establish markets; erect bridges; open and keep in repair streets and drains, agreeably to the plan of the city; supply water; provide for the safe keeping of the standard weights and measures, as fixed by Congress, and regulate those used in the city; regulate the sweeping of chimneys, and the fees therefor; provide for the prevention and extinguishment of fires; regulate the size of bricks; provide for the inspection of lumber and other building materials; and with the approbation of the President of the United States, to regulate the manner of erecting, and the materials to be used in the erection of houses; regulate the inspection of country produce, and salted provisions; the gauging of casks and liquors; the storage of gunpowder, and all naval and military stores not the property of the United States; to impose and appropriate fines, &c. for the breach of their laws; and to provide for the appointment of the officers necessary to execute the laws of the Corporation.

Sec. 8. further empowers the Corporation to tax particular wards, or parts, for their local improvement; and, upon application of the owners of more than one half of the property upon any portion of a street, to cause the curb stones to be set and the foot way to be paved, on such portion, and to tax such property to the amount of the expense thereof, provided said tax shall not exceed three dollars per front foot. Upon like application, they may cause the carriage way to be paved, or lamps erected, the expense to be defrayed by the imposition of a tax on the lot fronting the portion so improved; and if said tax is not paid within thirty days after it becomes due, an interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, may be demanded. The corporation is authorized to establish, superintend, and endow, public schools; all necessary public institutions and buildings, and impose taxes to defray the expense thereof; regulate party walls and fences, and determine by whom they shall be kept in repair; cause new alleys to be opened, and extend those already laid out, in any square, upon application of the owners of more than half of the property in such square; but it is provided, that if any individual suffers damage, he shall be indemnified therefor by the corporation, after the amount shall have been ascertained by a jury summoned by the marshal; the amount of damages, and the expenses accruing, to be levied upon the property benefitted. They are empowered to improve, for public purposes, with the consent of the President, any public ground, not interfering with private rights; regulate the admeasurement and weight by which all articles for sale shall be disposed of; provide for the appointment of appraisers and measurers of builders' work and materials, and of wood, coal, grain, and lumber; restrain the disorderly meetings of slaves, free negroes, and mulattoes, and punish such slaves by whipping, not exceeding forty stripes, or by imprisonment, not exceeding six months, for one offence; and to punish such free negroes and mulattoes by penalties not exceeding twenty dollars for one offence, and in case of their inability, to confine them not exceeding six months; and they may cause all vagrants, disorderly or suspicious persons, evildoers, and night-walkers, gamblers, prostitutes, and all who lead an immoral course of life, to give security for their good behaviour, and to indemnify the city against any charge for their support, and if they do not give such security, to confine them to labor, not exceeding one year at a time; to bind out poor orphans, and the children of vagrants and paupers; prescribe the terms upon which free negroes and mulattoes may reside in the city; authorize, with the approbation of the

President of the United States, the drawing of lotteries for making those improvements in the city which the ordinary revenue will not accomplish, for ten years, provided the amount so raised shall not exceed \$10,000 in any one year, clear of expenses; to regulate burying grounds; provide for the registering of births, deaths, and marriages; to punish colored servants or slaves, for a breach of their laws, unless the master of such servants or slaves shall pay the fine; and they may pass all laws which may be deemed necessary to carry into execution the powers vested by this act in said Corporation.

Sec. 9. Makes it the duty of the Marshal of the District of Columbia, to keep within the jail for the county of Washington, all persons committed thereto, by authority of this act; and where suits shall be had before a justice of the peace, for the recovery of fines, by the Corporation, executions shall be issued, as in other cases of small debts.

Sec. 10. Authorises the sale by auction of real property, on which two years taxes are due, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay such taxes and costs; public notice thereof to be given in some newspaper of the city, once a week for six months, when the property is assessed to persons residing out of the United States; for three months when they reside in the United States but out of the District; and for six weeks, when they reside in the District; which advertisement shall describe the property, give the person's name to whom assessed, and the amount of taxes due thereon. The purchaser to pay at the time of sale, the amount of taxes and expenses, and the residue within two years and ten days from the sale, which shall be placed in the city treasury and remain subject to the order of the original proprietor; the purchaser to receive from the Mayor a title in fee simple. It is provided that the proprietor may redeem his property so sold, within two years, by paying or tendering to the purchaser, or depositing with the Mayor, and notifying the purchaser thereof, the amount paid by the purchaser, and ten per cent. per annum thereon. If the purchaser fails to pay the residue within the two years and ten days, he shall pay an interest thereon of ten per cent. per annum, until he does pay it, and receive a conveyance from the Corporation; the interest, like the residue, to be subject to the order of the original proprietor.—No sale is to be made of improved property, whereon there is personal property sufficient to pay the taxes: minors, mortgages, and others, having equitable interests in real property sold for taxes, are allowed one year after such minor's coming of age, or the others, have obtained a decree for its sale, to

redeem the property so sold, which they may do by paying to the purchaser a sum equal to the whole amount he has paid on said property up to the period of redemption, with ten per cent. interest, and also the full value of the improvements thereon made by the purchaser. Where the estate of the tenant in default, as for years, or life, is sufficient to pay the taxes, such estate only shall be sold.

Sec. 11. Makes it lawful for the collector to postpone the sale, for want of bidders, he giving public notice thereof, and the sale made at such postponed time is to be as valid as if made on the day first stated.

Sec. 12. Authorises the collector to proceed by distress and sale of goods and chattels, in the collection of all legal taxes, after giving ten days' notice in a newspaper of the city. The laws of Maryland relative to the right of replevying, are made applicable to cases of personal property taken by distress for taxes imposed by the Corporation.

Sec. 13. Declares that the Levy Court of Washington County shall not have the power of taxing property in the city. The Corporation are exempted from contributing towards defraying the expenses of said court, except for one half incurred on account of the Orphans' court, the office of coroner, the county jail, and the opening and repairing of roads east of Rock Creek, leading to the city; but the Corporation are to have the sole control of the bridge over Rock Creek, at the termination of K. street north, which they must repair and rebuild when necessary.

Sec. 14. Requires the Clerk of the Circuit Court, and the Register of Wills, for the county of Washington, respectively, to furnish the City Register with semi-annual lists of the transfers of real property in the city; for which service the said Clerk and Register of Wills are to be paid not exceeding six cents for each transfer.

Sec. 15. Authorises and requires the Commissioner of the Public Buildings to reimburse to the Corporation a just proportion of the expenses incurred in opening, paving, or improving, any of the streets which pass by the United States' squares or reservations; which proportion shall be determined by a comparison of the length of their front with the whole extent of their two sides; and the commissioner shall cause the foot ways to be paved in front of any square, reservation or lot, belonging to the United States, whenever the Corporation shall direct the like improvements to be made on the opposite or adjoining squares or lots. The expenses to be defrayed by the commissioner out of moneys arising from the sale of United States lots in the city.

Sec. 16. Authorises the Boards of Aldermen and Common Council, from time to time, to divide the city into as many wards as they think proper, provided that each ward shall comprise, as near as may be, an equal number of inhabitants. Expenses incurred in improving the streets which form the boundaries of the wards, to be defrayed out of the taxes raised in the wards which adjoin them, in equal proportions.— The corporation is required, before the first Monday in June, 1820, to apportion amongst the wards hereby established, such portions of the city debt, as have heretofore been chargeable to the old wards. The Board of Aldermen are directed, on the second Monday in June, 1820, as soon as organized, to divide themselves into two classes, as follow: Those members now in office, and, by virtue of their election in June, 1819, are entitled to take their seats in the new Board as members from the wards in which they shall reside, shall be placed in the first class; those members who shall be elected from the same wards, in June next, shall be placed in the second class; and the other members shall be placed in their respective classes by lot; the seats of the first class to be vacated at the end of the first year, and the seats of the second class at the end of the second year; so that one member shall be elected in each ward every year thereafter. Aldermen are to be, by virtue of their office, justices of the peace for the county of Washington, unless holding commissions in the army or navy of the United States.

Sec. 17. Declares that this act shall continue in force for twenty years, and until congress shall determine otherwise.

AN ACT to amend the Charter of the City of Washington.

An Act supplementary to the act “to incorporate the inhabitants of the City of Washington,” passed the fifteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, &c. That so much of the act, entitled “An act to incorporate the inhabitants of the City of Washington, and to repeal all acts heretofore passed for that purpose,” passed May the 15th, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, as is inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That public notice of the time and place of the sale of all real property, for taxes due the Corporation of the City of Washington, shall be given in

all cases hereafter, by advertisement, inserted in some newspaper published in the said city, once in each week, for at least twelve successive weeks, in which advertisement shall be stated the number of the square or squares, the number of the lot or lots, (if the square has been divided into lots,) the name or names of the person or persons to whom the same may be assessed on the books of the Corporation at the time of such advertisement, the amount of the tax due on each square or lot, the period for which the same shall be due, and the aggregate amount of taxes due on all real property assessed in the name of the same person or persons; but, where a whole square is assessed to the same person or persons, although divided into lots, it may be assessed and advertised, as if the same was not divided. And no sale of real property for taxes, hereafter made, shall be impaired, or void, by reason of such property not being assessed, or advertised, in the name or names of the lawful owner or owners thereof, provided the same shall be advertised as above directed, or by reason of the amount of taxes due thereon not being correctly stated.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That in all cases of sales of real property, for taxes due the said Corporation, where such sale shall not have been made according to law, and void, it shall be lawful for the said Corporation, on the application of the purchaser, or other person entitled under him, to refund and pay to such person or persons, the amount paid by him or them, on account of such purchase; and, also, the subsequent taxes accrued and paid on the said property, and to re-assess the amount of taxes so refunded, on the property on which the same shall have accrued, which shall be collected in the manner as provided by law for the collection of other taxes, at any time after the first day of January next, after the same shall be so re-assessed.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the said Corporation, where there shall be a number of lots assessed to the same person or persons, to sell one, or more, of such lots, for the taxes and expenses due on the whole; and, also, to provide for the sale of any part of a lot, for the taxes and expenses due on the said lot, or other lots assessed to the same person, as may appear expedient, according to such rules and regulations as the said Corporation may prescribe.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That in case of the death, resignation, or inability to serve, of any commissioner of election, it shall be lawful for the Mayor, or in case of his absence or inability to perform that duty, for the Register of the city,

to make an appointment in writing, to fill any such vacancy, which appointment shall be returned to the Register, with the return of such election.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the proprietor or proprietors of lots which may be sold under the provisions of this act, shall be allowed the right of redemption, in the same manner, and according to the like restrictions, contained in the act to which this is a supplement

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That public notice of the time and place of sale, of any real property chargeable with taxes, in Georgetown or Alexandria, in all cases hereafter, shall be given once in each week, for twelve successive weeks, in some one newspaper printed in each of said places, and in the National Intelligencer, in which shall be stated the number of the lot or lots, or parts thereof, intended to be sold, and the value of the assessment, and the amount of the taxes due owing thereon.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That if, before the day of sale, advertised as aforesaid, the owner, his agent or attorney, shall not pay the amount of taxes, with all costs thereon assessed, said lots, or so many as may be sufficient to discharge the same, shall be sold, for cash, and to the highest bidder paying therefor; a certificate from the proper officer shall be issued, setting forth that he is the purchaser, and the amount paid by him; and if, at the expiration of twelve months from the day of sale, the owner shall not appear, and pay the officer who sold the same, the Mayor, or the purchaser, the amount of the purchase money, and costs, and taxes accruing subsequent to the sale, and ten per centum interest per annum on the purchase money, it shall and may be lawful for a title, in fee simple, at the expiration of said time, to be made to the purchaser: *Provided,* That no sale of real estate shall be made but where the owner or tenant of the property has not sufficient personal estate out of which to enforce a collection of the debt due, and where he has personal property, it shall be lawful to collect said taxes by distress and sale thereof.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That on or before the first day of April next, and every five years thereafter, each of the Corporations, Georgetown, and Alexandria, shall cause three respectable freeholders, resident in said city and towns, respectively, being previously sworn, to assess and value, and make return of all and every species of property by law taxable, in said Corporations; and, in making their said valuations, they shall determine it agreeably to what they believe it to be worth, in cash, at the time of the valuation.

Sec. 10. *And be it enacted*, That, where any taxes have fallen due, and yet remain unpaid, or where any real estate has been sold by the Corporation of Georgetown or Alexandria, which sale, from any defect of proceeding in relation thereto, has been declared, or is considered void, said Corporation may proceed, and are hereby authorised to collect said taxes by the sale of the real estate, liable, agreeably to the provisions of this act, in relation to the other cases of collecting taxes hereafter to fall due: *Provided*, That where any person, without notice of the outstanding taxes, has made a bona fide purchase from the owner of any real estate, previous to the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, said real estate, so acquired, shall not be liable for the taxes due and owing previous to said purchase.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That all titles to property conveyed, as aforesaid, on sales for taxes, made in either of said places, shall be by deed from the Mayor, under the seal of the Corporation; which said conveyance shall be effectual in law, to convey the title, the requisition of this act having been complied with.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That on any lot, or lots, or part of a lot, liable for taxes, as aforesaid, being sold, the amount, over and above the tax, cost and charges, due upon the same, shall be paid over, on application, to the owner of said property.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That, where the payment of any taxes shall be made or enforced against any tenant, it shall not be lawful for the owner of said property, so made liable for the taxes, to recover of the tenant any rent for the property; but the same shall remain in his possession a lien for the debt, until such time as the rent accruing shall have discharged the same; and the said tenant shall be entitled to charge twenty-five per centum against the landlord, on the amount of the taxes so paid or enforced against him, except where he may have been previously in arrears for his rent.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That, in all cases of any nuisance affecting, in the opinion of the board of health, the healthiness of the city of Washington, or inhabitants contiguous thereto, which may exist on any lot belonging to the United States, it shall be lawful to have the same removed, in the same manner, and under the same rules and regulations, that nuisances on private property are removed; and the expense of such removal or correction shall be defrayed out of any moneys in the hands of the city commissioner, for the sale of the public property in said city.

Approved: May 26, 1824.

JAMES MONROE.

Accounts. of agents to be filed with Register; officers and agents to be held responsible till so filed; for each ward to be opened in Bank of Washington; Collectors to make their deposits in said Bank; Treasurer to open a general account in Bank, Bank to open an account for each ward, &c.; Register's accounts to be exhibited to a committee; Of disbursing officers to be settled before re-appointment.

Advertisements. To be inserted in the National Intelligencer, National Journal and Telegraph.

Areas In front of houses, to be enclosed and walled.

Assessment. Three respectable freeholders, appointed Assessors, shall, on the 4th Monday in June, every five years, (and annually to assess additional property,) under oath to assess and value all and every species of property, by law taxable within the Corporation, and make return to the Register of the City, about the last Monday in June. The Assessors, after giving previous notice, by advertisement in a public newspaper, in the City of Washington, to meet at the City Hall on the 1st Monday in October, annually, to sit not exceeding six days, as a Board of Appeal, who, at their discretion, may abate, increase, or alter, the valuation or assessment of property, upon the application of those concerned, for every day they are actually employed in the discharge of their duties as Assessors and as a Board of Appeal, they each receive \$2 per day, *provided*, the number of days shall not exceed sixty.

Auctions. Every person selling by auction must take out a license, for which he must pay one hundred dollars; and give security in five thousand dollars for the faithful performance of his duties. Five hundred dollars fine for those who refuse or neglect to take out a license. In ten days after the sale of any property by auction, an account must be rendered deducting the following fees:—for dry goods, 5 per cent. unless sold in the original package; in that case, 2½ per cent. Wet goods, groceries, and horses, 2½ per cent. Household goods and furniture, 5 per cent. On vacant lots and vessels, 2 per cent. on the first \$200 1 per cent. on the next \$1,000, and if the amount exceed \$1,500, then 1 per cent. on the excess. If the articles offered for sale, will not bring the price limited, then the auctioneer may charge one-fourth of his commission. 1. the auctioneer demand and receive more than is allowed by law, he is finable four times the amount of his just fees. No auctioneer can purchase in goods to sell again, under the penalty of a \$100. No auctioneer can sell to less amount of dry goods than five dollars; of wet goods, \$5; or less than five gallons of spirits, under a penalty of \$5 for each offence.

Bread. Wheaton bread must be made of inspected flour, the size of the loaf is fixed according to the price of the flour, at the following rates:—When the flour is from \$4 and \$4½ per barrel, the single loaf, must weigh 27 ounces; when at \$5, 24 ounces; at \$6, 22 ounces; at \$7, 20 ounces; at \$8, 18 ounces; at \$9, 16 ounces; and, at \$10, 14 ounces; and so on in proportion, as the value of flour increases, the size of the loaf diminishes.

Bricks and Brick Kilns. All the Brick Kilns, must be licensed by the Mayor, under a penalty of \$10 for every week the owner continues to use it without a license.

All bricks brought into the city for sale, must be made in moulds of the following dimensions: place bricks in moulds of 9½ inches long in the clear; 4 5-8 inches broad; and 2½ inches deep; stock bricks in moulds, 9½ inches long; 4 5-8 broad; and 2 5-8 inches deep: the moulds to be stamped by the sealer of weights and measures, under a penalty of \$20 for each offence.

Billiard Tables. Each table must pay a license of \$100, renewable on the 1st Monday in November, annually. To be played with 3 or 4 balls.

Brokers. It is not lawful for any person or persons to exercise or deal in the business of pawn-broker, money-changer and lottery ticket vender, or either of them, without first obtaining a license therefor from the Mayor, under a penalty of \$50 for each and every week they shall so offend.

License to be taken out annually.

Building. An Act passed the 10th of July, 1822, renders it unlawful to erect or place, in any part of the City of Washington, a wooden dwelling house, or other wooden house, nearer to a brick or stone building than 24 feet; and, if any person shall, contrary to the provisions of this act, erect or place any wooden building nearer to a brick or stone building than 24 feet, the person so offending, for every offence, shall forfeit and pay the sum of \$20, and \$5 for each and every week such wooden building shall be continued in a situation nearer to a brick or stone building than 24 feet: *Provided*, That no frame house, intended to be occupied as a blacksmith's shop, factory, or livery stable, shall be erected within 50 feet of any stone or brick house.

2. Any building, the materials of one side or more of which shall be principally of wood, even though one or both or one gable ends be of brick or stone, shall be considered a wooden building within the meaning of this act.

3. Any building erected, or that may hereafter be erected, in the City of Washington, that shall not be in violation of this

act be, and the same is hereby, declared to be a lawful building; any thing in any other act or acts to the contrary notwithstanding.

Smith's shops, factory and stables to be 50 feet distant.

Bulls. Six bulls are purchased for the use of the 6 wards of the city, and are under the care of the commissioners.

Carriages (Private.) Each coach pays a tax of 15 dollars annually, under certain regulations.

If kept part of the year, to pay in proportion.

Carts, Wagons and Drays, must be licensed; wagons must pay 5 dollars, and carts and drays \$2 50, and have the No. and W. C. on each.

See Act of 19th August, 1828.

City Hall.—

The sum of \$20,000 is appropriated payable out of the general fund, from the first proceeds of the lottery, not applicable to the endowment of the public schools, to be so applied towards finishing the City Hall within its present limits and improving the grounds about the City Hall, as the Mayor and the commissioners of the City Hall may deem expedient.

Coal Measurers are appointed by the Mayor, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, about the 4th Monday in June annually; who are required to see all the coal measured, that is sold in the city, and to give certificates of the same: for which they receive half a cent per bushel, to be paid equally by the seller and buyer.

Collectors are appointed by the Mayor, to collect the taxes for which they are to receive 5 per cent. on collections, and two dollars for detaining on personal property.

See acts of 13th October, 1823; and 3d July, 1824.

Real property, sold for taxes is redeemable within two years or any time prior to the payment by the purchaser of the purchase money, after paying the amount of the taxes and expenses of sale, by paying ten per cent. per annum on the purchase money.

Before any sale of real property for taxes shall be made, it is the duty of the Collector to give notice of the time and place of sale, by advertisement, in some newspaper published in the City of Washington, once a week for twelve successive weeks.

Rules and Regulations to be observed by Collectors.

First. If the person chargeable with any tax, own real or personal property, the personal property is first resorted to for such tax (if such personal property can be found by the Collector within the limits of the Corporation) unless the persons chargeable therewith, give consent in writing to the contrary.

Second. If any real property be under lease, for years, or for life or lives, the estate of the tenant in default is first resorted to for the taxes on such property, and if it prove insufficient, then the fee simple estate of such property must be sold.

Third. If a number of lots be assessed to the same person or persons, the Collector may select any one or more of such lots, and sell for the taxes and expenses due on the whole, unless specially directed otherwise by the Mayor.

Fourth. If a lot of 40 feet front or upwards, be for sale for taxes, the Collector may sell half of such lot, if such part be sufficient to pay the taxes and expenses due on the whole, taking care to designate, particularly, the part to be sold.

In all cases of sales of real property for taxes, where such sale has not been made according to law, it is the duty of the Mayor, on the application of the purchaser, to refund and pay the amount paid by such purchaser, with legal interest thereon, and also the subsequent taxes assessed and paid on the said property. And, if it appear that such unlawful sale was occasioned by any omission, or neglect of the Collector, he is held responsible for all costs that have, or may hereafter accrue, in consequence of such omission, or neglect.

The Register is authorized to re-assess the amount of taxes refunded as aforesaid, on the property on which the same accrued, and place the same in the hands of the Collector as soon as practicable, for collection, in the manner provided by law for the collection of other taxes, at any time after the 1st of January, next after the same shall been re-assessed.

The Collector may postpone the sale of property for want of bidders, giving notice of such postponement, and the sale made at such postponed time, is equally valid.

Prior to 30th October, 1810, taxes were collected by the treasurer of the city. The acts imposing upon that officer this duty, are believed to have been superseded by subsequent enactments.

Commissioners. Six are appointed, (one for each ward,) by the Mayor, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, on the fourth Monday of June, annually. Their duty is to superintend the execution of the laws, the expenditure of all moneys appropriated for opening and repairing the streets, wharves, bridges, pumps, wells, &c. It is their duty also, to superintend the duties of the Constables, and report the same, so that the latter may receive their pay. The pay of the Commissioner of the First Ward, \$200 per annum; of the Second Ward \$200; of the Third Ward, \$200; and of the Fourth, Fifth, and 6th Wards, \$100 each. See act June 4, 1811.

Constables. One for each Ward is appointed by the Mayor, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, to execute the laws of the Corporation; and, if necessary, in the execution of their duty, can call to their assistance any citizen; who, on refusal, without excuse, is subject to a fine of two dollars.

To receive \$100 per annum.

Council. Allowed one dollar for each day's attendance, and 40 dollars for the year.

Dogs. A tax is levied on all male dogs at two dollars per annum, and five dollars on females; renewable on the 1st of January, of each year, under a penalty of ten dollars. Every dog must have a collar with the name of the owner and city written or stamped on it. Any dog without licence and such collar, going at large, is liable to be killed: for doing which and burying, the Constable receives one dollar.

Elections. Judges to have lists of free white males—judges to make lists of voters, and deposite with Register.

Fences. Party-fences between lots, &c. are to be made and kept in repair at the joint expense of the parties.

Fire Companies and Engines. Fire Companies are organized in each ward, with power to appoint their own officers.—The president or vice-president has power to preserve order at the fires; to command any citizen who is able to assist in bringing water, and to order disorderly persons off. The presiding officer of the company which arrives first at the fire has the direction of the business. Every officer to have a trumpet and a white staff at least five feet long. They are to take care of all property taken out of the houses in danger. A fine of five dollars is recoverable against any one resisting their authority.

Fire—

No person is allowed to carry fire exposed to the wind, through the streets, under a penalty of three dollars for each offence.

Every house-keeper is required to have as many buckets, with their name and numbers painted on them, as there are stories in the house, under a penalty of one dollar.

Fire Crackers.—Penalty for firing within 200 yards of a house, fine 5 dolls., slave to be whipped; penalty for selling without license, 5 to 10 dollars; cost of license, 50 dollars.

Fish Docks are established at the South extremity of 7th street west, on the Tyber. The landing on the north side of the Tyber, at 7th and 12th streets west; provided no fish be cleaned on said landings, the steamboat wharf on the Potomac near the Potomac bridge; at Cana's wharf; and at the south ex-

terrimy of New-Jersey avenue; the wharf owned or occupied by J. B. Poston, in the Potomac river, near the entrance of Rock Creek, in the same and on the south side of Tiber Creek on 15th street, west." No fish can be sold out of any species of vessel, scow, or boat, at any other site than those designated, under a penalty of ten dollars for each and every offence.

Persons are not prohibited from selling fish at the landings where they are caught, or out of carts, wagons, drays, or barrows; in any part of the city.

Flour. Two inspectors are appointed annually, on or about the fourth Monday in June, by the Mayor, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, whose duty is to inspect all flour offered for sale, and to make a return to the Mayor every three months. Each barrel must contain 196 lbs. of flour. If there be one pound deficient, the seller shall be fined 10 cents; if two pounds, 15 cents per pound; and for every pound deficient above, 25 cents. The barrels to be marked according to the quality. Six cents are allowed for storage. No flour to be exported or sold without inspection, under a penalty of ten dollars. Barrels to be branded W. C.

Footways. No person is allowed to ride, clean, or feed horses, drive, or suffer any carriage to remain on any of the paved side walks, longer than is necessary to remove a carriage from a carriage house, or put the same therein; nor permit manure to accumulate and remain on the side walks, except at the crossings of streets, under a penalty of two dollars for each offence. The fine to be recovered of parents or guardians in case of minors, and from masters in case of slaves.

Forestalling marketting, 6 dollars penalty.

Gaming (Public).—For money, except at licensed billiards, penalty, for owner of table or occupant of room, 50 dollars per day—players 25 dollars each, to be levied before a justice of the peace, only, after conviction.

Geese. No geese are allowed to be kept in this city, except in enclosures South of Massachusetts avenue, and West of 11th street East, under the penalty of having them seized and given to the poor.

General Fund. All moneys collected, (except from taxes on real and personal property) are deposited in the Bank of Washington, as a general fund, to be drawn out by the warrant of the Mayor for the expenses of the city.

Grave Yards. The squares No. 109, and No. 1026, are appropriated as grave yards for the interment of all denominations of people. The ground was divided by the Commissioners into sites for graves, and sold at the rate of two dollars

each. Persons purchased once from one to six contiguous if they thought proper; but not more. Those sites that remain unpurchased, are now sold at about the same rate.

The compensation for digging graves is fixed by the Commissioners: at present it is three dollars each for grown persons, and two for children.

Goats, not to go at large.

Gaugers. Three gaugers and inspectors of liquors are appointed annually by the Mayor, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, who, under oath, gauge and inspect spirituous liquors brought to the city for sale, by the gallon or quantity, and mark on the head of the casks, the quantity contained in each cask, making proper deductions for deficiencies, and also mark the proof of liquors distilled from domestic materials, on the cask with an O, and the number of degrees under said proof, and be paid by the seller, for gauging a vessel containing spirituous liquors, not exceeding 40 gallons, 8 cents, from one to five; for each vessel above five, 6 cents. For each vessel, not exceeding five, containing upwards of 40 gallons, 12 cents, and for each vessel over five, 10 cents.

For gauging vessels containing oil or molasses, 50 per cent. additional; for ascertaining the proof of liquors, 4 cents for each vessel. All persons selling contrary to the foregoing provisions, forfeit and pay 10 dollars for each cask so sold.

Gunpowder, penalty 30 dollars, for keeping in house more than 30 pounds.

Hackney Carriages. All hackney carriages to pay the following licences: owners residing within the limits of the corporation 10 dollars per annum. Owners out of the corporation and within the District, 20 dollars per annum. All others 50 dollars per annum; and be numbered, renewable on the first Monday in November. The number to be painted legibly on the carriage, under a penalty of ten dollars for each offence.

The Register is to furnish to each ordinary or tavern keeper, within the corporation, the rates of fare, and an abstract of the laws relating to hackney carriages, neatly printed and framed, and it is the duty of every such ordinary or tavern keeper, immediately on the receipt thereof, to hang the same up for public use, in the most conspicuous and public part of his house, under a penalty of 6 dollars for each and every week he may neglect to have the same hung up as aforesaid.

All hacks while on the stand, shall be at twelve feet from the kerb stone; the driver shall be on his box, or with the reins in his hand, and he shall not crack his whip to the annoyance of others, under a penalty of one dollar.

No one shall run sleighs for hire without being first licensed to run carriages.

That the following rates of fare or charge for the conveyance of persons, from one place to another in the City of Washington, in hackney carriages, between day break and eight o'clock, P. M. shall not be exceeded, that is to say:—

From the Capitol Square to the Eastern Branch Bridge, thirty-one cents.

From the same to the Navy Yard, twenty-five cents.

From the same to the South end of New Jersey Avenue, twenty-five cents.

From the same to the South end of South Capitol street, twenty-five cents.

From the same to Greenleaf's Point, twenty-five cents.

From the same to the President's Square, twenty-five cents.

For any distance between the Capitol Square and any of the above mentioned places, not exceeding one half of the entire distance, twelve and one half cents, but any distance more than one half, shall be reckoned as the entire distance.

From Greenleaf's Point to the Navy Yard, twenty-five cents.

From the Navy Yard to the Eastern Branch Bridge, twenty-five cents.

From the President's Square to Greenleaf's Point, twenty-five cents.

From the same to the Hamburg Wharf, twenty-five cents.

From the same to the Western limits of the city, twenty-five cents.

For any distance between Greenleaf's Point and the Navy Yard, or between the Navy Yard and the Eastern Branch bridge, or between the President's Square and Greenleaf's Point, or the Hamburg wharf, or the Western limits of the City, not exceeding one half of the entire distance, twelve and one half cents; but any distance more than one half, shall be reckoned as the whole distance: *Provided*, no charge shall be made exceeding twelve and one half cents a mile, for any distance exceeding two miles; and in case of any detention of a hackney carriage beyond five minutes, the driver thereof shall be allowed for the whole hack, a sum not exceeding twelve and one half cents for every fifteen minutes.

And for the conveyance of persons from any one place to another, in the City of Washington, not specified above, at the rate of twelve and a half cents a mile. And for all conveyances or detentions, later than eight o'clock, P. M. the owners or drivers of hackney carriages may demand and receive

at the rate of fifty per centum on the foregoing charges, in addition thereto; and in all the foregoing cases, the same charges shall be allowed for a part of a mile as for a whole mile.

That if any owner or driver of a hackney carriage, shall refuse to carry a passenger or passengers at the foregoing rates, or demand or receive any greater sum for the conveyance of persons than the rates herein established; or shall take up any passengers contrary to the provisions of the following sections, he or they shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars for each and every offence: *Provided, always,* That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any owner or driver of a hackney carriage from receiving any voluntary compensation for the conveyance of persons, over and above the rates hereby established; but it shall nevertheless be the duty of the owner or driver aforesaid to inform the person offering such extra compensation, of the rates herein fixed, otherwise the said owner or driver shall be deemed guilty of having demanded extra compensation.

That whenever any owner or driver of a hackney carriage, shall demand or receive any greater sum for the conveyance of persons, who shall have resided twelve months within the City of Washington, than is established by the rates of fare aforesaid, or shall refuse to carry such person or persons at the said rates, he shall forfeit and pay double the penalty prescribed by the thirtieth section herof, any thing contained in the said section to the contrary notwithstanding.

15. That no driver of a hackney carriage, shall, when carrying any number of passengers more than two, or when the passengers in the hack agree to pay for three seats therein, be allowed to take up any other passenger on the way, without the permission of the persons then in the hack.

19. That all fines and penalties imposed by virtue of this act, shall be recovered as small debts are recoverable, in the name of "the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Washington," before a single magistrate, one half part thereof shall go to the person who shall prosecute for and recover the same, and the other half part shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said city.

Hawkers and Pedlars. All hawkers and pedlars selling goods within the jurisdiction of the Corporation, must pay fifty dollars per annum for a license, under a penalty of thirty-five dollars for failing to do so. They must also show their license to any officer requiring it.

Hags are not allowed to go at large south of Massachusetts avenue, under the penalty of being seized and given to the

tery, fifty dollars penalty for suffering such a lottery to be clerk of the market of the ward in which the same may be seized, and sold at public auction—one-half of the proceeds of sale to the person seizing, the other to the corporation.

Horses. Racing in streets ten dollars penalty; cruelty to, five to ten.

Health. A Board of Health, consisting of one citizen and one physician from each ward, is annually appointed. They have the power of forming such a code of regulations for the preservation or restoration of the health of the city, as may not be incompatible with, or repugnant to, the charter; they also have the power of causing the removal, under the penalty of from one to five dollars, any nuisance that may exist in any cellar or domestic enclosure, after giving notice to the owner of said cellar or domestic enclosure to remove the same. The said board have the power, also, when they have cause to suspect that a nuisance, dangerous to the health of the city, exists in any house, cellar, or enclosure, to demand entry therein in the day time, and upon the refusal of the owner or occupier to open the same admit a free examination, a penalty of ten dollars is forfeited.

Three hundred dollars allowed to procure vaccine matter.

Inclosures. No one is allowed to enclose any street or avenue so as to obstruct a free passage under the penalty of 20 dollars, without leave from the Mayor.

Index boards to be placed at corners of streets.

Judicial Expenses and Fees. In case of any decision before a court or justice of the peace, the Mayor is authorized to receive any money recovered; or to pay any expenses incurred.

Lighting streets, &c. The Mayor is authorized to have the streets and avenues lighted; and to pay for the same.

Licenses.—See *taxes*, page 515.

Lumber. Six inspectors are appointed by the Mayor, &c. to inspect all lumber for sale; and to be allowed for the same 20 cents per 1,000 feet; to be paid equally by the seller and the purchaser. They have also the power to condemn unmerchantable lumber.

Lunatics. The Mayor is authorized to provide security and maintenance for lunatics; and to charge the expense to the Corporation; giving a statement of the same to the Council.

Lotteries. Private lotteries prohibited, on penalty of five hundred dollars; none allowed but by authority of corporation or congress; penalty for selling tickets of an illegal lot-

drawn in one's house—if done by tavern keeper, he forfeits his license.

Markets are established and held in the following manner : At the Centre Market, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. At the West Market, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. At the Eastern Branch Market, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. At the Capitol Hill Market, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays : the following hours to be observed, from the first day of May, till the first of October, from four in the morning till nine ; and from the 1st of October till the first of May, from five to ten.

Saturday evening markets are held at the respective market-houses, from the 1st of May until the 1st of October ; open at 5 and close at 9 o'clock, P. M. ; and from the 1st of October till the 1st of May, open at 3 and close at 8 o'clock, P. M.

All provisions must be sold in markets during the markets hours, under a penalty of two dollars, for both seller and buyer, except fish between the 1st of March and the 1st of November.

No person shall purchase any article of provision, and sell the same in the same market, on the day of purchase, under the penalty of six dollars.

All articles to be sold by weight or measure, and if found deficient to be forfeited, for the use of the poor.

The stalls to be rented to butchers and others. And any butcher or other person occupying a stall without having rented it, shall pay a fine of ten dollars. No one shall occupy more than one bench or block, four feet six inches in length, and four feet in width.

No person, except butchers who have rented stalls, shall sell less than one quarter of an animal, under the penalty of forfeiting the meat for the use of the poor.

A clerk for each market is appointed by the Mayor, &c. whose duty it is to see the laws enforced, and to have the market cleaned out ; for which services he is to receive 75 cents for every day's attendance.

Mayor receives one thousand dollars per annum, and for acknowledgments of deeds, fees, &c

Merchants. Non-resident merchants must take out a license, and pay therefor at the rate of 100 dollars per annum ; and no license to be issued for a shorter period than three months ; or if issued for a shorter period, not less than 25 dollars to be paid therefor.

Minors—Allowed time to redeem property sold for taxes
See Act of 18th October, 1825.

Negroes, Mulattoes, &c. All free negroes or mulattoes must have their names registered within ten days from the time of their coming to live within the limits of the corporation; males above 16 and females above 14 years. The city register who registers the same, is required to furnish a passport to the head of each family, or to every single person, if not married, for which he is to charge 25 cents. Those neglecting to obtain such certificate to be fined six dollars, or to be imprisoned for each neglect for a time not exceeding ten days.

Slaves, or free blacks or mulattoes, must not assemble in the street, or any in other place in a tumultuous manner: for each offence, slaves not to receive more than twenty lashes, and free blacks or mulattoes to be fined in a sum not more than twenty dollars, or in case of inability to pay, to be imprisoned for a time not exceeding ninety days.

No slave, nor free black or mulatto, can play at any game or chance, under a penalty of ten dollars for each offence: in case of inability to pay, imprisonment 30 days; or if a slave, to receive fifteen lashes on the bare back.

All vagrants, &c. who in any way disturb the public peace, to be apprehended, and made to give security for good behaviour for one year, or be subject to a fine of twenty dollars, or imprisonment for a time not exceeding ninety days. Public prostitutes are subject to fine or imprisonment.

Any free black or mulatto allowing of a dance at his or her house, without first obtaining the license from a justice of the peace or the Mayor, to be fined twenty dollars; or in case of inability or refusal to pay, to be imprisoned for a time exceeding ninety days; or if a slave, to receive ten lashes.

Any slave, or free black or mulatto found at large in the streets, after ten o'clock at night, from the first of April to the 1st of October; or after 9 o'clock from the 1st of October to the 1st of April, shall be apprehended, unless such slaves have a pass, or if a free colored person, a pass from a justice of the peace. A slave so offending to receive thirty-nine lashes; and a free black fined in a sum not exceeding twenty dollars; or on refusal to pay, imprisonment for ninety days. The masters of slaves to pay the fines, or require the slave to be whipped; in case of whipping, fifty cents to be paid by the owner to the constable.

Any person entertaining a slave after 10 o'clock at night, shall be fined five dollars, except the slave shall have been sent on business.

When any colored persons are apprehended, on any of the above charges, they are to be confined in the lock-up house in each ward. Constables neglecting their duty in executing this law, to be fined five dollars.

Penalty on non-residents for hiring, (tax unpaid,) twenty dollars; penalty on resident, twenty dollars, and five dollars per month after; slaves to be recorded within twenty days.

Nuisances. The superintendence of the police is vested in the commissioners. Any persons making excavations in the streets or public reservations, and suffer them to remain open twenty-four hours, to be fined five dollars; and if after having received written notice thereof from the commissioner, and still neglects to fill the same within ten days, to be fined ten dollars. Every possessor of vacant lots, in which any excavation has been made is required to have the same filled up, and upon refusal to fill up, drain or inclose the excavations, drain the stagnant waters or enclose the areas, shall pay a fine of ten dollars, exclusive of the expense incurred by filling up, draining or enclosing the same.

Any person leaving or causing any nuisance, or obstruction, to be fined one dollar; and if not removed within twenty-four hours after receiving due notice in writing from a commissioner, to be fined ten dollars. Any one leaving the offals of fish more than twenty-four hours without burying them, to be fined ten dollars.

The owner of any cow, horse, &c. dying on the streets, &c. must bury the same within twelve hours after being duly notified, under a penalty of not less than five, or more than twenty dollars.

Any one making an excavation under a privy, to be fined ten dollars, and the excavation to be filled up at the expense of the owner. Any one obstructing a bridge to be fined one dollar.

In all cases of nuisances or other obstructions, whose removal is not otherwise provided for, shall be removed by the commissioner at the expense of the person offending, if not exceeding the penalty incurred. The commissioner failing or neglecting to remove a nuisance, when required so to do by any member of the Board of Health forfeits and pays ten dollars. Also, when any member of the Board of Health shall give notice of any nuisance in the warm weather, it must be removed within twenty-four hours, under a penalty of five dollars, to be paid by the person offending.

Obstructions of streets, &c. By packages, prohibited; boxes and casks not to remain in streets, except while unpacked.

ing and storing, exception in favor of auctioneers, inspectors and gaugers: penalty for breach of act, one dollar per day: persons building may occupy half of footway, &c. one-third of carriage way in front of lot only: materials not to remain more than 30 days, after finishing: wood not to be placed on footway on penalty of two dollars; commissioners to cause removal of.

Poor, infirm and diseased Persons. Six Guardians of the Poor, are appointed annually by the Mayor, &c.—They are required to meet at least once in every week; a majority to form a quorum for doing business, and are empowered to draw on the Mayor for money to discharge the necessary expenses which their duties require. They are to receive one dollar per day, for every day they attend, provided the whole expense does not exceed 300 dollars per annum. They are also authorized to employ a clerk at one hundred dollars per annum. Their duty is to attend to the wants of the poor, and distressed: and to provide for the interment of those who have not left the means to defray the expense of burial.

The Guardians have the power to provide tools, and to prescribe rules for the regulation of the poor. An Intendant of the Asylum, at a salary of 500 per annum, is appointed annually by the Mayor with the consent of the Board of Alderman, whose duty it is to superintend generally the concerns of the establishment, subject to the orders or instructions of the Board of Guardians.

Porter, &c. All retailers of porter, ale and cider, are required to take out a license, for which they pay 15 dollars per annum, and enter into bond with two securities in the sum of 100 dollars, on condition that they keep a quiet, orderly house, &c.

Confectioners are required to pay a license of ten dollars, and give bond conditioned as above.

Pumps, wells, springs and hydrants. On application of two thirds, or such number of inhabitants of a neighborhood as the Mayor thinks proper, he can order the sinking of a well, erection of a pump, and whatever he thinks proper as respects the mode of supplying water for the neighborhood. One half of the expense to be assessed from, and paid by those owning property in the vicinity, and who are immediately benefitted by the same. Injuring pumps \$10 fine.

Any person cleaning fish, &c. at the pumps or hydrants, and injuring the water, is liable to a fine of five dollars.

Racing. Any person running a horse on any of the avenues or streets, within 300 yards of any dwelling house, to be

fined ten dollars. Parents and masters to be subject to the fine for minors or apprentices under their charge; if slaves be found offending, to be publicly whipped.

Register, to be appointed annually by the Mayor, &c. whose duty it is to perform all such acts as may be required by the laws and resolutions of the Corporation as his duties; for which he is to receive 1600 dollars per annum, and to give a bond with two securities of 5000 dollars, for the faithful performance of his duties. One dollar is to be paid for affixing the seal of the Corporation to any instrument, and 12½ cents for every 150 words, except the same be for the Corporation, to be paid into the Treasury.

It is also made his duty to audit and settle the accounts of the Corporation; and in the absence of the Mayor to grant licenses, &c. and to keep a just and true account of all the moneyed transactions of the Corporation.

Retailers. All retailers of wines and spirituous liquors, in quantities not less than a pint, to pay ten dollars; those retailing in less quantities than a pint, to pay fifty dollars per annum for a license, and bond with two securities of 100 dollars each, to conform to the laws on this subject—Retailers of foreign dry goods, 10 dollars, the Register to receive one dollar for the city seal, for the use of the Corporation. No kind of gaming is allowed in houses licensed to sell by retail. Not to sell to apprentices or slaves—penalty \$20.

Register of Births and Marriages. It is the duty of the head of every family to report to the commissioner of the ward in which he or she resides, within six days, all the births and deaths that occur in the house over which they preside, with their sex and color; and in case of death, their age and the disease of which they died, under a penalty of five dollars. And the commissioner is to report the same within six days, to the health officer of the city.

It is also the duty of every clergyman, or person authorized to unite persons in marriage, to keep a regular account of all the names and residences of those whom he marries; and to furnish a correct copy to the city Register within three months, under a penalty of twenty dollars for omission.

Schools. The city is divided into two school districts.—The first, second and third wards, compose the Western district, and the fourth, fifth and sixth wards, the Eastern district. The school of each district to be under the direction of a Board of Trustees (chosen annually by the two Boards of the city council in joint meeting) and such officers as they shall appoint.

For the purpose of endowing these two public charity schools, in compliance with the requisitions of the charter of the city, and agreeably to resolutions passed by the Corporation and approved by the President of the United States, authorising the corporate authorities to raise by lottery, a sum not exceeding \$10,000 annually, for that and other purposes; the sum of \$10,000 is appropriated, solemnly pledged, and set apart, to be paid by the lottery agents of the Corporation out of the first moneys arising from the sale of lottery rights of said Corporation, including two thirds of \$20,000 already received from Yates and M'Intyre for classes sold them now standing to the credit of said agents in the Bank of Washington, and two thirds of each succeeding payment to be by them made.

The agents of the Corporation are required to place to the credit of the general fund of the city, the proceeds of said lottery right, as it may be received by them, until the two-thirds amount to the sum of \$10,000. And the Mayor is authorized and required to purchase stock, bearing an interest of not less than six per centum, to the full amt. of the two-thirds of the money directed to be placed to the credit of the general fund by the lottery agents; which money is to be kept vested continually and forever after by the Mayor, for the support of said schools: one moiety of the interest of which stock is to be collected and paid quarter yearly by the Mayor over to the treasurer of each school, to be applied by the trustees thereof to the payment of the salaries of the teachers and defraying the contingent expenses of said schools.

The proceeds of the lottery funds are now sufficient to support the city schools without any assistance from the Corporation.

Shooting. Any person who shall fire a gun or pistol, idly for sport, within 250 yards of a dwelling house, in that part of the city contained in North M street, Massachusetts avenue, Seventh street East, Pennsylvania avenue, the Eastern Branch, Sixth street West, Virginia avenue and Rock Creek, or in any part of the city on the Sabbath, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding ten, nor less than five dollars. This regulation does not extend against shooting water fowls in the Potomac, Eastern Branch, or Rock Creek. Parents and masters to be answerable for those under their charge.

Slaves. Slaves of owners not living in the city, must pay the following tax:—For all male slaves between twelve and eighteen years of age, twelve dollars per annum; for all over eighteen, twenty dollars; and for all female slaves over fifteen

years of age, two dollars, under a penalty of twenty dollars for each neglect to pay. No slave of a non-resident shall reside in the city unless hired by the owner to an inhabitant of the city.

Any slave found offending shall be committed to the work-house, there to remain until released by the owner; and the constable taking up such slave shall receive from the owner thereof when released, the sum of ten dollars as a compensation for his services.

No slave of any resident shall be permitted to keep house in the city unless the owner of said slave shall have previously entered into bond with good and sufficient surety in the sum of 500 dollars—conditioned for the orderly, sober and decent conduct of such slave. And for every week such slave shall keep house, without such bond having been entered into as aforesaid, the owner shall incur a penalty of twenty dollars.

Every person bringing or sending slaves to the city, to hire or reside therein, must within twenty days thereafter, cause the said slaves to be recorded on the books of the Corporation, and must deposit with the Register an affidavit that such slaves are bona fide, his or her property. Every person failing so to do, incurs a penalty of twenty dollars for each slave.

Slaughter Houses are to be all licensed by the Mayor, who shall prescribe regulations for their management. But persons feeling themselves aggrieved, may appeal to the Mayor for redress. Penalty \$10 for erecting without license.

Small Pox. No one shall introduce the small pox into the city, under a penalty of 100 dollars. Every person in whose house the small pox accidentally occurs, must report the same to the Mayor, under a penalty of twenty dollars for neglect.

Surveyor. A surveyor is appointed by the Mayor, &c. to lay off lots, and graduate the streets of the city; for which he is to receive 8 hundred dollars per annum. See act 13, Aug. 1828.

Sweeping Chimneys. The Mayor appoints contractors for scraping and sweeping the chimneys of the city; they giving bond and security for 500 dollars each, for the performance of their duties.

It is made the duty of the contractors every month, to visit every inhabited house within their districts, having given ten days' previous notice, and thoroughly scrape and sweep every flue in which fire has been used.

Persons refusing to have their chimneys swept, as required by law, shall pay the same fees as if they had been swept.—And if any such chimneys catch fire, the occupier of the house

to be fined eight dollars for each offence, except that the refusal was made in consequence of sickness or recent death in the family. If a chimney take fire from the neglect of the contractor in sweeping, he is liable to a fine of ten dollars. Persons must not set fire to their chimneys under a penalty of five dollars, except when the flues are too small to be swept by the contractor. The contractor is to receive ten cents for every flue and for every story.

The contractors must make a just return to the Register's office of all the chimneys swept, with the names of the owners, on the first Monday of each month.

Straw—

No person shall keep any hay or fodder in their dwelling houses, under a penalty of twenty dollars—except the same be for bedding, or for packing goods.

Stoves— or Fodder

Any person passing a stove pipe through any wooden or weatherboarded house, unless it is properly secured from fire to the satisfaction of the commissioner of the ward, shall incur a penalty of three dollars for every week it shall so remain. The pipes must also be cleaned once a month, under a penalty of three dollars for each omission.

Taxes. A tax of 56 cents on every 100 dollars worth of real and personal property, by law taxable, within the limits of the Corporation, is levied annually.

If any person or persons promptly pay the amount of taxes so levied or imposed, at the time the same shall become due, he, she, or they, are entitled to an abatement in the amount thereof of 6 cents from the 56, established as the rate of taxation; thereby rendering the tax by such prompt payment virtually and in effect, but 50 cents on every 100 dollars; and for payment on or before the 1st day of February, after the same shall have become due and payable, an abatement of 5½ cents; and for every month thereafter, one half cent abatement is allowed, and the abatement thus authorized to be made, is to be continued on the same principle annually. No abatement is made for any fractional portion of a month.

Cts.

On real and personal property, on every 100 dollars, per annum,	56
Male slaves, the property of residents, between 15 and 45 years of age, each	\$2 00
Female slaves, between the same ages, each	1 00
Male slaves, the property of non-residents, between 12 and 18 years of age,	12 00

Male slaves, the property of non-residents, over 18	Cts.
years of age, - - - - -	\$20 00
Female slaves, the property of non-residents over 15	
years of age, - - - - -	2 00
Coach, - - - - -	15 00
Chariot, post chariot, and post chaise, - - - - -	12 00
Phaeton, - - - - -	9 00
Coachee with pannel work in upper part - - - - -	9 00
Coachee with framed posts and top, - - - - -	6 00
Top carriage, with 4 wheels on springs, - - - - -	} 3 00
Curicle, - - - - -	
Chaise, - - - - -	
Chair, - - - - -	
Sulkey, - - - - -	
Any other two wheeled carriage, on iron or steel springs	3 00
On every other two wheeled carriage, - - - - -	2 00
On every four wheeled carriage of frame posts and top, - - - - -	
and on wooden spars, - - - - -	2 00
On hacks of resident owners, - - - - -	10 00
On do. of non-residents, - - - - -	15 00
Owners residing in Georgetown - - - - -	20 00
Without the limits of the Corporation or Georgetown	50 00
To retail wines, &c. less than a pint, - - - - -	50 00
On licenses to tavern keepers, - - - - -	60 00
to retailers of wine, &c. - - - - -	10 00
to hawkers and pedlars, - - - - -	50 00
to auctioneers, - - - - -	100 00
For theatrical and other public amusements, per day, - - - - -	5 00
On billiard tables, - - - - -	100 00
On wagons belonging to residents, - - - - -	5 00
On carts and drays, do. each, - - - - -	2 50
On wagons belonging to non-residents, - - - - -	5 00
On carts and drays, do. each, - - - - -	6 00
On dogs of the male kind, - - - - -	2 00
On dogs of the female kind, - - - - -	5 00
To pawnbrokers and money changers, - - - - -	100 00
To money changers and ticket venders, - - - - -	100 00
To venders of lottery tickets, - - - - -	50 00
Pawn brokers, - - - - -	} 150
Money changers, - - - - -	
Lottery ticket venders, - - - - -	
Confectioners, - - - - -	10 00
Retailers of spirituous liquors at fish docks, - - - - -	10 00
Butchers stalls, old or east part of Centre market, - - - - -	25 00
new part, or west, - - - - -	15 00
in all other markets, - - - - -	10 00

Shops to sell liquors,	-	-	-	\$50 00
Porter ale and cider,	-	-	-	- 15 00
Hardware, dry goods and groceries,	-	-	-	- 10 00

Theatrical and other public amusements. That no person or persons shall exhibit any theatrical or other public amusement, show, or natural curiosity, for gain, without first having a license from the Mayor for that purpose; for which license shall be paid the sum of five dollars to the Register, for the use of the city, and shall be in force one day and no longer. And any person or persons exhibiting any theatrical or other public amusement, show, or natural curiosity, without such license, shall forfeit and pay for every such exhibition, the sum of ten dollars; one half for the use of the person who shall prosecute for the same, and the other to the Corporation: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to prohibit the showing or exhibiting any experiment or exhibition in natural philosophy without such.

Tobacco. A warehouse to contain 600 blids. of tobacco, is required by law to be erected on lots No. 13 and 14, square 801, for which 2,000 dollars are appropriated.

An inspector of tobacco is appointed by the Mayor, &c. on the fourth Monday of June annually. It is made the duty of the inspector to inspect all tobacco intended for sale, and to mark on each hogshead, the quality, nett weight, owner's name, place, &c. and to deliver a certificate to the owner for each hogshead. Any person sending tobacco by land or water out of the District, without such inspection and certificate, to be fined 500 dollars.

Trees. A sum not exceeding 100 dollars per annum is appropriated, for keeping the trees in the avenues and streets in order. Any person injuring any of the boxes or trees, to be fined in a sum not less than five, nor exceeding twenty dollars. Any person tying a horse to any of the said trees or boxes, to be fined five dollars.

Vagrants—May be required to give security for good conduct—may be confined to labor, in case of refusal—penalty for aiding their escape, 10 dollars.

Weighing. Scales for weighing hay, &c. are placed, one on square 731; one on the open space between the west market house and Pennsylvania avenue, and between 20th and 21st streets west; and one on the centre market square, on the east side of 9th street west, and 20 feet south of Pennsylvania avenue. All hay, straw, and fodder, to be weighed at one of the said machines, and a certificate of its nett weight obtained before sale, under a penalty of two dollars. The

weigher to receive 50 cents for every wagon, and 25 cents for every cart load weighed.

Wharves. In pursuance of an act of the 10th November, 1806, a wharf was erected on the Potomac river, at the south end of 17th street west, with the following rates of wharfage:

For wood or bark, per cord,	-	-	-	10 Cts.
plank, per M.	-	-	-	20
scantling, per M.	-	-	-	25
shingles, 18 inches long, per M.	-	-	-	10
shingles, 2 ft. and upwards per M.	-	-	-	15
laths, per M.	-	-	-	6
palings, per M.	-	-	-	12
stone, per perch,	-	-	-	9
sand, per barrel,	-	-	-	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
bricks, per M.	-	-	-	12
house frames, per story	-	-	-	30
posts, (cedar or locust) per 100,	-	-	-	40
all kinds of grain, meal, per 100 bushels,	-	-	-	20 Cts
barrels, each,	-	-	-	3
hay, per ton,	-	-	-	25
for hogsheads and crates, each,	-	-	-	6
kegs and boxes, candles and soap,	-	-	-	5
lime, per barrel,	-	-	-	6

Vessels lying at the wharf longer than twenty-four hours shall be charged per day twenty-five cents.

Wood. Five corders of wood are appointed by the Mayor, &c. on the 4th Monday in June, annually. All wood offered for sale in the city must be sound, and at least four feet long, including one half of the kerf, and not less than two inches in diameter at the small end. It is to be corded by one of the wood-corders; and every cord must contain 128 cubic feet of solid wood after making the proper allowances for want of closeness of cording; that is, each cord must be eight feet long, and four feet four inches in height; the straight wood to be placed in the lower part of the pile, and the crooked wood in the upper part. The corder to be paid six cents per cord by the seller. All the defective wood to be corded separately.

Any person failing to have his wood corded, to be fined two dollars. And any person purchasing without having the wood first corded, to be fined two dollars. All wood brought by land to be subject to the same regulations, excepting such as may be sold by the wagon, cart, dray, or sled load.

Weights and Measures. The Mayor, &c. on the 4th Monday in June, is required to appoint a suitable person as a Sealer of weights and measures. He shall keep an office

near the centre of the city, and keep all the standards of weights and measures for the use of the city. His duty is to examine all scale-beams, weights and measures, that are brought to his office for the purpose; and after seeing that they are agreeable to the standards, to brand them with the letter W. within three days; and on neglect to be fined five dollars. He is to receive a fee of two dollars in each case of examination and adjustment, and also 200 dollars per annum salary. It is made his duty to go to all the shops in the city at least once in six months and examine the weights, &c.—Any person refusing to have such examination, is liable to pay a fine of from one to ten dollars. Any person selling by weights or measures not stamped, to be fined one dollar, and to have the same seized.

THE DISTRICT LAWS.

An able and interesting report was submitted to the House of Representatives, on the 3d of March, 1830, by Mr. Powers, Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, chiefly touching the Judiciary of this District: our limited space will only permit an abridgment of this valuable and interesting document—

The historical facts, embodied in the report, inform us that—

The First Congress of the Revolution met at Philadelphia, in September, 1774, and there held their sessions until December, 1776, when, in consequence of the approach of the British army, they adjourned and met at Baltimore, in February, 1777, where they remained but seven days, and then adjourned, to meet at Philadelphia again in March following.

On Sunday, the 14th of September, 1777, Congress resolved, that, if it should be obliged to remove from Philadelphia, Lancaster should be the place where they should meet. A few days after, a letter was received from Colonel Hamilton, which satisfied Congress of the immediate necessity of leaving Philadelphia; and, in pursuance of their resolve, they met at Lancaster on the 27th of September, and, on the same day, adjourned to York, where they met on the 30th, and remained until the latter part of June, in the year following; when, having received information from General Washington that the British had left Philadelphia, Congress adjourned, to meet again at that place, on the second day of July, 1778.

No effectual measures having been taken to secure the safety of Congress in Philadelphia, and the clamors of the soldiers for pay not being appeased, Congress assembled at Princeton on the 26th of June 1783, upon the summons of the President.

From the 1st September, 1783, to 1790, various propositions had been under discussion, when, on the 6th July, 1790, a bill passed for locating a District for a permanent Seat of Government. This bill was approved on the 16th of the same month. (See page 18, of these sketches.)

On the 15th of June, 1800, the public offices were opened at Washington, where Congress assembled on 22d of Nov. following, when President Adams, in his speech at the opening of the session, made the following impressive remarks: "I congratulate the people of the United States on the assembling of Congress at the permanent seat of their Government, and I congratulate you, gentlemen, on the prospect of a residence *not to be changed*. It is with you, gentlemen, to consider whether the local powers over the District of Columbia, vested by the Constitution in the Congress of the United States, shall be immediately exercised. If, in your opinion, this important trust ought now to be executed, you cannot fail, while performing it, to take into view the future probable situation of the Territory, for the happiness of which you are about to provide. You will consider it as the Capital of a great nation, advancing, with unexampled rapidity, in arts, in commerce, in wealth, and in population; and possessing, within itself, those resources, which, if not thrown away, or lamentably misdirected, will secure to it a long course of prosperity and self-government."

To this, the House of Representatives replied, that "the final establishment of the seat of the National Government, which has now taken place in the District of Columbia, is an event of no small importance in the political transactions of our country. A consideration of those powers which have been vested in Congress over the District of Columbia, will not escape our attention; nor shall we forget, that, in exercising these powers, a regard must be had to those events which will necessarily attend the Capital of America."

On the 27th February, 1801, Congress passed the act, entitled "An act concerning the District of Columbia" the first section of which, declares, "That the laws of the State of Virginia, as they now exist, shall be and continue in force in that part of the District of Columbia which was ceded by the said State to the United States, and by them accepted for the permanent seat of Government; and that the laws of the State of Maryland, as they now exist, shall be and continue in force in that part of the said District which was ceded by that State to the United States, and by them accepted, as aforesaid."

The second section forms the Virginia side of the District into the county of Alexandria, and the Maryland side, includ-

ing the cities of Georgetown and Washington, into the county of Washington, and places the Potomac river in the jurisdiction of both those counties. The third section institutes a court of three judges, and declares "that the said court and the judges thereof shall have all the powers by law vested in the Circuit Courts and the Judges of the Circuit Courts of the United States. The fourth section appointed four terms for each county, in a year; but, afterwards, they were reduced to two terms. The fifth section is as follows: "That said court shall have cognizance of all crimes and offences committed within said District, and of all cases, in law or equity, between parties, both or either of which shall be residents, or be found within said District; and, also, of all actions or suits of a civil nature, at common law or in equity, in which the United States shall be plaintiffs or complainants; and of all seizures on land or water, and all penalties and forfeiture made, arising, or accruing, under the laws of the United States."

The act also provides for the appointment of a clerk, marshal, and district attorney, and for appeals to the Supreme Court. The 11th section authorises the appointment of as many justices of the peace, for five years, by the President, (by and with the advice and consent of the Senate) as he may think expedient; and they are invested with the same powers, as individual magistrates, as they have a right to exercise in the respective counties under the respective laws of Maryland and Virginia; and shall have cognizance of personal demands to the value of twenty dollars, which, by a subsequent act, was increased to fifty dollars, and a jury trial allowed in all cases above the former sum. The 12th section institutes an Orphans' Court, and provides for appeals therefrom to the Circuit Court.

By this act, Congress assumed the government of this territory; for ever extinguished all legislative jurisdiction of the States to which it had belonged; and so executed that power of exclusive legislation vested in Congress by the Constitution, as, in the opinion of many, to have placed it beyond the reach of Congress to recall. Your committee cannot forbear to express the opinion, that this was one of the most unfortunate acts which ever was, or can be, passed by Congress, within the pale of the constitution.

They believe it would have been much wiser and safer, if Congress had never exercised that power, but left it to the respective States, at all events till a necessity for the assumption of its exercise had occurred, which, it is believed, would never have happened.

Since that period, numerous laws have been passed by Congress, relating to city charters, public buildings, bank and bridge companies, to the militia, to the incorporation of various societies and institutions, and to other local matters; but there have not been many essential changes in the general laws of the District, nor in their administration. It appears that one part of this District is governed by the laws of Virginia, and the other by those of Maryland, as they existed nearly thirty years ago—laws, too, which had been accumulating for generations, many of whose sanctions are only suited to the barbarous ages, and which have long since been wisely abrogated by the respective States, but are still in force in this District.

This will, in some measure, be illustrated by the following abstract of the criminal statutes of Maryland, now in force here.

1720. Ch. 25. Burning a court-house, punishment death.
Arson of a mansion house, - - - death.

1729. Ch. 4, sec. 2. Petit treason, murder, and arson,
by negroes, - - - death.

3. Breaking into a shop, store, or
warehouse, not contiguous to, or used with, a man-
sion, and stealing goods to the value of 5 shillings, death.

1737. Ch. 2, sec. 2. Breaking tobacco or other out house
and stealing to the value of five shillings, - - - death.
4, Stealing a boat or a negro, - - - death.

1744. Ch. 5, sec. 3. Burning tobacco, or tobacco house
with tobacco in it, - - - death.

Ch. 20, sec. 1. Horse stealing, - - - death.

sec. 2. Burning a ship, sloop, or boat, death.

1751. Ch. 14, sec. 2. Slaves consulting to raise an in-
surrection, or to murder or poison any person, or
to burn a house, - - - death.

Slaves who shall attempt to burn any dwelling house
or out house contiguous, or any house in which
any person shall be, or any goods, tobacco, Indian
corn, or fodder, - - - death.

1777. Ch. 1, sec. 1. Destroying, or burning, or con-
spiring so to do, any magazine of provisions or mi-
litary or naval stores of the U. States or the State, death.

1793. Ch. 57, sec. Mayhem, - - - death.

Without going into details, it is believed that the existing criminal laws in the county of Alexandria, are of about the same sanguinary character as the above; and, it is remarked by several intelligent gentlemen of that county, that, in consequence, many offences are suffered to go either unpunished.

or punished in such manner as amounts, in effect, to no punishment.

It will be observed, that, during the time which is occupied by the trial of civil and equity cases, all the witnesses in behalf of the United States are kept waiting, at the expense of \$1 25 each, per day; to which should be added jurors' fees and various other expenses. Your committee may, as well in this place as any other, express their opinion, that witnesses' fees are much too high, and are of very dangerous tendency, independent of the enormous expense to suitors and to the government, which it occasions.

The long time intervening between the sessions of court, produce great hardships, both in civil and criminal cases; and in the latter, under a law of this District, which requires a witness to procure security for his appearance at court, it is stated that, some terms ago, a person who could not give such security, was put in goal, where he remained suffering for nearly six months, in a matter where the principal, if guilty, would not have been confined more than ten days.

In another instance, a person just landing on the wharf from an eastern vessel, happened to witness some trifling assault and battery, was summoned before a magistrate, and being a stranger, and unable to give security, he was committed to goal with the culprit, where they both remained more than four months; and although the defendant was convicted, yet the court, believing he had already suffered more than merited punishment, discharged him with the witness. So that both endured the same imprisonment, and were discharged at the same time.

Another similar instance has been stated to your committee, where a wood boatman was assaulted on his boat, by some piratical fellows, to whom he administered summary justice to his own entire satisfaction, and drove them off. Yet the third person brought the subject before a magistrate, who summoned the boatman as a witness, who, being also a stranger, could not give bail, and was thrust into prison, where he was kept for months; and, when discharged, his boat and property were lost or destroyed. It will be found, in great proportion of cases, that persons committed for trial are subjected to unreasonable imprisonment, before it is known whether they are innocent or guilty.

In civil cases, also, there are serious hardships. So unfrequently are the terms of court, and such its jurisdiction, practice, and course of proceeding, that it takes two years and a half to collect an indisputable debt.

Your committee will next advert to the character and proceedings of *justices of the peace*, whose mode of appointment, tenure of office, and jurisdiction, have already been stated. There are, in the county of Washington, twenty-five of these justices. This formidable corps of subordinate magistrates, is aided in the administration of justice by about thirty-five constables, (who are appointed by the Circuit Court,) while in Baltimore, which contains a population of nearly eighty thousand, there are only ten constables devoted to justices' courts. With such a swarm of officers, canvassing for business, as it appears many of them do, the most disastrous system of litigation and petty oppression of the poor, must be the inevitable consequence; and that such is the fact, is abundantly proved to your committee.

A single magistrate, and one of the most respectable, during the last year, issued 4,000 warrants. For proof of these facts, we again refer to the accompanying documents, and to the intelligent gentlemen of this county. We might appeal to the suffering poor, to whom no scourge is so great a curse as petty and legalized oppression.

It is the practice to issue a warrant, and arrest in all civil cases without oath; and a cause commenced before one magistrate is triable before another.

One of the heads of Department was recently called upon with such a process; and after his attorney had proved to the satisfaction of a jury that the suit was utterly groundless and vexatious, the same magistrate issued another warrant in the same case.

When judgments are recovered before a justice of the peace, he will not receive the money, because he is allowed no compensation for doing it; and where there is a delay of execution, it is the practice for the plaintiff to take a certificate of the judgment, and sell it to some one of a class of men who are in the habit of shaving (as it is called) such certificates. He may sell this to another, and he to a third; and while the defendant is in pursuit of the holder of the judgment, with a view to pay it, the certificate may be handed to a constable, who will go to some other magistrate than the one by whom the judgment was rendered, take out an execution, and pounce upon the defendant with a bill of costs, before he can find the last *shaver*, to whom only, or the constable, he can pay the money.

Your committee beg leave further to illustrate the character and proceedings of justices' courts by some cases which have been stated to them.

The Circuit Court has given an opinion (and which is here-to annexed) that in no case where there is a jury trial before a justice of the peace, can it be brought before the Circuit Court for a re-hearing; that the justice in such cases acts ministerially—is bound to enter the verdict of the jury as the Clerk of the Circuit Court is bound to enter its judgments; that the justice has no right to say what evidence the jury shall hear, or to instruct them as to the law; that he has no discretion, no will, no choice, but is bound by law to enter up judgment, according to the will of others.

And this decision of the Circuit Court, whether right or wrong, cannot be reviewed by the Supreme Court, because the amount is not sufficient. But the effects of this decision are shown by the following cases, which are stated to be common.

A plaintiff recovers a judgment before a justice, for any sum between twenty and fifty dollars, [in which only jury trials are allowed,] the defendant being dissatisfied, pays the judgment, goes to the same or another justice, takes out a warrant to recover back the money, intercedes with a friendly constable to summon for him a *suitable* jury, who, it is seen, are placed above all law, brings his cause before them, and recovers back the amount of the first judgment. The plaintiff also can pursue a similar course, and there is nothing to prevent such a course of proceeding *ad infinitum*.

It is stated to your committee that trials are sometimes determined, which produce the most singular and ludicrous combinations. An instance has been known where one brought an action for a *specific article*, over which the magistrate had no jurisdiction, has sustained the claim and recovered a different article—the money; another, where one who had made up certain work, sued for the value before delivery, recovered a judgment, with the additional order to hold the property as security for the debt; so that the plaintiff had the judgment and the goods, while the defendant, who received nothing, was obliged to pay the debt. In a case tried by a jury, where an action was brought upon a promissory note two months before it became due, the jury brought in the verdict for the demand, with a stay of execution until the note should become due; and the magistrate, under the above decision, had no alternative but to record a judgment accordingly.

In regard to the general character and conduct of the magistrate and constables, as above described, it ought to be stated that there are honorable exceptions.

It has been stated by respectable persons, and is believed by your committee, that a constable in this city has received,

to his own use, in a single year, from two to three thousand dollars of fines paid by gamblers.

There is no law which allows bail, in civil cases, to surrender his principal, except during the sitting of the court, by reason of which the bill often becomes fixed when the principal is in the District; and, in one instance, bail became fixed and compelled to pay a large sum of money, when his principal died in jail, because he could not be *duly* surrendered before his death.

There is no law which allows the proof of deeds for registration, executed by foreign grantors, except by a subscribing witness. A citizen of this District cannot sue a citizen of a State, in the Supreme Court, because he is not himself a resident of any State. The judicial proceedings of this District cannot be evidence in the State courts, because it is not a State.

At least, so far as regards this city, there is no efficient police. Gaming, tumults, and riots, are frequently unsuppressed, and go unpunished; and even more flagrant offences are committed openly and with impunity.

There is no adequate provision for vagrant paupers, who pour into the city from all quarters, as a place of general rendezvous, and are seen at almost every corner, in the character of street beggars.

There is no efficient restraint upon gaming and abuses in retailing ardent spirits, which are among the worst evils in this community; many of these matters, however, are subjects of municipal regulation, and fall under the special jurisdiction of corporate authorities. But your committee forbear to enumerate the almost numberless cases which might be stated, and which call for legislative relief; they must be apparent from the general view which has been given of the history of this district.

It will not have escaped observation, that, in this small territory, two entirely distinct systems of laws are administered by the same court; laws which are interwoven with, and buried up in, the legislative rubbish which has been accumulating in the two adjoining States for more than one hundred years.

Another and more general view of the condition of this District may, with propriety, be hinted at. What do foreigners expect to find in this little territory, over whose destinies they suppose the concentrated wisdom of the nation presides? Will they not suppose that such a favored spot must exhibit the principles and effects of a Republican Government, to the greatest possible advantage, and afford the best practical argu-

present in their favor, which our country can produce? Only ten miles square, placed under the special guardianship of the President of the United States, and the American Congress; surely it may be supposed that this *only* child of the Federal Government will be nursed with sedulous care, and grow up a perfect model of all that is valuable in Government, and pure in morals. If such are the impressions of a foreigner, who can measure his disappointment, when he comes to witness the political desolation which pervades this territory, and finds his anticipations but an illusory dream? Is he a friend to free Governments, his heart will sicken; and, if not, he would exult over our degradation.

If it is doubtful, then, whether a re-cession of this territory would not be unconstitutional and impracticable, your committee beg leave to inquire as to the propriety of establishing a local Legislature, as another remedy for existing evils. This plan has also been frequently before Congress. It has been, or may be, urged, in favor of this measure, that Congress, without neglecting the business of the nation, could not devote that time to legislation for this District, which its rights and interests imperiously demand; that although it is small, yet its inhabitants require as full and perfect a code of laws as the largest community—the same protection of life, liberty, and property; and that the laws for this purpose must be nearly as diversified and extensive for a small community as for the largest; that a local Legislature would give to the people, to some extent, the right of self-government, the exercise of the elective franchise; and that the enjoyment of these political privileges would tend to create a spirit of enterprise and ambition, so essential to their prosperity, reputation and happiness. To these, and various other arguments in favor of a local Legislature, it has been, or may be, answered, that Congress cannot delegate to such a body that power of exclusive legislation which, by the Constitution, is vested in Congress alone, any more than the Legislature of a State could create another Legislature for the same purpose: and that, in neither case, can any portion of legislative power be delegated any farther than what simplicity relates to mere police and municipal regulations. That, therefore, if a legislative council should be established its acts would not be binding until they had received the direct sanction of Congress, and would be nothing more than the recommendations of a respectable body of men, like that of commissioners or a committee of Congress. That the minority of the local Legislature, and a portion of the people, would always be dissatisfied with acts of the majority;

and appeal to Congress against them; that in this way, angry disputes and conflicts would ensue, and the time of Congress would be more occupied than if it should originate all the necessary laws for the District. This idea is further enforced by the suggestion, that the various rival interests of the three cities of the District, which would be represented in a local Legislature, would tend to sharpen and increase these conflicts.

The last proposition for a local Legislature was presented to Congress, in 1825, by the Joint Committee of both Houses for the District of Columbia; but the people themselves were opposed to it, and it failed.

In view of all the circumstances, your committee will not venture to recommend either a re-cession of this territory or the establishment of a local Legislature.

They will next inquire whether the committees of both Houses of Congress for the District, in addition to their other legislative duties, can devote sufficient time to the revision of the laws and the civil and criminal jurisprudence of this territory, as is manifestly indispensable.

Your committee think not, and will offer no further reason than the facts above stated, and the past experience on this subject.

Upon a careful view of the whole ground, your committee are driven to the conclusion, that the best remedy which they can recommend, will be the appointment of capable and efficient commissioners, who shall be authorized to prepare and report to Congress such a code of laws as will be best suited to the wants, habits, and feelings, of the people; which code shall make as little innovation upon the common law, and upon the statute laws of the District, as shall be consistent with a perfect, simple, and uniform system, and which shall be rather a revision than a new code.

Let the most important branches be first prepared and presented to Congress, so that its action can be applied as the revision shall progress, without occupying too much time at any one period.

On the 29th April, 1816, Congress passed a law, which authorized the Judges of the Circuit Court and the Attorney for the District to prepare and digest a code of jurisprudence, both civil and criminal, for said District, to be submitted to Congress, and to be modified, altered, or adopted, as to them should seem proper; but no adequate compensation for expenses was made by the act.

Independent of the very questionable policy of imposing upon judges the duty of digesting a code of laws which they them-

selves were to interpret and administer, their other onerous official duties were incompatible with such a service. The consequence was, that all the Commissioners declined acting, except one of the judges, of extraordinary industry, who applied himself assiduously to the work, and reported a code to Congress, which was ordered to be printed, but was never adopted. How far this may assist the labors of any Commissioners which may be hereafter appointed, your committee are unable to judge.

In connexion with this subject, your committee beg leave to suggest the propriety of allowing the District to be represented by a delegate in the House of Representatives, in the same manner as other Territories.

It has now a population which, in any of the States, would entitle it to a member of Congress, and greater than any of the Territories which are now thus represented. Let there be some link between the government and the people governed: let some principle of representation be observed. Even the enjoyment of this limited political privilege would be considered, it is hoped, a valuable boon to the people, and produce salutary consequences. If, for their first delegate, they should happen to choose one of the revisers of their laws, (should any be appointed) he might afford very useful and efficient aid in their passage.

A subject of the first importance is a criminal code, adapted to the new penitentiary, which your committee will propose in as simple a form as possible, and more with a view to temporary purposes than as a permanent system, which ought to fall under the mature consideration of the revisers.

The next subject of the most general interest relates to the courts of justice. In relation to this, as will be seen by the annexed papers, various schemes have been proposed; and without, at this time, undertaking distinctly to determine which is the best, your committee do not hesitate to say that some changes are absolutely demanded by every consideration arising from justice and propriety.

In lieu of the present iniquitous and oppressive system of Justices' courts, it might be expedient to institute a monthly court in each city, to be composed of three or four gentlemen of talents and standing, who, individually, should be authorized to take confessions of judgments, and to issue process in litigated cases, returnable in court; that its jurisdiction should be considerable in civil cases, and that it should try all criminal cases not capital or punishable in the penitentiary. It is believed that such a court would be amply sufficient for all its

legitimate purposes, and that, by abolishing the power of the present magistrates and constables, a great blessing would be conferred upon the community, and especially upon the poor.

In regard to a division of the power and duties of the Circuit Court, much greater difficulty arises, and greater diversity of opinion prevails. Independent of the different plans which are proposed to your committee, the following has been under their consideration: to erect a court of chancery, independently of the Circuit; transfer to the chancellor all the powers and duties of the judges of the Orphans' Court in both counties, in which he shall be obliged to hold a court monthly; that he should appoint a register in each county, who should not only perform the appropriate duties of a register in chancery, but also of the Orphans' Court, with, perhaps, some additional powers. This would be economical; and it is believed the chancellor would be fully competent to perform the duties proposed.

On the subject of trials by the judges of the Circuit Court, your committee are decidedly in favor of a *nisi prius* system.

It may be said that the measures proposed will involve considerable expense. What then? Can this local nondescript Government be sustained without expense? Certainly not.—To whom else can the people look but to Congress? Where else can they go, not only for the protection of their personal rights, (political they have few) but for aid in the promotion of learning, of science, and the arts—of domestic industry, and local improvements? In short, the same encouragement to all useful institutions and objects *within the District*, which a *state Government* ought to extend to similar institutions and objects within its own limits; not indiscreetly, and in profusion, but in that cautious, yet liberal manner, as will most economically and efficiently combine individual enterprise with public bounty for the general good. Here no constitutional scruples can operate: Congress has the power of exclusive legislation, and, therefore, justice and expediency are the only questions; and it is to the justice and wisdom of Congress, and Congress alone, to which this people can appeal for patronage and protection; and this appeal, it is believed, can never be made in vain.

[Various communications, and sundry drafts of bills, were elicited, in reply to thirty interrogatories propounded by the committee, to some intelligent citizens of this District, seeking information relative to our laws and their administration: their answers are able and satisfactory—all concurring in one point—that a prompt remedy is now imperiously demanded.]

Twenty-first Congress.

SENATE.

<i>Maine.</i>		
NAME.	Home res.	Res. at Wash.
John Holmes,	<i>Alfred, York.</i>	Young's.
Peleg Sprague.	<i>Hallowell, Kennebec.</i>	Gibson's.
<i>New Hampshire.</i>		
Samuel Bell,	<i>Chester, Rockingham.</i>	Young's.
Levi Woodbury.	<i>Portsmouth, do.</i>	Gadsby's.
<i>Massachusetts.</i>		
Nathaniel Silsbee,	<i>Salem, Essex.</i>	Mrs. Clement's.
Daniel Webster.	<i>Boston, Middlesex.</i>	Dr. Lindsley's.
<i>Connecticut.</i>		
Samuel A. Foot,	<i>Cheshire, N. Haven.</i>	Young's.
Calvin Willey.	<i>Tolland.</i>	Mrs Hamilton's.
<i>Rhode Island.</i>		
Nehemiah R. Knight	<i>Providence.</i>	McLeod's.
Asher Robbins.	<i>Newport.</i>	Young's.
<i>Vermont.</i>		
Dudley Chase,	<i>Randolph, Orange.</i>	Mrs Sawyer's.
Horatio Seymour	<i>Middlebury, Addison.</i>	Ditto.
<i>New York.</i>		
Nathan Sanford,	<i>Albany.</i>	Mrs Cochran's.
Charles E Dudley.	<i>Albany.</i>	Gadsbys'
<i>New Jersey.</i>		
T. Frelinghuysen,	<i>Newark, Essex.</i>	McLeod's.
Mahlon Dickerson.	<i>Suckasunny, Morris.</i>	Mrs. A. Peyton's.
<i>Pennsylvania.</i>		
William Marks,	<i>Pittsburg, Allegha'y.</i>	Mrs Galvin's.
Isaac D. Barnard.	<i>W. Chester, Chester.</i>	Mrs Sawyer's.
<i>Delaware.</i>		
John M. Clayton,	<i>Dover, Kent.</i>	Young's.
Arnold Naubain.	<i>Wilmington.</i>	Ditto.
<i>Maryland.</i>		
Ezekiel Chambers.	<i>Chestertown, Kent.</i>	Mrs Blake's.
Samuel Smith,	<i>Baltimore.</i>	Dowson's, No. 2.
<i>Virginia.</i>		
L. W. Tazewell,	<i>Norfolk.</i>	Mrs. Peyton's.
John Tyler.	<i>Charles City, county.</i>	
<i>North Carolina.</i>		
James Iredell,	<i>Raleigh.</i>	Mrs. Peyton's.
Bedford Brown.	<i>Milton, Caswell.</i>	Dowson's.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
PRESS

<i>South Carolina.</i>		
William Smith,	<i>York C. H.</i>	Coyle's.
Robert Y. Hayne.	<i>Charleston.</i>	Mrs E. Peyton's.
<i>Georgia.</i>		
George M. Troup,	<i>Dublin, Laurens.</i>	Letourno's.
John Forsyth.	<i>Augusta, Richmond</i>	Shaaft's.
<i>Kentucky.</i>		
John Rowan,	<i>Bardstown, Nelson.</i>	Hughes.
George M. Bibb.	<i>Yellow Banks, Davis</i>	Mrs Washington's.
<i>Tennessee.</i>		
Hugh L. White,	<i>Knoxville, Knox.</i>	Mrs A. Peyton's.
Felix Grundy.	<i>Nashville.</i>	Fletcher's.
<i>Ohio.</i>		
Benjamin Ruggles,	<i>St. Clairsville, Belm's</i>	Mrs Galvin's.
Jacob Burnet.	<i>Cincinnati.</i>	Young's.
<i>Louisiana.</i>		
Josiah S. Johnston,	<i>Alexandria, Rapide</i>	Barnard's.
Edward Livingston.	<i>New Orleans.</i>	Kervand's.
<i>Indiana.</i>		
William Hendricks,	<i>Mudison, Jefferson.</i>	Mrs Galvin's.
James Noble.	<i>Brookville, Franklin</i>	Ditto.
<i>Mississippi.</i>		
Powhattan Ellis.	<i>Winchester, Wayne.</i>	Mrs A. Peyton's.
Robert H. Adams	<i>Adams, Natchez.</i>	Fletcher's, nr. P. O.
<i>Illinois.</i>		
Elias K. Kane,	<i>Kaskaskia.</i>	Mrs A. Peyton's.
John McLean.	<i>Shawneetown, Gall'n</i>	Fletcher's.
<i>Alabama.</i>		
John McKinley,	<i>Florence, Lauderdale</i>	Coyle's.
William R. King.	<i>Selma, Dallas.</i>	Ditto.
<i>Missouri.</i>		
David Barton,	<i>St. Louis.</i>	Hebb's.
Thomas H. Benton.	<i>St. Louis.</i>	Dowson's.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

<i>Maine.</i>		
John Anderson,	<i>Portland, Cumberland</i>	Dowson's No 1.
Samuel Rutland,	<i>Diamond, Penobscot</i>	Hyatt's, op. Brown's
George Evans,	<i>Gardiner, Kennebec</i>	Gibson's opp. mar.
Rufus McIntire,	<i>Parsonfield, York.</i>	Dowson's no. 1, c. h.
Joseph F. Wingate,	<i>Bath, Lincoln.</i>	Gibson's, op. market
2 vacant.		

New Hampshire.

NAME.	Home res.	Res. at Wash.
John Brodhead,	<i>New Market, Rock</i>	Mr. Brodheads, c. h.
Thomas Chandler,	<i>Piscataqua, Hillsb'o</i>	Ditto.
Joseph Hammons,	<i>Farmington, Straff'd</i>	Mrs McDaniel's, p. a.
Jonathan Harvey,	<i>Sutton, Merrimack.</i>	Ditto.
Henry Hubbard,	<i>Charlestown, Sullivan</i>	Poor's, near P. O.
John W. Weeks.	<i>Lancaster, Coos.</i>	Brodhead's, cap. h.

Massachusetts.

John Bailey,	<i>Milton, Norfolk.</i>	Mrs Judson's, C st.
Isaac C. Bates,	<i>Northampton, Hamp.</i>	Barnard's hotel, p. a.
B. W. Crowninshield,	<i>Salem, Essex.</i>	Mrs Blake's, op. mar
John Davis,	<i>Worcester, Worces'r</i>	Hyatt's, op. Browns
Henry W. Dwight,	<i>Stockbridge, Berk'e</i>	Barnard's hotel, p. a.
Edward Everett,	<i>Charlestown, Mid'x</i>	Ditto.
George Grennell, jr.	<i>Greenfield, Franklin</i>	Hyatt's, op. Brown's
Benjamin Gorham,	<i>Boston, Middlesex.</i>	Mrs Brannan's, op. m.
James L. Hodges,	<i>Taunton, Bristol.</i>	Hyatt's op. Brown, s
Joseph G. Kendall.	<i>Leominster, Worces.</i>	Ditto.
John Reed,	<i>Yarmouth, Barns'ble</i>	Gibson's, op. mar.
Joseph Richardson,	<i>Hingham, Plymouth</i>	M. Poor's, nr. P. O.
John Varnum,	<i>Haverhill, Essex,</i>	8th street.

Rhode Island,

Tristram Burgess,	<i>Providence, Newp't</i>	Gibson's, opp. mar,
Dutee J. Pearce,	<i>Newport.</i>	Mrs Blake's, do.

Connecticut.

Noyes Barber,	<i>Groton, N; London.</i>	Hyatt's, op. Browns
Wm. W. Ellsworth,	<i>Hartford.</i>	Ditto
J. W. Huntington,	<i>Litchfield, Litchfield</i>	Ditto
Ralph J. Ingersoll,	<i>N. Haven, N. Hav.</i>	Barnard's, hotel, p. a.
Wm. L. Storrs,	<i>Middletown, Midd'x</i>	Hyatt's, op. Browns
Ebenezer Young.	<i>Windham.</i>	Ditto

Vermont.

William Cahoon,	<i>Lyndon, Caledonia.</i>	Hyatt's, op. Browns
Horace Everett,	<i>Windsor, Windsor.</i>	Ballard's, op. mar.
Jonathan Hunt,	<i>Brattleboro' Wind'm</i>	Ditto
Rollin C. Mallary,	<i>Poultney, Rutland.</i>	Hyatt's, op. Browns
Benjamin Swett.	<i>St. Alban's, Franklin</i>	Ditto

New York.

William G. Angel,	<i>Burlington, Otsego.</i>	Mrs Burke's, F st.
Benedict Arnold,	<i>Amsterdam, Mont.</i>	Mrs Queen's, 9th st.
Thomas Beckman,	<i>Peterboro, Madison.</i>	Dato
Abraham Boeckee,	<i>Fed. Store, Dutch's.</i>	Dato
Peter J. Borst,	<i>Middleburgh, Scho'e</i>	Mrs Myer's, pen. av.

NAME.	Home res.	Res. at Wash.
Chu. C. Cambreling	New York.	Kervand's, 7 build's.
Timothy Childs,	Rochester, Monroe.	Mrs Queen's, 9th st.
Henry B. Cowles,	Carmel, Putman.	Ditto.
Hector Craig,	Craigsville, Orange.	Mrs Lanphier's, p.a.
Jacob Crocheron,	South Field, Rich'd.	Ditto
Charles G. Dewitt,	Kingston, Ulster.	Mrs Ball's, nr. mar.
John D. Dickenson,	Troy, Rensselaer.	Mr. Tayloe's
Jonas Earll, jr.	Onondago, c. h. On.	Mrs Burke's, F st.
Isaac Finch,	Essex, Essex.	Mrs Myers, p. av.
George Fisher.	Oswego, Oswego.	Mrs Lanphier's, p.a.
Jehiel H. Halsey,	Lodi, Seneca.	Mrs Myers, p. av.
Joseph Hawkins,	Henderson, Jefferson.	Mrs Lanphier's, p.a.
Michael Hoffman,	Herkimer, Herkimer.	Mrs Burke's, F st.
Perkins King,	Freehold, Green.	Mrs Queen's, 9th st.
James W. Lent,	New Town, Queens	Mrs Lanphier's, p.a.
John Magee,	Bath, Stenben.	Mrs Burke's, F st.
Henry C. Martindale	Sandy Hill, Wash'n.	Mrs Taylor's, nr. p.o.
Thomas Maxwell,	Elmira, Tioga.	Mrs Burke's, F st.
Robert Mouell,	Greene, Chenango.	Mrs Myers, pen. av.
Ebenezer F. Norton	Buffalo, Erie.	Barnard's hotel, p.a.
Gershom Powers,	Auburn, Cayuga.	Mrs Burke's, F st.
Robert S. Rose,	Geneva, Ontario.	Mrs Hungerford's.
Ambrose Spencer,	Albany.	Mrs Queen's, 9th st.
James Strong,	Hudson, Columbia.	Mrs Sawyer's, 7th st.
Henry R. Storrs,	Whitestown, Oneida.	Ballard's, op. mar.
John W. Taylor,	Ballston springs, Sar.	Mrs Taylor's, p. av.
Phineas L. Tracy,	Rotavia, Genessee.	Ditto
Gulian C. Verplanck	New York.	Mrs A. Peyton's, p.a.
Campbell P. White,	Ditto.	Gadsby's hotel, p. a.
<i>New Jersey.</i>		
Lewis Condict,	Morristown, Morris	McLeod's, pen. av.
Richard M. Cooper,	Camden, Gloucester.	Mrs McCordle's, c. h.
Thomas H. Hughes,	Cape May, C'd Spr's	Ditto
Isaac Pierson,	Orange, Essex.	McLeod's, pen. av.
James F. Randolph,	N. Brunswick, M'x	Ditto
Samuel Swan,	Boundbrook, Som't	Mrs McCordle's, c. h.
<i>Pennsylvania.</i>		
James Buchanan,	Lancaster, Lancast'r	Mrs Miller's, F st.
Thos. H. Crawford,	Chambersburg, Fra.	Fletcher's, E street.
Richard Coulter,	Greenburg, Westm'd	Ditto
Harmar Denny,	Pittsburg.	Ditto.
Joshua Evans,	Paoli, Chester.	Mrs Sawyer's, 7th st.
James Ford,	Tioga, Tioga.	Harbaugh's, do
Chauncey Forward,	Somerset, Somerset.	Greer's, nr. G. P. O.

NAME.	Home res.	Res. at Wash.
Joseph Fry, jr.	<i>Fryeburg, Lehigh.</i>	Mrs Myer's, pen.av.
John Gilmore,	<i>Butler, Butler.</i>	Greer's, nr. G. P. O.
Innis Green,	<i>Dauphin, Dauphin.</i>	Mrs McDaniel's, p.a.
Joseph Hemphill,	<i>Philadelphia.</i>	French's, F street
Peter Ibris,	<i>Easton, Northamp'n</i>	Mrs Carlisle, pen.av.
Thomas Irvin,	<i>Union Town, Fuy'e</i>	Mrs Ironside's, 10 st
Adam King,	<i>York, York.</i>	Mrs Myer's, pen.av.
George G. Leiper,	<i>Leiperville, Delaw'e</i>	Mrs Carlisle's, p.av.
Alem Marr,	<i>Darville, Columbia.</i>	Gadsby's hotel, p. a.
William McCreery,	<i>Briceland's X Roads</i>	Mrs Myer's, do
Daniel H. Miller,	<i>Philadelphia.</i>	Smith's, 7th street.
H. A. Muhlenberg,	<i>Reading Berks.</i>	Mrs Myer's, do
William Ramsey,	<i>Carlisle Cumberland</i>	Harbaugh's, 7th st.
John Scott,	<i>Alexandria, Hunt'n.</i>	Greer's, E street.
Thomas H. Sill,	<i>Erie, Erie.</i>	Mrs Myer's, p. av.
Samuel A. Smith,	<i>Doylestown, Bucks.</i>	Ditto
Philander Stephens,	<i>Montrose, Susque'a.</i>	Harbaugh's, 7th st.
John B. Sterigere,	<i>Norristown, Mont.</i>	Mrs Miller's, F st.
Joel B. Sutterland,	<i>Philadelphia.</i>	Smith's, 7th street.
<i>Delaware.</i>		
Kens. y Johns, jr.	<i>N. Castle, N. Cast.</i>	Young's cap. hill.
<i>Maryland</i>		
Elias Brown,	<i>Freedom, Baltimore.</i>	Dowson's no. 1, c.h.
Clement Dorsey,	<i>Howard's Race, St.M.</i>	Letourno's, pen. av.
Ben. C. Howard,	<i>Baltimore.</i>	Barnard's hotel, p.a.
Geo. E. Mitchell,	<i>Elkton, Cecil.</i>	Dowson's, no. 1.
Ben. I. Semmes,	<i>Piscataway, Pr.Geo.</i>	Mrs Blake's, op.mar.
Richard Spencer,	<i>Easton, Talbot.</i>	Mrs Cottringer's, F.st.
M. C. Sprigg,	<i>Frostburgh, Alleg'y</i>	Mr Dyer's.
G. C. Washington,	<i>Rockville, Montg'y</i>	Georgetown
E. K. Wilson,	<i>Snow Hill, Worcester</i>	Mrs Handy's, G st.
<i>Virginia.</i>		
Mark Alexander,	<i>Lombard's Grov. Mg</i>	Dowson's, No. 2, c.h
Robert Allen,	<i>Mt. Jackson, Shen'h</i>	Hughes, op. Browns
William S. Archer,	<i>Elkhill, Amelia.</i>	Mrs Hesselus's, Fst.
William Armstrong,	<i>Romney, Hampshire</i>	Mrs Galvin's, C st.
Philip P. Barbour,	<i>Gordonsville, Or. co.</i>	Dowson's, no. 1, c h
John S. Barbour,	<i>Culpeper c. h.</i>	Ditto
Thomas T. Bouldin,	<i>Charlotte c. h.</i>	Gibson's, op. mar.
North H. Claiborne,	<i>Rocky Mt. Franklin</i>	Mrs Ball's, pen. av.
Richard Coke, jr.	<i>Williamsburg, Lcity.</i>	Mrs Cochran's, F st.
Robert Craig,	<i>Christiansburg, W'y</i>	Mrs Ball's, pen. av.
Thomas Davenport,	<i>Meads ville, Halifax</i>	Hughes, op Brown's
Philip Doddridge,	<i>Wheeling, Ohio.</i>	Mrs Galvin's, C st.

NAME.	Home res.	Res. at Wash.
Wm. F. Gordon,	Lindsay's store.	Dowson's, cap. hill.
Lewis Maxwell,	Weston, Lewis.	Greer's, nr. G. P. O.
William McCoy,	Franklin, Pendleton	Mrs Ironside's, 10 st
Charles F. Mercer,	Lersburg, Loudon.	Hungerford's
Thomas Loyall,	Norfolk.	Selden's, capitol hill
John Roane,	Rumford Acad. K. W.	Mrs Ball's, penn. av
Alexander Smyth,	Wythe c. h. Wythe.	Mrs McDaniel's, 9 st
Andrew Stevenson,	Richmond, Henrico.	Gadsby's, hotel, p. a.
John Talliaferro,	Fredericksburg.	Gibson's, op. market
James Trezvant.	Jerusalem, Southa'n	Dowson's no. 2, c. h.
<i>North Carolina.</i>		
Willis Alston,	Fortune's Fork, Hx	Bayne's, nr. tiber br.
D. L. Barringer,	Raleigh, Wake.	Greer's, near P. O.
Samuel P. Carson,	Pleas. Gard. Burke.	Mrs Dunn's, nr. cap.
Henry W. Conner,	Sherrillsford, Lincol'n	Mrs Eliot's, pen. av.
Edmund Deberry,	Lawrenceville, Monr	Bayne's, nr. tiber br.
Edward B. Dudley,	Onslow.	Mrs Turner's, o. circ's
Thomas H. Hall,	Tarborough Edgec'd	Dowson's no. 2, c. h.
Abraham Rencher,	Pittsborough, Cha'm	Gadsby's hotel, p. a.
Robert Potter,	Oxford, Granville.	Gibson's, op. market
Wm. B. Shepard,	Elizabethtown, Pasq.	Ditto
Aug. H. Shepperd,	Germantown, Stokes	Mrs Turner's, o. circ's
Jesse Speight,	Speightbridge, Gr'e.	Mrs Dunn's, nr. cap
Lewis Williams.	Panther Creek, Surry	Mrs Hungerford's
<i>South Carolina.</i>		
Robert W. Barnwell	Beaufort, Beaufort.	Mrs A. Peyton's, s. p. a.
James Blair,	Camden, Kershaw	Mrs Eliot's, pen. av.
John Campbell,	Brownsville, Marl'o	Coyle's, capitol hill
Warren R. Davis,	Pendleton c. h.	Mrs Dunn's, nr. cap.
William Drayton,	Charleston.	Kervand's, 7 build's
William D. Martin,	Barnwell c. h.	Letourno's, pen. av.
George McDuffie,	Edgefield c. h.	Gadsby's hotel, p. a.
Wm. T. Nuckolls,	Hancockville.	Mrs Eliot's, do
Starling Tucker,	Mount. Shoals, Law.	Ditto
<i>Georgia.</i>		
Thomas F. Foster,	Greenesborough.	Washington's, C st.
Charles E. Haynes,	Sparta Hancock.	Ditto
Henry G. Lamar,	Macon, Bibb	Mrs A. Peyton's, s. p. a.
Wilson Lumpkin,	Monroe, Walton.	O. B. Brown's, n. p. o.
Wiley Thompson,	Elberton, Elbert.	Mrs Hamilton's, n. e.
James M. Wayne,	Savannah, Chatham	Coyle's, nr. capital
Richard H. Wilde,	Augusta, Richmond	French's, F street

NAME.	Home res.	Res. at Wash.
<i>Kentucky.</i>		
Thomas Chilton,	Elizabethtown, Har.	Mrs Ball's, pen. av.
James Clark,	Winchester, Clarke.	Mr. Buckner's
N. D. Coleman,	Washington, Mason.	Hughes, op. Browns
Henry Daniel,	Mr. Sterling, Mont'y	Washington's, C st.
Nathan Gaither,	Columbia, Adair.	Hughes, op. Browns
R. M. Johnson,	Great Cross'gs, Scott.	O. B. Brown's E st.
John Kineaid,	Stanford, Lincoln.	Hughes, op. Browns
Joseph Lecompte,	Newcastle, Henry.	Mrs Ball's, pen. av.
Robert P. Letcher,	Lancaster, Garrard.	Sawkins, penn. av.
Chittenden Lyon,	Eddyville, Caldwell.	Mrs Ball's, pen. av.
Chs. A. Wickliffe,	Bardstowen, Nelson.	Mr Hill's, penn. av.
Joel Yancey,	Glasgow, Barren.	Dowson's, no. 2.
<i>Tennessee.</i>		
John Bell,	Nashville, Davidson.	Bradford's, G street
John Blair,	Jonesborough, Wash.	Mrs Elliot's, pen. av.
David Crockett.	Crockett's, Gibson.	Mrs Ball's, pen. av.
Robert Desha,	Gallatin, Sumner.	Washington's, C st.
Jacob C. Isaacs,	Winchester Franklin.	Fletcher's, nr. P.O.
Cave Johnson,	Clarksville, Mont'y.	Ditto
Pryor Lea,	Knoxville, Knox.	Mrs A. Peyton's
James K. Polk,	Columbia, Maury.	Ditto
James Standifer,	Mt. Ary, Bledsoe.	Mrs Elliot's, pen. av.
<i>Ohio.</i>		
Mordecai Bartley,	Mansfield, Richm'd	Greer's, nr. G.P.O.
Joseph H. Crane,	Dayton, Montgomery.	Davis's, F street
Wm. Creighton, Jr.	Chillicothe, Ross.	Mrs Galvin's, C st.
James Findlay,	Cincinnati, Hamilton.	Fletcher's, nr. P.O.
John M. Goodenow,	Steubenville, Jefferson.	Letourner's, pen. av.
William W. Irwin,	Lancaster, Fairfield.	Harbaugh's, 7th st.
William Kennon,	St. Chur'sville, Belmont.	Mrs Galvin's, C st.
William Russell,	West Union, Adams.	Fletcher's, nr. P.O.
James Shields,	Dick's Mills, Butler.	Mrs Wilson's, F st.
William Stanberry,	Newark, Licking.	Mrs Dyer's
John Thompson,	Columbiana	Mrs Myer's, pen. av.
Joseph Vance,	Urbanna, Campbell.	Davis's, F street
Samuel F. Vinton,	Gallipolis, Gallia.	Young's, N. J. av.
Elisha Whittlesey,	Campbell, Trumbull.	Ditto
<i>Louisiana.</i>		
Henry H. Gurley,	Baton Rouge.	Smethers, op Browns
Walter H. Overton,	Alexandria, Rapide.	Mrs E. Peyton, p.a.
Edward D. White.	Donaldsville, Asc'n.	Ditto

NAME.	Home res.	Res. at Wash.
<i>Indiana.</i>		
Ratoliff Boon,	Booneville, Warwick	Mrs McDaniel's, 9st.
Jonathan Jennings.	Dearborn, Lawrence	Ditto
John Test,	Charleston, Clarke.	Sawkin's, penn. av.
<i>Mississippi.</i>		
Thomas Hinds.	Greenville, Jefferson	Brown's hotel, p. a.
<i>Illinois.</i>		
Joseph Duncan.	Brownsville, Jackson	M. St. Clair Clarke.
<i>Alabama.</i>		
R. E. B. Baylor,	Tuscaloosa.	Mrs Ball's, pen. av.
C. C. Clay,	Huntsville, Madison.	Mrs A. Peyton's
Dixon H. Lewis.	Montgomery, Mont.	Mrs Dunn's, nr. cap.
<i>Missouri.</i>		
Spencer Pettis.	Fayette, Howard.	Mrs Cottringer's, Fst.
DELEGATES.		
<i>Michigan.</i>		
John Biddle.	Detroit.	Dowson's no. 1, o. h.
<i>Arkansas.</i>		
A. H. Sevier.	Little Rock, Pulaski	Mrs Ball's, pen. av.
<i>Florida.</i>		
Joseph M. White.	Monticello, Jefferson	Mrs French's, F st.

JOHN C. CALHOUN, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate. \$5,000
WALTER LOWRIE, Secretary, 3,000
ANDREW STEVENSON, Speaker House of Representatives. .
MATTHEW ST. CLAIR CLARK, Clerk House of Reps.. . 3,000

Pay of Members of Congress.—From the first Congress, in 1789, inclusive, until the 4th of March, 1795, senators and representatives received each \$6 per diem, and \$5 for every twenty miles travel. From the 4th of March, 1795, to the 4th of March, 1796, senators received \$7 per diem, and the \$4 for every twenty miles travel, and representatives only \$6. From the 4th of March, 1796, until the 4th of December, 1815, the per diem was \$6, and the mileage \$6 to senators and representatives. From the 4th of December, 1815, until the 4th of March, 1817, each senator and representative received \$1500 per annum, with a proportional deduction, for absence from any cause but sickness. The president of the senate pro tempore, and speaker of the house, \$3000 per annum each. From the 4th of March, 1817, the compensation to members of both branches of congress has been \$8 per diem, and \$3 for every twenty miles travel.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

On Foreign Relations.—Messrs Tazewell, (*chairman*) Sanford, White, Bell, King.

On Finance.—Messrs Smith of Md. (*chairman*) Smith of S. C., Silsbee, King, Johnston.

On Commerce.—Messrs Woodbury, (*chairman*) Johnston, Silsbee, Sanford, Forsyth.

On Manufactures.—Messrs Dickerson, (*chairman*) Ruggles, Knight, Seymour, Bibb.

On Agriculture.—Messrs Marks, (*chairman*) Wiley, Noble, McLean, Seymour.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs Benton, (*chairman*) Barnard, Troup, Hendricks, Livingston.

On the Militia.—Messrs Barnard, (*chairman*) Tyler, Clayton, Dudley, Noble.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs Hayne, (*chairman*) Tazewell, Robbins, Woodbury, Webster.

On Public Lands.—Messrs Barton, (*chairman*) Livingston, Kane, Ellis, McKinley.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs Kane, (*chairman*) Burnet, Barton, Grundy, Sprague.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs White, (*chairman*) Troup, Hendricks, Dudley, Benton.

On Claims.—Messrs Ruggles, (*chairman*) Bell, Chase, Foot, McLean.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs Rowan, (*chairman*) McKinley, Webster, Hayne, Frelinghuysen.

On the Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs Bibb, (*chairman*) Burnet, Forsyth, Ellis, Seymour.

On Pensions.—Messrs Foot, (*chairman*) Holmes, Marks, Chase, Chambers.

On the District of Columbia.—Messrs Chambers, (*chairman*) Tyler, Holmes, Clayton, Sprague.

On the Contingent Fund.—Messrs Iredell, (*chairman*) Kane, Knight.

On Engrossed Bills.—Messrs Marks, (*chairman*) Wiley, Grundy.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

On Roads and Canals.—Messrs Hendricks, (*chairman*) Tyler, Webster, Dudley, Ruggles.

On the state of the current Coins.—Messrs Sanford, (*chairman*) Dickerson, Livingston, Iredell, Tazewell.

On so much of the President's message as relates to the future disposition of the surplus revenue of the United States. Messrs Dickerson, (*chairman*) Sanford, Woodbury, Barnard, Grundy.

STANDING COMMITTEES—HOUSE.

Of Elections.—Messrs Alston, (*chairman*) Tucker, Claiborne, Randolph, Johnson of Tennessee Beekman, Coleman.
Meets in the 4th story of the Centre Building.

Of Ways and Means.—Messrs McDuffie, (*chairman*) Verplanck, Dwight, Smyth of Va. Ingersoll, Gilmore Overton
Meets in the 1st story of the west projection.

Of Claims.—Messrs Whittlesey, (*chairman*) Barber of Con. McIntire, Ramsey, Lea, Lent, Crane.

Meets in the 1st story of the south wing.

On Commerce.—Messrs Cambreleng, (*chairman*) Gorham, Harvey, Sutherland, Howard, Wayne.

Meets in the 2d story of the Centre Building.

On Public Lands.—Messrs Isaacs, (*chairman*) Jennings, Duncan, Hunt, Potter, Irvin, of Ohio, Clay.

Meets in the 4th story of the centre building.

On the Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs Johnson of Ky. (*chairman*) Conner, Magee, Hodges, Russell, McCreery Campbell. Meets in the 2d story of the Centre Building.

For the District of Columbia.—Messrs Powers, (*chairman*) Allen, Washington, Varnum, Taliaferro, Ihrie, Semmes.

Meets in the 1st story of the centre building.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs Buchanan, (*chairman*) Wickliff, Storrs, of N. Y. Davis, of S. C. Bouldin, Ellsworth, White, of Lou. Meets in the 1st story of the south wing.

On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs Burges, (*chairman*) Dickinson, Fry, Wingate, Goodenow, Young, Brown.

Meets in the 1st story of the south wing.

On Public Expenditures.—Messrs Hall, (*chairman*) Davenport, of Va. Lyon, Maxwell, of N. Y. Spencer, of Md. Thompson of Ohio. Norton.

Meets in the 2d story of the Centre Building.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs Gurley, (*chairman*) Sterigere, Nuckolls, Pettis, Test, Foster, Baylor.

Meets in the 2d story of the centre building.

On Manufactures.—Messrs Mallory, (*chairman*) Stanberry, Condict, Martin, Daniel, Irwin, of Penn., Monell.

Meets in the 4th story of the Centre Building.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs Bell, (*chairman*) Lumpkin, Hinds, Storrs, of Con. Hubbard, Gaither, Lewis.

Meets in the 1st story of the south wing.

On Foreign Affairs.—Messrs Archer, (*chairman*) Everett of Mas., Taylor, Polk, Wilde, Crawford, Barnwell.

Meets in the 4th story of this centre building.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs Drayton, (chairman) Vance Desha, Findley, Blair, of S. C. Mitchell, Speight.

Meets in the 1st story of the centre building.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs Hoffman, (chairman) Crowninshield, Miller, Carson, Dorsey, White, of N. Y.

Meets in the 1st story of the south wing.

On Agriculture.—Messrs Spencer, of Y. Y. (chairman) Wilson, Rose, Smith, of Pen. Standifer, Deberry, Chandler.

Meets in the 4th story of the centre building.

On the Territories.—Messrs Clarke, of Ken. (chairman) Green, Creighton, Armstrong, Angel, Cowles, W. B. Shepard.

Meets in the 1st story of the centre building.

On Military Pensions.—Messrs Bates, (chairman) Leconte, Forward, Chilton, Hammons, Boeckee Ford.

Meets in the 1st story of the Centre Building.

On Revision and Unfinished Business.—Messrs Peirce, (chairman) Reed, Pierson.

Meets in the 1st story of the south wing.

On Accounts.—Messrs Halsey, (chairman) Swan, Brodhead

Meets in the 1st story of the south wing.

On Expenditures in the Department of State.—Messrs Earll, (chairman) Sill, King, of New York.

Meets in the 2d story of the centre building.

On Expenditures in Treasury Department.—Messrs Leiper, (chairman) Crocheron, Kendall.

Meets in the 2d story of the centre Building.

On Expenditures in War Department.—Messrs Maxwell, of Va., (chairman) Muhlenburg, Crockett.

Meets in the 1st story of the Centre Building.

On Expenditures in Navy Department.—Messrs A. H. Shepperd, (chairman) Bartley, Evans, of Penn.

Meets in the 2d story of the Centre Building.

On Expenditures in Post Office Department.—Messrs Yancy, (chairman) Berst, Scott.

Meets in the room of the Committee on Post Offices

On the Public Buildings.—Messrs Sprigg, (chairman) Bailey, Swift.

Meets in the 1st story of the Centre Building.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

On Internal Improvements.—Messrs Hemphill, (CHAIRMAN) Blair, of Ten. Haynes, Letcher, Vinton, Craig, of Va. Butman

On the Militia.—Messrs Thompson, of Geo., (CHAIRMAN) King, of Penn., Barringer, Weeks, Craig, of New York, Kincaid, Cahoon.

On Retrenchment.—Messrs Wickliffe, (CHAIRMAN) Coulter, Davis, of Mass. Lamar, Coke, Huntington, De Witt.

On the fifth Census.—Messrs Storrs, of N. Y., (CHAIRMAN) Crane, Johns, Everett, Vt., Richardson, Boon, Cooper.

On the Presidential Election.—Messrs McDuffie, (CHAIRMAN) Haynes, Carson, Lea, Martindale, Stephens, Hughes.

On Refuse Lands in Tennessee.—Messrs Crockett, (CHAIRMAN) Tracy, N. Y. Kennon, Polk, Hawkins, N. Y. Grennill.

On Public Grounds and Buildings.—Messrs. Verplanck, (CHAIRMAN) Everett, King, Haynes, Rencher, Duncan, Blair, Te.

On Daniel McDuff's Claim.—Messrs. Clay, (CHAIRMAN), Isacks, Marr, Dudley, Finch.

Deaf and Dumb Institution in Ohio and New York.—Messrs. Goodenow, (CHAIRMAN) Daniel, Strong, A. H. Sheperd, Pearce, Pierson, and Baylor.

To establish a branch of the Mint in North Carolina.—Messrs. Carson, (CHAIRMAN) Nuckolls, Foster, Verplanck Rencher.

On Willie Blount's claim.—Messrs. Johnson, Ten. (CHAIRMAN) Williams, Lecompte, Boon, and Arnold.

On Dr. Smith's memorial.—Messrs. Howard, (CHAIRMAN) Anderson, Condict, Leiper, and Tucker.

On Fulton's Heirs.—Messrs. White, N. Y. (CHAIRMAN) Coulter, Spencer, Dudley, and Davenport.

On appropriating the nett proceeds of Public Lands for the purpose of Education.—Messrs. Hunt, (CHAIRMAN) Johnson. Ky., Spencer, N. Y., McCoy, Martin, Denny, and Lewis.

Joint committees.—On the Library.—Messrs Everett, Mas. Verplanck, Wayne, *House of Rep.*—Messrs Robbins, Woodbury, Grundy, *Senate.*

On Enrolled Bills —Messrs. Richardson, Shields, Fisher, *House of Represen.*—Messrs. Brown, and Foot, *Senate.*

Executive.

Duties of Public Officers.

The Department of State was created by the act of 15th September, 1789. Previously to that period, by act of 27th July, 1789, it was denominated the Department of Foreign Affairs. The Secretary is, ex-officio, a Commissioner of the Sinking Fund, and, by usage, a member of the Cabinet. He conducts the negotiation of all treaties between the United States and foreign powers; and corresponds officially with the public Ministers of the United States at Foreign Courts, and with the Ministers of Foreign Powers resident in the United States.—He performs, also, the main duties of what, in other Governments, is called the Home Department.

The office of *Secretary of the Treasury* was created by act of the 2nd of September, 1789. He superintends all the fiscal concerns of the Government, and, upon his own responsibility, recommends to Congress measures for improving the condition of the revenue. He holds his office at the will of the President; is, by usage, a member of the Cabinet; and, ex-officio, one of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Accounts of the government are finally settled at the Treasury Department: for which purpose it is divided into the office of the Secretary, (who superintends the whole, but who is not therefore, absolute, with respect to the power of adjusting claims or of paying money;) into two Comptrollers, five Auditors, a Register, and a Treasurer.

The *First Comptroller* examines all accounts settled by the First and Fifth Auditors, and certifies the balances arising thereon to the Register, countersigns all warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, if warranted by law; reports to the Secretary the official forms to be used in the different offices for collecting the public revenue; and the manner and form of keeping and stating the accounts of the several persons employed therein. He superintends the preservation of the public accounts subject to his revision, and provides for the regular payment of all moneys which may be collected.

The *Second Comptroller* examines all accounts settled by the Second, Third and Fourth Auditors, certifies the balances to the Secretary of the Department in which the expenditures have been incurred; countersigns all requisitions drawn by the Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments, warranted by law; reports to the Secretaries the official forms to be used in the different offices for distributing the public money in those Departments, and the manner and form of keeping and stating the accounts of the persons employed therein. It is also his duty to superintend the preservation of the public accounts subject to his revision.

The *First Auditor* receives all accounts accruing in the Treasury Department, and in relation to the revenue and the civil list; and, after examination certifies the balance, and transmits the accounts, with the vouchers and certificates, to the First Comptroller, for his decision thereon.

The *Second Auditor* receives and settles all accounts for the pay and clothing of the Army, subsistence of officers, bounties, and premiums, Medical and Hospital Department, and National Armories, arming and equipping the militia, Ordnance Department, Indian Department, Purchasing Department, the contingent expenses of the War Department, and all store ac-

counts growing out of the foregoing. He examines the accounts, certifies the balances, and transmits the accounts with the vouchers and certificates, to the Second Comptroller, for his decision upon them.

The *Third Auditor* receives all accounts relative to the subsistence of the Army, the Quartermaster's Department, and generally all accounts of the War Department, other than those referred to the Second Auditor. He examines the accounts, certifies the balances, and transmits the accounts, with the vouchers and certificates to the Second Comptroller for his decision upon them.

The *Fourth Auditor* receives all accounts accruing in the Navy Department, or relative to it. He examines the accounts, certifies the balances, and transmits the accounts, with the vouchers and certificate, to the Second Comptroller, for his decision upon them.

The *Fifth Auditor* receives all accounts accruing in, or relative to, the Department of State, the General Post Office, and those arising out of Indian Trade, examines them, certifies the balances, and transmits the accounts with the vouchers and certificate, to the First Comptroller for his decision upon them. To the Fifth Auditor, also, has been assigned the duties of Commissioner of the Revenue, which are considerable, embracing a superintendence of the light house establishment, and a correspondence with, and superintendence over, the collectors of the direct tax and internal revenue.

To this office has been assigned by the President also, the duty of agent of the Treasury, under the act of the 15th May, 1820, for conducting all suits at law, in which the United States are concerned.

The *Treasurer* receives and keeps the money of the United States, and disburses the same upon warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, countersigned by the proper Comptroller and Auditor, and recorded by the Register.

The *Register of the Treasury* keeps all accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the public money, and of all debts due to or from the United States; he keeps the District Tonnage Accounts of the United States; he receives from the Comptrollers the accounts which have been finally adjusted, and, with their vouchers and certificates, preserve them; he records all warrants for the receipt or payment of moneys at the Treasury, certifies the same thereon, and transmits to the Secretary of the Treasury copies of the certificates of balances of accounts adjusted. By an act of the 10th February, 1820. it is made the duty of the Register of the Treasury, to pre-

pare statistical accounts of the commerce of the United States, to be laid before Congress.

The *War Department* was created by act of 7th August, 1789. The Secretary of War, at first, had the superintendence of Naval Affairs. On the 30th of April, 1798, however, a separation took place, and a Navy Department was established. The Secretary of War superintends every branch of the military department; and is, by usage, a member of the cabinet. He holds his office at the will of the President. Attached to the War Department, and under the immediate direction of the Secretary, are an Engineer Office, an Ordnance Office, an Office for the Commissary General of Subsistence, a Paymaster General's Office, a Surgeon General's Office, a Bounty Land Office, and a Pension Bureau. All these offices, together with the Head-Quarters of the Commanding General, (Major General Macomb,) and the Adjutant General's, and Quartermaster General's Offices, are located at Washington.

The office of *Secretary of Navy* was created by act of the 30th of April, 1798. He issues all orders to the Navy of the United States, and superintends the concerns of the Naval Establishment generally. A Board of Navy Commissioners was instituted by act of 7th February, 1815, to aid him in the discharge of his duties. The Secretary of the Navy is, by usage, a member of the cabinet, and holds his office at the will of the President.

General Post Office.—This Department is under the superintendence of a Post Master General, who is aided in the discharge of his duties by two Assistants. He has the sole appointment of all Postmasters throughout the United States; the making of all contracts for carrying the mails; and, in brief, the control, according to law, for every thing relating to the institution. Since the commencement of President Jackson's administration, he is a member of the cabinet.

The extension and improvement under the present incumbent, is a great accommodation to the public.

Board of Commissioners for the Navy.—This Board was established by act of 7th of February, 1815. It consists of three Captains of the Navy, in rank not below that of a Post Captain. The Board is by law, attached to the office of the Secretary of the Navy, and under his superintendence; discharges all the ministerial duties of that office relative to the procurement of naval stores and materials, and the construction, armament, equipment and employment of vessels of war, as well as other matters connected with the Naval Establishment of the United States.

ANDREW JACKSON, OF TENNESSEE,
President of the U. States.—[\$25,000 per ann.]
JOHN C. CALHOUN, of SOUTH CAROLINA,
Vice President of the U. States.—[\$5,000 per ann.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, Secretary, \$6000 per ann.
 Daniel Brent, *Chief Clerk*, 2000 | Wm. S. Derrick, \$900
Clerks. Josias W. King, 1600 | William Hunter, jr., 800
 Andrew T. McCormick, 1400 | *Mess'rs.* Joseph Waring, 700
 Aaron Vail, 1400 | W. H. Prentiss, assist't, 350
 Nicholas Philip Trist, ... 1400
 Wm. C. H. Waddell, ... 1400
 Arthur Shaaß, 1400
 Thomas P. Jones, 1400
 H. B. Trist, 1400
 Edward Stubbs, 1150
 John Martin Baker 1000

PATENT OFFICE.

Superint'dt—J. D. Craig, 1500
 John T. Temple, 1000
 Alexander McIntire, ... 1000
 Charles Bulfinch, 800
Mess. Robert W. Fenwick 400

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

SAMUEL D. INGHAM, Secretary, \$6000 per ann.
 A. Dickins, *Chief Clerk*, \$2000 | Samuel P. Webster, ... 1000
Clerks.—J. L. Anthony, 1600 | George Johnson, 1000
 Samuel M. McKean, ... 1600 | *Mess.*—John N. Lovejoy, 700
 Thomas Dungan, 1400
 Robert Newell, 1400
 John McGinnis, jr., 1400
 Gilbert Rodman, jr., ... 1400
 Francis A. Dickins, ... 1400
 A. M. Laub, 1000
 Horace E. Wolt,
Mess'rs.—A. R. Watson, 750
First Comptroller.
 Joseph Anderson, 3500
Chief Clerk.—John Laub, 1700
Clerks.—Samuel Hanson, 1400
 William Williamson, ... 1400
 Lund Washington, 1400
 James Larned, 1400
 John Woodside, 1150
 Richard S. Briseoe, 1150
 Geo. W. Burke, 1150
 William Anderson, 1150
 Samuel Handy, jun. 1150
 Benjamin Harrison, 1090
 Thomas B. Reiley, 1000
 Thomas F. Anderson, . 1000

Second Comptroller.

Isaac Hill, 3000

E. Reynolds, *Chief Clerk*, 1700

Clerks.—J. N. Moulder, 1400

Jonathan Sevier, 1400

John Davis, 1150

James M. Cutts, 1150

James L. Cathcart, 1000

John M. Brodhead, 1000

Joseph Manahan, 800

Mess'r.—John Sessford, 700

First Auditor.

Richard Harrison, 3000

W. Parker, *Chief clerk*, 1700

Clerks.—J. Williams, ... 1400

William Morton, 1400

John Coyle, 1150

John Coyle, jun., 1150

John Underwood, 1150

Jeremiah W. Bronaugh, 1150

Thomas G. Slye, 1150

Daniel P. Porter, 1150

John A. Brightwell, 1000



Executive Officers.

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Thomas Barclay,	800	Richard Bennett,	1150
<i>Mess'r.--C. B. Davis, ..</i>	700	Robert Johnston,	1150
<i>Second Auditor.</i>		Robert T. McGill,	1000
William B. Lewis,	3000	Henry Forrest,	1000
J. Eakin, <i>Chief clerk</i> , ...	1700	John C. Rives,	1000
<i>Clerks.--J. Wells, jr., ...</i>	1400	George M. Head,	1000
John Peters,	1400	William Garrett, jr., ...	1000
Samuel Lewis,	1150	Bailey Buckner,	1000
William Stewart,	1150	Marapton C. Williams, ..	800
R. M. Boyer,	1150	<i>Fifth Auditor.</i>	
Robert Ellis,	1150	Stephen Pleasanton,	3000
William Meehlin,	1150	T. Mustin, <i>Chief clerk</i> , ...	1700
Andrew M. Kirk,	1150	<i>Clerks.--J. H. Houston,</i>	1400
Leonard Mackall,	1150	Joseph Thaw,	1400
O. S. Hall,	1000	Nicholas Harper,	1150
Henry S. Gardner,	1000	Henry W. Ball,	1150
P. Brady,	1000	Basil Waring,	1150
R. T. Queen,	800	William Dewees,	1150
<i>Third Auditor.</i>		David Easton,	1150
Peter Hagner,	3000	James D. King,	1150
J. Thompson, <i>Chief cl'k.</i>	1700	Robert Barry, jun.	1000
<i>Clerks.--Chas. Vinson, .</i>	1400	Samuel Baker,	1000
John Abbott,	1400	----- Carr,	1000
Richard Burges,	1400	<i>Treasurer.</i>	
Robert Read,	1400	James Campbell,	3000
Henry Wheteroft,	1400	P. G. Washington, <i>Ch. ck.</i>	1700
Marcus Latimer,	1150	<i>Clerks.--A. J. Watson,</i>	1400
Bennett Clements,	1150	G. W. Dashiell,	1150
Thomas Guntton,	1150	Samuel Forrest,	1000
Henry C. Matthews,	1150	Andrew Smith,	800
William Ramsay,	1150	<i>Register.</i>	
S. B. Goddard,	1150	Thomas L. Smith,	3000
Henry Randall,	1150	M. Nourse, <i>Chief clerk</i> , ...	1700
James Davidson,	1150	<i>Clerks.--J. McClery, ...</i>	1400
John S. Compton,	1000	John D. Barclay,	1400
C. A. Harris,	1000	James Laurie,	1400
<i>Mess'r.--Thomas Dove, .</i>	700	John S. Howe,	1400
<i>Fourth Auditor.</i>		William Mackey,	1150
Amos Kendall,	3000	William B. Randolph, ..	1150
T. H. Gillis, <i>Chief clerk</i>	1700	Francis Lowndes,	1150
<i>Clerks.--Wm. Hunter, .</i>	1400	Lewis Salomon,	1000
Joseph Meehlin,	1400	Joseph Mountz,	1000
Robert Getty,	1150	William James,	1000
James H. Handy,	1150	Isaac K. Hanson,	1000
George Gillis,	1150	Benjamin F. Rittenhouse	1000



James D. Woodside,....	1000	James R. M. Bryant,...	1150
Edgar Patterson,	1000	William Otis,	1150
Joseph Brewer,	1000	Charles Tyler,	1150
French T. Evans,	1000	Frederick Keller,	1150
John B. Blake,	1000	William S. Smith,	1150
John Nurse,	800	Samuel Hanson,	1000
P. W. Gallaudet,	800	Joseph S. Collins,	1000
Mess'rs.—A. McDonald,	800	Wm. Sinn,	1000
James Watson,	350	George Wood,	1000
Commiss'r. Gen. Land Office.		Walter B. Beall,	1000
George Graham,	5000	Walter H. Jenifer,	1000
J. M. Moore, Chief clerk	1700	Mess. J. S. Wilson,	700
Clerks—Robert King, ..	1150		350
Eugene A. Vail,	1400		
William Simmons,	1150	Alexander R. Watson, ..	300
Sterling Gresham,	1150	R. B. Boyd,	300
Samuel Davidson King, ..	1150	John Kennedy	300

WAR DEPARTMENT.

JOHN H. EATON, Secretary, \$6,000 per annum.	
P. G. Randolph, Ch. ck. 2000	Clerks.—W. Dent Beall 1100
Lawrence L. Vankleeck, 1600	William Rich,..... 1100
James L. Edwards, 1600	Messenger—J. Brodberk 700
Thomas L. McKenney, .. 1600	Ordnance Department.
Gideon Davis,	George Boinford, Col.
Samuel S. Hamilton, 1400	Clerks.—Wm. Riddall, . 1150
Benjamin L. Beall,	John Little,
William Gordon,	Reuben Burdine,
Edward Stephens,	Subsistence Department.
Hezekiah Miller,	George Gibson, Col.
Wm. S. Allison,	James H. Hook, Maj. b't.
Anthony G. Glynn,	Clerks.—C. G. Wilcox, . 1350
James L. Addison,	John Mitchell,
Daniel Kurtz,	William C. Easton,
Daniel Brown,	Riel and Gott,
Mess'rs.—W. Markward, 650	Surgeon General's Office.
Adjutant Generals Office.	Joseph Lovel, Sur. Gen.
Roger Jones, Col. & A. G.	J. A. Brereton, Surgeon,
W. B. Davidson,	Clerk.—R. Johnson, 1150
Brooke Williams,	Quartermaster Gen.'s Office.
John M. Hepburn,	T. S. Jesap, B. G. & Q. M. G.
John Robb,	T. Cress, Maj. & Q. M.
Paymaster Generals Office.	Clerks. Wm. A. Gordon, 1150
Nathan Towson, Paym. Gen.	James C. Haughey,
T. P. Andrews, Pay mas'r	Engineer Department.
N. Frye, Jr. Chief clerk 1700	Clerks Gratia, Chief Eng



NAVY DEPARTMENT.

JOHN BRANCH, *Secretary*, \$6,000 per an.*Chief Clerk.*

J. W. Clark,	2000	<i>Sec. C. W. Goldsborough,</i>	2000
<i>Clerks.</i> —John Boyle, . . .	1600	<i>Chief Cl. Wm. G. Ridgely</i>	1600
Christopher Andrews, . .	1400	<i>Clerks.</i> —John Green, . .	1150
Richard B. Maury,	1400	Joseph P. McCorkle, . .	1000
Thomas L. Ragsdale, . . .	1000	James Hutton,	1000
Thomas Miller,	1000	Robert A. Slye,	1000
John D. Simms,	1000	B. S. Randolph,	1000
R. H. Bradford, Sec'y. N.		<i>Draftsman.</i> C. Schwartz	1000
Pen. and Hosp'l. Funds		<i>Messenger.</i> —R. Elliott,	700
John S. Nevius,	800	<i>Navy Yard Washington.</i>	
<i>Messeng'rs.</i> Nathan Eaton	700	Isaac Hull, M. C. & N. A.	
Frederick Lewis,	350	Wm. B. Shubrick, Com'd.	
<i>Navy Commissioners.</i>		<i>Chief Naval Constructor.</i>	
John Rodgers,	3500	Samuel Humphreys, . . .	3000
Lewis Warrington,	3500	Wm. Doughty, ass't. . . .	2500
Daniel T. Patterson, . . .	3500	<i>Naval Storekeeper.</i>	
		Carey Selden,	1700

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

W. T. BARRY, *Postmaster Gen.* \$6,000 per ann.

<i>Assistant Postmaster Generals.</i>		Presley Simpson,	1000
Charles K. Gardner,	\$2500	Gratton D. Hanson,	1000
Selah R. Hobbie,	2500	Walter D. Addison,	1000
O. B. Brown, <i>Chief clerk</i>	1700	Andrew M. D. Jackson, . .	1000
<i>Clerks.</i> —Thos B. Dyer, . . .	1400	Arthur Nelson,	1000
Joseph W. Hand,	1400	Lemuel W. Ruggles,	1000
John Suter,	1400	John W. Overton,	1000
John McLeod,	1200	Samuel Gwin,	1000
William G. Eliot,	1200	— Douglass,	1000
M. T. Simpson,	1200	P. S. Loughborough,	1000
David Saunders,	1100	Francis G. Blackford, . . .	800
Richard Dement,	1100	John D. Whitwell,	800
Nicholas Tastet,	1100	Thomas E. Waggoman, . . .	800
William Blair,	1100	John A. Collins,	800
Thomas Arbuckle,	1000	Joseph Sherrill,	800
Josiah F. Caldwell,	1000	John F. Boone,	800
Joseph Haskell,	1000	Edmund F. Brown,	800
Samuel Fitzhugh,	1000	John G. Johnson,	
Wm. C. Ellison,	1000	William French,	
William Deming,	1000	John L. Storer,	
William C. Lipscomb, . . .	1000	James H. Doughty,	
Matthias Ross,	1000	James Coolidge,	
Thomas B. Addison,	1000	Charles S. Williams,	
David Koonce,	1000	<i>Messag'rs.</i> —J. Borrowes,	700

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HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF THE TEN MILES SQUARE,
FORMING THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The subjoined, among other friendly testimonials, relative to this work, have been received:

From the Commissioner of the Public Buildings.

MARCH 22d, 1830.

SIR: I have read with much pleasure your Historical Sketches of the Ten Miles Square, and City of Washington. It contains much useful and curious information, collected from the most authentic sources. But it is chiefly in reference to your history and description of the Public Buildings, that I can bear testimony to your fidelity.

Accept my thanks for your book, and best wishes that it may prove as profitable to the publisher as to the reader.

JONATHAN ELLIOT, Esq.

J. ELGAR.

From the Mayor of Georgetown, D. C.

GEORGETOWN, April 11, 1830.

Dear Sir: I have been much gratified this morning by the perusal of your work, "Historical Sketches of the Ten Miles Square." A residence of nearly a third of a century has given me an opportunity of judging of the general correctness of your description as well as statistical facts. It contains much useful information that ought to be in the possession of every family in the District; and, like the "Picture of London," should be in the hands of all visitors to *this little world*, whether on business or for amusement.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JONATHAN ELLIOT, Esq.

JOHN COX.

From the Clergy of the District.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1830.

MR. ELLIOT: Having cast my eye over your Sketch of the District of Columbia, it gives me pleasure to say that I was highly gratified with the correctness of the statements, and descriptions, so far as I am qualified to express an opinion of

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them, particularly in respect to what relates to the Episcopal churches.

WM. HAWLEY,

Rector of St. John's Church.

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1830.

Dear Sir: I have perused with much gratification your interesting work, "Historical Sketches of the Ten Miles Square." Your account of the Catholic Churches in this city is perfectly correct. Respectfully, your humble servant,

W. MATTHEWS,

Mr. ELLIOT.

Rector of St. Patrick's.

From the Mayor of the City of Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1830.

Sir: I have hastily glanced over the work which you have kindly brought to my notice, with more attention of course to what immediately concerns the City of Washington than to the other parts of it. I find the volume full of valuable and interesting information, and containing much that was new and curious even to me, who have been a resident of the city for more than two and twenty years, during which I have been not altogether an idle spectator of its rise and progress. I cannot doubt that the public will recompense your labor and enterprize in this undertaking. Your's very respectfully,

JONATHAN ELLIOT, Esq.

JO. GALES, Jr.

From the late Architect of the Capitol of the United States.

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1830.

Sir: I have examined your late publication, "Historical Sketches of the Ten Miles Square," and am gratified in finding it to contain so many interesting particulars relating to the District of Columbia, and the City of Washington. It is such a guide and compendium as is almost indispensable to strangers, and contains particulars not generally known to the residents of the place. The early correspondence of President Washington is an evidence of the interest which he felt in the location and advancement of this city. The description of the public buildings, and statistical information, I believe to be correct. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. ELLIOT, Esq.

CHARLES BULFINCH.

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